# SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 11

## SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA

## SESSION 1897

VOLUME XXXI.

☞ See also Numerical List, page 4.

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# SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

# PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

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**2***a*. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1898. Presented 8th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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**2***b*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1897. (For the Militia attending the Queen's Jubilee.) Presented 20th May, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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**2***c*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1897. Presented 10th June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**2***c*.* Supplementary Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1897. (Post Office Department.) Presented 14th June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**2***d*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 18th June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**2***e*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. (Intercolonial Railway extension to Montreal.) Presented 23rd June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**3.** List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1896. Presented 5th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**3***a*. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1896.
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**4.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ending 31st December, 1896.
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**4a.** Preliminary statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1896. Presented 29th June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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**6.** Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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**7a.** Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 26th March, 1897, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**7b.** Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 26th March, 1897, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**8.** Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, for the calendar year 1896. Presented 23rd April, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**8a.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1896. Presented 23rd April, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock.
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**11a.** Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 26th May, 1897, by Hon. L. H. Davies.
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**12**. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 28th May, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**12***a*. Supplement to the Report of the Postmaster General, for the year 1896, with reference to the letting of certain contracts for mail service. Presented 4th June, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock.
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**13**. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1896. Presented 12th May, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**13***a*. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1896. Presented 29th June, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**13***b*. Report by Hon. T. Mayne Daly on his visit to Great Britain and Ireland in the interests of emigration to Canada, 1896. Presented 14th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Not printed.*

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**14**. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 5th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**15**. Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1896. Presented 22nd April, 1897, by Hon. W. Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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**16**. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**16***a*. Civil Service List of Canada, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**16***b*. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1896. Presented 22nd April, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**16***c*. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1896, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1896. Presented 29th June, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**17**. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the period since the close of the session in October, 1896. Presented 25th March, 1897, by the Hon. The Speaker....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

**18**. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 9th June, 1897, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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**19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1896. Presented 8th April, 1897, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**20.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, giving particulars in reference to the Eighth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada. Presented 29th April, 1897.—*Mr. Lavergne* ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**21.** Copy of an Order in Council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 26th March, 1897, by Hon. L. H. Davies..... *Not printed.*

**22.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of fiscal year 1896-97. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*

**23.** Return of Treasury Board Over-Rulings on appeals from decisions of the Auditor General, between the sessions of 1896 and 1897. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
*Printed for sessional papers.*

**24.** General Order of the Exchequer Court. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
*Not printed.*

**25.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for a return of all papers and correspondence regarding the claims of Messrs. Penhallwick, of Edenwold, for destruction of machinery by Indians. Presented 5th April, 1897.—*Mr. Davin.* ..... *Not printed.*

**26.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with all grants of land in the town of Revelstoke to J. A. Mara, ex-member for Yale and Cariboo, and the order in council under which the said grants were made. Presented 5th April, 1897...*Mr. Bostock*..... .. *Not printed.*

**26a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for a copy of all correspondence and the order in council of the 11th July, 1890, by which a grant of land in the town of Revelstoke was made to the Kootenay Smelting and Trading Company. Presented 5th April, 1897.—*Mr. Bostock*..... .... *Not printed.*

**27.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with grants of land within the railway belt in British Columbia made by the province subsequent to the date when the lands in the belt passed under control of the government of Canada, and of the orders in council of the 29th March, 1895, and the 6th December, 1895, setting forth the terms of the agreement between the government of Canada and the province of British Columbia, acting on behalf of the grantees. Presented 5th April, 1897.—*Mr. Bostock*..... ..... *Not printed.*

**28.** Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1896, to 24th March, 1897. Presented 5th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*

**29.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1896, giving name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 5th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..*Not printed.*

**30.** Statement of the moneys expended in payment of bounties on iron and steel manufactured from Canadian ore, the persons to whom paid, the places at which the iron and steel was manufactured, together with copies of the regulations governing such payments, as required by the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 9. Presented 7th April, 1897, by Hon. W. Paterson..*Printed for sessional papers.*

**31.** Return furnished annually by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the provisions of section 8 of 49 Victoria, chapter 9, being a list of all lands sold by that company from 1st October, 1895, to the 1st October, 1896. Presented 13th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*

**31a.** Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 13th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed*

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**32.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of: (1st) Clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. (2nd) Subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. (3rd) Section 46 of the North-west Irrigation Act. Presented 13th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Not printed.*

**33.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for a copy of the evidence taken by Inspector Fletcher when investigating charges made last November against the postmaster of Northfield, British Columbia. Presented 28th May, 1897.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*

**34.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1896. Presented 20th April, 1897, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*

**35.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th April, 1897, for copies of all orders in council, reports to council, petitions, memorials or other documents relating to the Manitoba School Question, not already submitted to this House. Presented 20th April, 1897.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

**36.** Statement of all bonds registered in the department of the secretary of state, since last return (1896) and submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 20th April, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. ..... *Not printed.*

**37.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all correspondence relating to the retirement of Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff & Co., and the appointment of Mr. Charles Russell as solicitor for the Dominion government in London. Presented 22nd April, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

**38.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of despatches, minutes of council, and correspondence relating to the formation of an international customs bureau for Brussels. Presented 26th April, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

**39.** Tariff of fees and expenses for holding elections in the North-west Territories and British Columbia, fixed by the governor in council, under section 121 of the Dominion Elections Act, and amendments to the said tariff. Presented 26th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..*Not printed.*

**40.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1897, for copies of instructions to customs collectors *re* tariff resolutions and reciprocal tariff. Presented 30th April, 1897.—Hon. W. Paterson.....*Not printed.*

**41.** Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all calls for tenders and specifications for the same and detailed answers thereto made since the last session of parliament in respect of the printing of government notes, stamps, etc., of all correspondence in connection therewith had with the government or any member thereof and with the minister of finance or the officers of his department, copies of all reports made thereon to the minister of finance and to council, together with all minutes to council passed in relation thereto, and a copy of the contract entered into between the government and the successful tenderer. Presented 3rd May, 1897. —*Mr. Foster*.....*Printed for distribution only.*

**42.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1897, for a return showing how many convicts were liberated from the different penitentiaries in Canada since the month of July, 1896; giving their names and the dates when they were convicted, and showing why they were liberated, and the names of those who obtained their pardon for them; also the names of those whose sentences were commuted. Presented 5th May, 1897.— *Mr. Bergeron*.....*Not printed.*

**43.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of all corrrespondence which has passed between the government and party or parties in reference to the "Montreal, Ottawa, Georgian Bay Canal" scheme; also all papers in connection with any application for financial aid towards this project. Presented 5th May, 1897.—*Mr. Poupore*..*Not printed.*

**44.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copy of all reports, valuations and all other papers relating to lands in the township of South Monagan, county of Peterboro', flooded by reason of the construction of a dam at Hastings, Ontario, and owned by Joseph Clarke and others. Presented 5th May, 1897.—*Mr. Kendry*.....*Not printed*

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**45.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd September, 1896, for copies of all memorials, reports, correspondence, plans and papers in relation to the construction of a bridge in front of Quebec, or in the vicinity, to connect the Intercolonial Railway with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Presented 5th May, 1897.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*

**46.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence between the department of Indian affairs at Ottawa and the officers of the Indian department at Regina and at Winnipeg, respecting the furnishing supplies to the St. Paul Industrial School; also the correspondence between the department at Ottawa and the Hudson Bay Company at Winnipeg. Presented 10th May, 1897.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*

**47.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1897, for a copy of the opinion of the minister of justice with respect to statutory increases. Presented 11th May, 1897.—*Hon. L. H. Davies*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

**48.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all documents, correspondence, reports, etc., having reference to the appointment of Thomas E. Anderson to the position of collector of customs in the town of Napanee. Presented 11th May, 1897.—*Mr. Wilson*.....*Not printed.*

**49.** Report of the commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Kingston penitentiary. Presented 17th May, 1897, by Sir Richard Cartwright.....*Printed for distribution.*

**50.** Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1896. Presented 20th May, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

**51.** Extract from a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by his excellency on the 23rd January, 1897, referring to the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. Presented 26th May, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*See No. 77.*

**52.** Contract with Messrs. Petersen, Tate and Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for a fast weekly steamship service between Canada and the United Kingdom. Presented 28th May, 1897, by Sir Richard Cartwright.....*See "Votes and Proceedings," page 393.*

**53.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th May, 1897, for copies of all telegrams sent between the 15th and 27th of April last, by the minister of marine and fisheries, to Bernard D. McLellan, or any other person in West Prince, Prince Edward Island, promising grants for harbours, piers or breakwaters in that constituency, different from or in addition to, amounts stated in the Estimates now before Parliament. Presented 1st June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*

**54.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1897, for a tabulated statement showing the effects which the commercial treaty between Canada and France has had upon the trade and revenue of the Dominion, as compared with the three years preceding the date upon which the treaty came into force, in so far as relates to the various articles covered by said treaty. Presented 1st June, 1897.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*
*Printed for sessional papers.*

**54a.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th June, 1897, for a detailed statement showing the character, quantity and value of the different articles exported from Canada to France, for the years ending 30th June, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Presented 17th June, 1897.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

**55.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1897, for a copy of the contract or charter by which the steamer "Petrel" has been employed for winter navigation between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the present year, and all correspondence between the department of marine and fisheries, or any officer thereof, and the owners of the said steamer "Petrel" relative to the said contract or charter. Also a statement of all expenses incurred by the government of Canada, in the outfit, repair and maintenance of the said steamer, and in the payment of wages to her officers and men, giving the name of each employee, and the amount paid or to be paid each. Also a statement showing the number of round trips made by the said steamer, between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse, or any other port in Prince Edward Island, from the 1st of December, 1896, to the 1st of May of the present year, with the date of such trips. Also a statement of the number of passengers, and the quantity

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

of freight carried by the said steamer between the ports aforesaid, and the amount received for carrying such freight and passengers, for the above-mentioned period. And also a statement of number of mails carried by the said steamer, during the same period. Presented 1st June, 1897. —*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*

**56.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1897, for all correspondence which has taken place since the 13th July last between the government of the Dominion and the provincial government of Prince Edward Island regarding certain financial claims of that province upon the federal government.—Presented 1st June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

**57.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, papers, correspondence, petitions, etc., relating to the dismissal of J. Albert Verge, fishery officer for the river Restigouche and its tributaries and the waters of the Baie des Chaleurs, and the appointment of Charles Brown in his place. Presented 3rd June, 1897.—*Mr. McAlister*.....*Not printed.*

**57*a*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Angus McPhee as postmaster at Hopefield, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 3rd June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin.* *Not printed.*

**57*b*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all papers, letters, documents, petitions, etc., relating to the dismissal of A. J. McNeill as postmaster at Stanley Bridge, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 3rd June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*

**57*c*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, telegrams and papers that have passed between the government and any person or persons in connection with the dismissal of Dr. George Duncan, late quarantine superintendent at Williams Head Station, B.C.—Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Hon. E. G. Prior*..... *Not printed.*

**57*d*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all documents, reports, affidavits, declarations, papers and correspondence in relation to dismissal of F. X. Smith, late lighthouse keeper at Cape Gaspé. Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Mr. Casgrain*....*Not printed.*

**57*e*.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for copies of all orders in council, reports and correspondence respecting the appointment and dismissal of the sub-agents of the department of marine and fisheries at the port of Pictou.—Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*

**57*f*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a return showing the names of all persons dismissed from the service of the inland revenue department since the first day of July, 1896; also the names of all persons appointed to the service of said department since the first day of July, 1896. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Mr. Wood (Brockville)*..... *Not printed.*

**57*g*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, showing the names and offices or employment of all persons superannuated, dismissed or superceded in the service of the Canadian government under the present administration, giving the reason for superannuation, dismissal or supercession in each case, and the name and age of the officer or employee appointed to the vacancy in each case, and showing whether any inquiry or formal investigation took place in each case and the nature of it, and whether the party affected was given an opportunity of being heard before dismissal or supercession. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.....*See No. 57t.*

**57*h*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, showing the names of all persons appointed to the department of customs since the first day of July, 1896, also the names of the offices respectively to which they were appointed and the salaries thereto attached; also the names of all persons in the service of the department of customs whose services have been dispensed with since the first day of July, 1896, with the names of the offices and the salaries attached thereto respectively. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Wood (Brockville)*.... *Not printed.*

**57*i*.** Supplementary return to 57*g*. Presented 16th June, 1897.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.....*See No. 57t.*

**57*j*.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1897, for copies of all letters and correspondence between the government or any members thereof referring in any way to the dismissal of Mr. W. D. Fairbrother as postmaster at Beamsville, with a copy of the charges and by whom such were made. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. McCleary*.....*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

**57***k*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, telegrams, petitions, reports and other communications with respect to the appointment and dismissal of David H. Price, postmaster of Aylmer West, and the appointment of his successor, Frederick Ashbaugh. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Ingram*.....*Not printed.*

**57***l*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and reports relative to the dismissal of T. P. Shields, postmaster of Upper Maugerville, and the appointment of Emery Sewel in his place, and in reference to any changes proposed in the location of said post office since 1891. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

**57***m*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th April, 1897, for copies of all papers, correspondence, petitions, etc., connected with the dismissal of Alexis Doutre as postmaster at Beauharnois. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bergeron*.....*Not printed.*

**57***n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, for a return giving the names of all postmasters and other persons in the employ of the government in the counties of Kings and York, New Brunswick, who have been dismissed since July, 1896, and all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

**57***o*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for a copy of the investigation held in connection with the postmaster's office in Valleyfield, by Mr. Wilfrid Mercier. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bergeron*.....*Not printed.*

**57***p*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for any reports or correspondence, not already brought down, and the reasons for the dismissal of Roderick McLeod and Robert McKay, bridge tenders on the Intercolonial Railway bridge, Pictou, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of Thomas Fraser and A. Thomas in their place and stead. Presented 24th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

**57***q*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all papers and documents connected with the dismissal of Mr. John L. Smith as fishery overseer for the district of New Carlisle, extending from Grand Cascapedia river to Paspebiac East; also any recommendations made to any member of the government by letter or otherwise for his dismissal and the recommendation in favour of his successor. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Sir A. P. Caron*.
*Not printed.*

**57***r*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, giving all correspondence, evidence, reports and papers respecting the dismissal of the car inspector and car oiler at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, under instructions of the mechanical superintendent, Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, 5th February, 1897. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Sir C. H. Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

**57***s*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all papers, petitions, evidence, reports and documents of every nature connected with the dismissal of Andrew Carmichael, postmaster, Spencerville, Ont. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Reid*...*Not printed.*

**57***t*. A partial return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a statement showing for each department of the civil service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof; and of such persons not in the civil service employed by the government in any department, who, since the 13th July, 1896, and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the persons removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the civil service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented 26th June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer*.
*Printed for sessional papers.*

**58**. Return to an order of House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of the contract awarded to Mr. Gédéon Beaulieu, contractor for the building of the post office at Rimouski, of all correspondence between the said contractor and the government, and all other documents in relation thereto. Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

**59.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of the report made by Mr. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, on the conference held last November between the steamship companies and shippers of cattle and horses. Presented 4th June, 1897. *Mr. Maclean.* ..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

**60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence since the 20th July last between the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa and the officers thereof or others, respecting supplies and repairs of vessels and steamers under the control of that department which are in the habit of visiting the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Pictou, or which are employed either in the protection of the coast fisheries or in the supervision and maintenance of lights, or in the winter steam service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*

**61.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all letters, petitions, memorials and suggestions received by the government, or any member thereof, since the 23rd June, 1896, to amend the North-west Territories Act with a view of enlarging the powers of the executive of the North-west Territories, and to increase the subsidy of the North-west Territories. Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Mr. Davin.* ..... *Not printed.*

**62.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a copy of returns for Weller Bay while an outport, *i.e.*, about eleven years: 1. The value of dutiable goods and duty collected. 2. Value of free goods. 3. Total number of vessels entered and cleared. 4. Total salary paid. Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Mr. Corby*..... ..... *Not printed.*

**63.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for a return of all correspondence between officers of the militia and others with the minister of militia and the major-general commanding relating to brevet promotion and General Order 73, 1896. Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bain* ..... *Not printed.*

**64.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, plans and reports of engineers having reference to making North Harbour, Aspy Bay, Victoria county, N.S., a harbour of refuge. Presented 9th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bethune*..... *Not printed.*

**65.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all papers relating to the release of Daniel Brien Sullivan, committed to jail at Toronto on the 18th November, 1896, including the reports of the police magistrate of the 21st and 27th November, 1896. Presented 9th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Not printed.*

**66.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for a statement showing the amount of money expended by the Dominion government since the 1st day of July, 1873, for constructing, equipping and subsidizing railways in Canada, with the number of acres of land granted as subsidies, and their estimate value. Also a statement showing separately the part of such expenditure made on railways in each province of the Dominion and the North-west Territory, deducting any sums that may have been charged against any of the provinces of the North-west Territory in their debt account with the Dominion. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin.* *Printed for sessional papers.*

**67.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of all letters, correspondence and tenders, the names of the parties tendering, the amounts of their tender, and the names of the parties awarded the contracts for the historical monuments at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Mr. Gibson*.. ....*Not printed.*

**68.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, showing a comparative schedule of prices paid in connection with the military camp at Aldershot, King's county, Nova Scotia, for the seasons of 1895 and 1896 respectively; also all papers, correspondence and instructions respecting the securing of supplies for the said camp in 1897. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.... ..... *Not printed.*

**69.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for a return showing (under the announced change of organization at the Royal Military College of Canada): 1. A detail of the intended superior and subordinate staffs, their respective emoluments and the conditions of their engagements, inclusive of periods of service and duties to be performed by them respectively. 2. The intended number of classes of cadets in attendance at one time. 3. The allotment and distri-

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bution of time to class instruction, drills, military and athletic exercises, meals, recreation, etc., specifying subjects and the professors and instructors respectively employed in the several subjects in each class. 4. The amount of deposit to be made by cadets to meet personal charges for a period of three years respectively under the reorganized system and the system hitherto in force. 5. The surplus revenue derived from fees from each cadet, after deduction of messing charges respectively under the reorganized system and the system hitherto in force. 6. A detail of items in the reorganized system and in that hitherto in force in the cases involving either increase or reduction, and the amounts of these differences. 7. The number of eligible applications made prior to the announcement of the reorganization to compete for entrance into the Royal Military College next September. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt*.....*Not printed.*

**69***a*. Supplementary return to No. 69. Presented 23rd June, 1897.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt*.....*Not printed.*

**70**. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of despatches, minutes of council and correspondence relating to the London International Railway Congress, 1895. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

**70***a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of despatches, minutes of council and other documents relating to the meeting of the International Railway Congress, St. Petersburg, with a copy of papers submitted by the high commissioner for Canada to that congress. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. ..... *Not printed.*

**71**. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of tenders opened the 16th day of March, 1897, for works on section 12 of the Soulanges canal, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*M. Clancy.*

*Printed for sessional papers.*

**71***a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of tenders opened the 16th day of March, 1897, for works on sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges canal, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

**71***b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of tenders opened the 20th day of March for works on the Grenville canal enlargement, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy.*

*Printed for sessional papers.*

**71***c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a statement of all tenders opened the 7th day of May, 1897, for works on the north channel of St. Lawrence river, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

**71***d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a statement of all tenders opened the 30th day of April, 1897, for works on the Iroquois section, Galops canal, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy.*

*Printed for sessional papers.*

**71***e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a statement of all tenders opened the 24th day of April, 1897, for works on the Cardinal section, Galops canal, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy.*

*Printed for sessional papers.*

**72**. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th September, 1896, for: 1. A copy of all reports of the engineers of the department of public works as to the conditions and requirements of the Port Albert harbour made within the last ten years. 2. A statement in detail, with dates, showing all amounts voted by parliament for the improvement of said harbour. 3. A statement showing how much of said sums were expended under contract, and how much otherwise and how; when expended and to whom paid.—Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Cameron* .... *Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

**72a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for: 1. Copy of all reports made by the engineers of the public works department since the 1st day of January, 1890, as to the condition and requirements of the Goderich harbour and of the North breakwater. 2. Statement in detail of all amounts voted for the construction and improvement of said harbour. 3. Statement showing how much has been expended on said harbour since the government of Canada undertook the work as a harbour of refuge. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Cameron.*
*Not printed.*

**72b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, engineers' reports, etc., relating to the extension of the breakwater at Belle river, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*

**73.** Return, in part (departments of the interior and Indian affairs), to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, giving the names of all commissioners appointed by the government or any of the ministers to hear charges and make investigations into the conduct of civil servants and employees of the government or any of the departments since July, 1896, together with the rate of pay and allowances of each and the length of time each has been employed, and the full amount paid; also copies of all reports made by them to the government, or any member thereof, and copies of the authorization and instructions under which they acted. Presented 16th June, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

**73a.** Supplementary return to No. 73 (department of marine and fisheries). Presented 17th June, 1897. *Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

**74.** Copies of contracts for cold storage accommodation on steamships from Montreal to Great Britain, between the minister of agriculture and various steamship companies. Presented 17th June, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Not printed.*

**75.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, papers and correspondence relating to the closing in March last of the post office at Oak Bay Mills, Quebec. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr McAlister*.....*Not printed.*

**76.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence and other documents relating to the creation of post office inspectorships at Stratford, Barrie and Kingston and the appointment of inspectors and other officials connected with such inspectorships. 2. The number of employees connected with each such office and the salaries paid, and all other expenses of each office. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr Cameron.*
*Printed for sessional papers.*

**77.** Report of Major General Cameron on the proposed convention in reference to a portion of the Alaskan boundary, and memorandum thereon. Presented 19th June, 1897, by Hon. L. H. Davies.
*Printed for sessional papers.*

**78.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th June, 1897, showing the correspondence, if any, between this government and the government of the United States in reference to an equalization or readjustment of the coasting laws, rules and regulations in force in the two countries; and in reference to any arrangement or proposal for any arrangement under which Canadian vessels shall be granted by the American government and officials the same privileges as those accorded to American vessels by the Canadian authorities under the laws, rules and regulations now in force. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Britton.*
*Printed for sessional papers.*

**79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all telegrams and letters between the Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, and Mr. Charles B. Heyd, M.P., for South Brant, and Mr. Davis, of the county of Haldimand, relating to the appointment or otherwise of Mr. Daniel Lynch, of the village of Hagarsville, or Dr. Stuart of the same place, as Indian agent in the room and stead of Dr. Jones of Hagersville. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy*.....*Not printed.*

**80.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all papers, correspondence and telegrams relating to charges made affecting the quality of British Columbia salmon sold in the British market. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Maxwell*.....*Not printed.*

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**81.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a copy of the advertisement recently published calling for tenders for the carrying of the mail between Danville, in the county of Richmond and St. Camille, in the county of Wolfe, province of Quebec, and of all tenders sent in, giving the names of the tenderers and amount of the tender in each case, the name of the successful tenderer, and the amount at which the contract was let. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Ives*.....*Not printed.*

**81***a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of correspondence and papers cancelling the contract with S. E. Turner, for carrying the mail between Tottenham and Athlone, in the county of Simcoe, province of Ontario. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt*.....*Not printed.*

**81***b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, showing the different mail routes and mail contracts now existing between the town of Annapolis Royal and the town of Liverpool, in the counties of Annapolis and Queen's respectively. The name of each contractor and his bondsmen. The length of each route. The contract price, and whether daily, semi-weekly or tri-weekly. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*

**82.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1897, for a copy of the resignation of S. I. Jones, Esquire, late judge of the county court of the county of Brant, together with all correspondence with any department of the government, in reference to, or in connection therewith; also a copy of all petitions sent to the government praying for the appointment of A. D. Hardy to the position made vacant by the resignation and superannuation of the said Judge Jones. Presented 2nd June, 1897.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*....*Not printed.*

**83.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1897, showing the names of all persons who filed claims for fishery bounty, before Stanislaus F. Perry, acting inspector of fisheries for Prince Edward Island, up to the 20th day of April last; also the names of all persons who filed similar claims before James F. White, bounty officer, up to the same date, And also showing the names of all persons who received fishery bounty in the west riding of Prince county, in the months of March and April last. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1896

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1897

[No. 14—1897.]

# Department of Indian Affairs.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended 30th June 1896.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
*Superintendent General of Indian Affairs*

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1897.

THOMAS MOORE, AS HE APPEARED WHEN ADMITTED TO THE REGINA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THOMAS MOORE, AFTER TUITION AT THE REGINA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

It again becomes a pleasing duty to state that, during that period, those friendly relations which have for such a long series of years existed between the Government and its Indian wards remain unbroken.

**Repatriation of Indians.**—An occurrence which might be regarded as emphasizing this feeling has been the repatriation of some 500 refugee Indians from the state of Montana to their reserves in the North-west Territories. These Indians left this country after the troubles of 1885, in which some, but not all, had been induced to take part. From such reports as could be gathered, they appear to have behaved themselves fairly well while resident in the United States. Still, it was considered by the authorities of that country that such a large number of alien Indians, who had no reservation set apart for them, nor any good means of support, was an undesirable element in sections of the country which were rapidly becoming populated by whites, and consequently a desire was expressed that they should be taken back. To this the Dominion Government readily assented.

Little or no trouble was experienced in connection with their removal, they having been escorted to the international boundary line by United States troops, where they were met by small detachments of the North-west Mounted Police, acting in concert with officials of the Indian Department, and thence taken to the respective reservations to which they had formerly belonged or expressed a desire to be attached. Thus they have been scattered throughout the country and not kept in one body. This course was prompted by various reasons, not the least important being that by this means expense would be materially lessened, in that they would, in the main, be placed under

the guidance of employees already in the service, and would at the same time be likely to be stimulated by association with their brethren who thought proper to remain at home, and who have been striving, with an encouraging degree of success, to reach that point towards which the efforts of the department have essayed to direct them.

It is hoped that under a conciliatory but firm treatment they will endeavour to reach even that standard which their more fortunate brethren have attained.

**Prosperity of Indians.**—When it is thought advisable to judge of the prosperity of any community many circumstances have to be taken into consideration, but as the Indians—that is, that portion outside the older provinces—are in various stages of development, it becomes a matter of much difficulty to make statements of a comprehensive nature of their condition as a body.

Great difference must naturally exist between their requirements and the various methods of meeting them. Contact with separation from advanced communities must necessarily form an important factor, not only in the requirements of the Indians, but also as to the methods necessary to meet such demands; and it cannot but follow that health and morals are greatly affected by such contact or separation, and it is evident to many that the near proximity to civilization has not, it is to be regretted, in some respects at least, been in the direction of good. Still, it is gratifying for one to be able to assert that, on the whole, the Indians have met with fair prosperity. In connection with this, I would beg to refer you to the reports of all inspectors and agents throughout the Dominion and the tabulated statements which follow, as these afford information in detail.

**Distribution of Relief.**—The department's policy as to aid in the matter of food, clothing and other supplies has been kept forcibly in view, and as a rule none but the aged, infirm and children have been gratuitous recipients of the department's bounty, the able-bodied being forced to work for what has been given them by the department, and also to seek to meet their wants in other directions.

It was in last year's report shown how, by the enforcement of such policy, individuals were pushed to extra energy in order to contend with the great depression, which affected not only the whites but the markets of the Indians in the sale of produce, and manufactures and labour in various directions. Naturally, this depression was felt more in the older provinces contiguous to the United States, these being, of course, more readily affected by the falling or rising of the commercial barometer of that country. As the depression was only very tardily overcome, and as the market for all produce of the soil was particularly low, it followed as a consequence that the aggregate earnings of the Indians of these older provinces were lower than that of the previous year, although it is a matter for congratulation that in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, where the Indians are under superior guidance, notwithstanding this depressing state of affairs, the increased earnings of the previous year were so much more than sustained as to bring up the Dominion's aggregate to $1,658,859.

**Harvest Returns.**—Upon turning to the area under crop, it is found that the quantities show for the past and previous fiscal years 116,109 acres and 120,233 acres, respectively, while, for the whole Dominion, the aggregate number of bushels in cereals harvested exceeds that of the previous year by some 50,000 bushels, notwithstanding the unfortunate decrease of some 40,000 bushels of oats raised in British Columbia.

In roots and vegetables the year's production exceeded that of the preceding one by some 80,000 bushels.

Unfortunately, the increase in quantity of grain raised in the North-west Territories failed to offset the quality, which was greatly affected by unpropitious weather in many localities during the harvesting of the crops. For the best quality of grain low prices prevailed, and for inferior grades a market was hardly obtainable.

The fruitlessness of too much dependence being placed, in the North-west Territories, upon cereals, to meet the Indians' demands, had for some years past been recognized by the department; consequently efforts have been made in the direction of raising only such quantities of cereals as the time necessary for the rapid and proper rearing of stock and the raising of roots and vegetables would permit, the tendency being to enlarge the areas of the latter as much as possible.

**Stock-raising.**—The raising of stock is not surrounded by so many elements of uncertainty as that of cereals, and it is constitutional in the Indian, that is, the Indian of the West, to evince a greater fondness for the rearing and care of stock than the production of grain and roots, owing to the monotony necessary in the case of the latter; and where difficulties arise with the Indian as to the proper caring of stock, this is in a great measure owing to his improvident nature.

The Indian in his natural state would undergo wonderful privations and fatigue in the chase; but when he had returned to discharge the fruits of the hunt at the door of his lodge, he considered his labours as ended and that he had earned a well-deserved rest, while the remainder of the work, however hard, was to be done by his squaw—so he is now unwilling to exert himself for a lengthened period, particularly if the results cannot readily be seen. Without much difficulty an Indian can be induced to cut hay or cut firewood, where he knows they are readily sold for cash; but to get him to make hay for stock in the early stages of rearing small herds, when he is not allowed to sell, becomes a much harder task.

Through a great deal of watching and patience, the loan system, as applied to cattle in the North-west Territories, has been brought to work admirably among the Indians. This system, in a few words, is the lending to the Indians of one or two animals, upon condition that, at the expiration of a certain time, he will return to the department an equal number—these in turn being loaned to others. So successful has this system proved, that many individuals have managed to collect about them herds of sufficient size as permit, without detriment, sales to be made, bringing in ready cash: thus the Indian, who for a long time remained skeptical, has become aware of the value of stock.

**Fishing and Hunting.**—Fishing and hunting, for those who in the main have to depend upon this mode of existence, have been fairly good. The restrictions placed upon the former have, without doubt, proved beneficial, and must in due course be the means of replenishing many of the inland waters, which were fast becoming depleted. Fur-bearing animals have been found in fair numbers, but the prices obtained for their pelts have been low, thus materially reducing the profits of the hunter.

**Health and Sanitary Regulations.**—Upon the whole, the health of the Indians has been good.

Every endeavour has been made to enforce sanitary regulations, and it is thought good results have ensued, as, with the exception of a few cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever, the Indian has had an immunity from such complaints as might spring from unclean surroundings. In a few places measles, whooping-cough and chicken-pox became epidemic, and at one point la grippe was prevalent for a time. The majority of deaths among adults result from scrofula and consumption. Among our western Indians of Manitoba and the Territories and some parts of British Columbia pulmonary attacks are common, the Indian being particularly susceptible to these during that state of transition from the wild state to the more advanced condition of civilization, and to overcome this efforts are put forth to get the Indians to ventilate their houses. It is found that fresh meat and the greater use of roots and vegetables tend greatly to improve the condition of those scrofulously inclined.

**Vital Statistics.**—The mortality among the young is greater than might be under altered circumstances. It is greatly due to the too early marriages on the part of the girls, who take upon themselves the bearing of children before physical development is completed and at a time of life when they should be under the care of others. Lack of experience also tends to an increased ratio in deaths of the young, such, for instance, as allowing children, after an attack of measles, too much freedom, resulting in cold, this being followed by fatal results. In the North-west the deaths have outnumbered the births, but the death-rate has, if anything, been slightly under that of the year preceding.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Taking the Dominion throughout, the conduct of the Indians has been all that could be expected, save as regards intemperance, of which there has been a good deal, more particularly in the older provinces and British Columbia.

As to drinking, there is no doubt the Indian is much more sinned against than sinning; and, considering his extreme infirmity when exposed to the temptation of drink, it may be a matter of congratulation that he has not given way to a much greater extent than he really has. Notwithstanding the great difficulty in obtaining proof against those miscreants who still persist in clandestinely supplying the Indian with strong drink, and the sympathy many of the offenders appear to meet with from those who evidently do not realize the dangerous effect of their conduct, the majority of the department's officials have not ceased in their vigilance, which has resulted in the prosecution of many offenders, and has brought about a marked change for the better. This action is also, no doubt, having a strong influence on the Indian in the right direction, reducing other offences which are a natural result of this selling of liquor to Indians; and, had it not been for the most unfortunate taking of lives, hereafter mentioned, the country might have congratulated itself upon the absence of crime of a serious nature, particularly when the number of Indians and the circumstances which surrounded them are considered.

Of the serious crimes, the most unfortunate was the shooting and immediate killing of a non-commissioned officer of the North-west Mounted Police in the Duck Lake Agency, who was attempting to re-arrest an Indian who had been confined for cattle killing, and made good his escape.

Again, in the case of an Indian named Charcoal, of the Blood tribe. This Indian always bore a good character and was a good worker, but owing to an improper inti-

macy, on the part of another Indian of the same band, with his wife, the poor fellow became maddened with jealousy and shot the offender. Like the true savage, once having drawn blood, the desire for more became aroused; and under such circumstances white men, if in the vicinity, become the unfortunate victims. Thus the agent, being the most prominent person, was selected; but happily he was absent from the agency when Charcoal prowled about seeking his life. Failing in this, the Indian attempted that of Farming Instructor McNeill, who lived about twelve miles distant. After waiting for a time, and until the farmer passed between him and a lighted lamp, he fired; but, happily, an intervening object caused the bullet to swerve, and thus only a wound of a light nature was inflicted. The Indian then became desperate, and vowed he would kill any who attempted his arrest. This threat was carried out in the killing of Sergt.-Major Wylde, of the North-west Mounted Police, while endeavouring to take him prisoner.

The shooting of the farmer, who was popular with the Indians and received their sympathy after being wounded, and the killing of the issuer at the Blackfoot Reserve, mentioned in last year's report, show only too clearly how the department's officials resident in the country carry their lives in their hands and what might be the result were selections for these posts to be made promiscuously.

Although these last two instances occurred subsequently to the fiscal year of which this report treats, still their importance demands a reference here.

The following case of manslaughter is interesting, illustrating, as it does, the strange and extremely powerful superstitions which have had to be contended with in the endeavour to elevate the Indian; these superstitious ideas are still found among those inhabiting the more remote parts, notwithstanding the efforts of missionaries and of the department. This account is taken from a Winnipeg daily journal :—

"A most interesting case came before Mr. Justice Rose at the Assizes yesterday, wherein one of the Sabaskong Band of Indians was charged with the murder of his foster father. The band in which the trouble occurred is thoroughly pagan, possessed of a firm belief in the power of the Wendigos, or evil spirits, to appear in the form of a human being to annoy and trouble the tribe. For some time prior to the murder, the Indians on the Sabaskong Reserve were seized with the idea that a Wendigo was exercising an evil influence on their band and damaging their property. They hid away their canoes, but apparently to no purpose. At length they decided to place armed sentries on the watch in order to catch the evil spirit. This watch was sustained continuously for eight days, the prisoner and the murdered man participating in the watch. On the eighth night the prisoner was on guard, when he saw a mysterious figure flitting from one spot to another, with its blanket streaming behind it in a peculiar manner. He at once challenged, but received no reply; he challenged again, and yet again, and still receiving no answer, he fired at what he was firmly convinced was the Wendigo. In the yell which followed, the prisoner recognized the voice of his foster father, who for some reason or another had left his post and was probably hastening back to it. Mr. Justice Rose charged the jury and declared the case to be without parallel in the history of law. Under his advice the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour pending the result of a reference of the case to the opinion of his brother judges."

ONTARIO.

As other means of support have disappeared, so have the Indians of this province applied themselves more energetically to farming and other kindred undertakings for a livelihood.

In the vegetable and root crop the returns show an increase for the last fiscal year over the previous one of something like 44,000 bushels, and in cereals an increase of more than 40,000 bushels. It is a subject for remark that the cultivation of corn is greatly on the increase, so that the yield has been nearly 100,000 bushels, or more than twice the quantity raised in the preceding year, the raising apparently being less precarious than that of other cereals.

**Loans to Individual Indians from Funds of Bands.**—Last year was the first in which the system of loaning the funds of bands to individual Indians was mentioned. This system is one by which individuals of a band may, through the consent of the council of the same, and on the approval of the Superintendent General, obtain loans from the capital at the credit of the band, in the hands of the Government, for the purpose of erecting dwelling-houses, barns or other buildings, or placing the same in proper repair—for improvements to the farm, or for the purpose of purchasing useful stock or farming implements—the loans being repaid by the retention by the department of the annual interest moneys which otherwise would be paid to the borrowers. As a further safeguard for the repayment of the loan, the Indian council takes a lien upon the man's property, which, in the event of default, may be sold to another member of the band; thus is prevented that aimless expenditure, which too often takes place, of small sums received in the shape of interest moneys. The plan, where introduced, in so far as reports have been received, has been found to work well, and the non-dependence upon the regularly paid small annuities has stimulated the Indian to rely much more upon his energies; consequently his condition is improved. In a great measure this goes to prove what has been before contended, that the payment to Indians of annuities has a deteriorating effect, and the sooner it is found possible honourably to discard the system the better will it be for the Indians generally; but, as you have advised me, you are giving this important question further consideration.

**Settlement of Old Claims.**—During the past year several important claims of bands in different parts of the country, and which have been sources of discontent with the Indians for years past, have either been settled or placed in such a position that a settlement is in view.

The Government of the late province of Canada, owing to the discovery of valuable minerals on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, was, through the efforts of the late Hon. Wm. B. Robinson, enabled to enter into treaties (known as the Robinson-Huron treaties) with the bands claiming those sections of the country as their hunting grounds. One thousand two hundred and forty Indians were interested in the Lake Superior section, and one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven in the Lake Huron portion of the country; the agreement being that a fixed sum should at the time be paid, and a certain amount be annually distributed among the Indians; further, that if in the future the territory surrendered should produce, without any loss to the Govern-

ment, such a sum as would enable it to augment the annuity agreed to at the time of the making of the treaty, then the sum should be increased from time to time, provided the amount paid to each individual should not exceed the sum of one pound currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty might be graciously pleased to order.

Up to the year 1874, notwithstanding the increased values of the lands, nothing in the direction had been paid in the way of an addition to the annuity; but in that year, after correspondence had with the provincial authorities, the Dominion Government brought the payment up to $4 per caput, but leaving the point as to arrears on account of increase, as well as that of liability, for future consideration.

The two points were placed before the arbitrators appointed for the adjustment of such claims in dispute between the Dominion and the provinces. Save as to a claim for interest, the arbitrators awarded in favour of the Dominion Government and the Indians. A portion of this decision upon points of law was, on the part of the province of Ontario, appealed to the Supreme Court, which court decided in its favour. The matter was then taken before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and, although at the time of writing this report it is learned that a decision has been arrived at, its import is not known with such certainty as would enable it to be stated here.

A claim on behalf of the Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes on account of the sale of certain islands by the old province of Canada, and later by the province of Ontario, was also before the arbitrators, who considered that an award should be entered in favour of the Indians to the amount of $15,000, together with the sum of $815 on behalf of the Mississaguas of Alnwick on account of Gaskett and Garratt, or Sugar Islands.

For long years past the Mississaguas of the Credit have presented to the department a claim, inclusive of interest, of some $70,000, for lands which they alleged had been sold for their benefit, but for which they had never received any credit.

Recognizing, as it did, the importance of having such claims settled, once and for all, in a manner that would leave no doubt in the minds of the Indians as to its thorough fairness and impartiality, the department afforded them all assistance within its power and authorized the engagement by them of legal counsel for the proper representation of their views before the board. The arbitrators in this gave judgment adverse to the Indians, and, while it may have been a great disappointment to them, it showed them that no further hopes, in the way of recovering anything on their claim, should be entertained.

Still another claim of many years' standing, which has brought about much correspondence and has been a source of much discontent, has been adjudicated upon, and that is the one of the Chippewas of the Thames.

In the early part of this century these Indians invited the Munsees to come and reside among them, and gave them a certain part of their reserve. Little by little the latter overflowed the boundaries of the part assigned them, which brought about a claim, on the part of the Chippewas, against the Government. As a settlement could not be arrived at, the Indians were allowed to take their case before the Exchequer Court. Not long after this, the Indians stated their desire to meet the views of the department and come to some amicable settlement, the department holding the ground

that, whatever might be the strictly legal aspect of the case, on equitable grounds some compensation should be given the Indians.

The basis of the agreement has been to return to the Chippewas such lands as, in the department's opinion, the Munsees held over and above their actual requirements, and for such as it might be considered should be retained by them the payment of a sum in cash. Parliament at its last session consented to vote the amount of compensation, viz., $17,640. By this course an act of justice has been rendered the Chippewas, and the country has been freed from elsewhere making provision in lands for the Munsees.

**Islands in the Georgian Bay.**—Before leaving this province, it might be well to remark that for some time past applications have been received for the purchase of islands in Georgian Bay for pleasure purposes, and, owing to the fact that no plan of these existed in the department, purchasers were compelled to have a survey made, and run the chance of an agreement being made as to the price. To avoid unpleasantness, and in order that the department might have full knowledge of its possessions and the proper value to place thereon, a survey was ordered during the past summer.

The islands under the protection of the department lie between Waubaushene Bay and Moose Deer Point, and number, large and small included, some one thousand five hundred and belong to the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Rama and Snake Island. They are of no real use to the Indians, save where an occasional one might be used as a fishing station, but must ere long be almost as greatly in demand as the Thousand Islands for summer residences. If this hope be realized in the near future, substantial benefits must be conferred upon those interested.

## QUEBEC.

In last year's report it was stated that the Indians of this province, more than any other, depended upon the United States for a market for their manufactures, and upon pleasure parties seeking guides, and so the continued dulness in trade has again affected them; but the raising of nearly fifteen thousand bushels of grain (in the main, corn and buckwheat) over the preceding year, points to the fact that these Indians, in order to meet the exigencies of the situation, must have exerted themselves to a greater extent in farming than at any preceding time. It is to be hoped that this impetus to farming may in the end not only meet the shortages that may otherwise occur, but tend to still greater and continuous interest being taken in this line.

As far back as the year 1878 the department made efforts to obtain reservations of land for the Tête de Boule, Algonquin and Abenakis Indians, the main difficulty having been the inability to satisfy the Indians as to locality; but I am happy now to be able to say that locations have been selected on the St. Maurice River which meet their wishes. Thus has a very long-standing and vexatious matter been settled.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Although I have not had the opportunity of visiting the maritime provinces, reports received from the department's officials indicate that much cannot be expected from the present generation in the cultivation of the soil, as these Indians are inclined to rely almost entirely, apart from fishing and hunting, upon any other work, such as stream-driving, loading lumber, and upon a market for small wares, such as baskets, axe-handles, and other Indian work, to meet their wants.

Still, it is gratifying to find that those of this province have increased the area under cultivation by some three hundred and seventy-four acres, which, considered relatively to the number of Indians, is considerable.

The yield of grain was greater than in the year previous; but the potato crop was lower and in some parts a failure, owing to the drought in some localities and the ravages of the potato bug in others.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is nothing of special interest to note of the Indians of this province, who number, by the last census, three hundred and eight souls, being an increase of twenty-one over the previous year. Any changes which may have taken place have been in the right direction, such as an increase of five acres in the area under cultivation, of five hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, and in the individual earnings of $1,350 over the year previous.

Those resident upon the reserve cultivate the soil, while others are engaged in the cod fishing and other pursuits. Little fault can be found as to their morality, this being largely due, no doubt, to the fact that a few years ago they were induced to take a pledge of total abstinence, which, through the efforts of good missionaries and the officials of the department, they appear to have faithfully kept.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians of this province appear not to have met with much success during the year, due in a great measure to the dulness in lumbering operations, in which they take part, and also to the limited market found for their Indian wares.

As has been noted elsewhere relative to the other provinces, this lack of other resources appears to have had the effect of more attention being given to the soil, as an increase of 26 acres in the area cultivated, of some 1,200 bushels of grain and 1,900 of potatoes, has taken place. Where unable to obtain work in lumbering operations, or distance from the sea preventing fishing, the condition of the Indians of this province is not a desirable one; they appear often to prefer enduring want to exerting themselves.

## MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

All things being considered, it is thought that the Indians of Manitoba and the Territories have fared better than any others in the Dominion. Their health has been exceptionally good, and the increase of births over deaths is very marked. A great number still meet their wants by hunting and fishing; and in this they can lay claim to a fair amount of success; where such has been the case, the policy of the department has not been to place them on reserves and endeavour to make farmers of them, but to await the time when such means of earning a livelihood become so precarious as to compel the Indians to seek aid at the hands of the Government. Until the arrival of such time, little or no reliance can be placed upon them to make any really sustained effort at farming, and they are liable, if the whim seizes them, to leave at the most critical moment and go hunting or fishing, the result being that a success is made of neither, while they become impressed with the idea that such efforts entitle them to continuous aid at the hands of the Government. In some cases reserves are such as to afford little hay for stock, and the lands only sufficiently good to enable roots and vegetables to be grown as a supplement to the fish and game.

With the farming Indians, fairly good crops, plenty of hay, and owing to a cool summer—few flies, which are sometimes such pests to cattle—have brought about such a condition of affairs as may be regarded as favourable.

**Irrigation.**—Over and above what has already been said in connection with matters relating to the Territories, that most important work of irrigating the land has to be mentioned. Two years have elapsed since the first attempts in this direction were made upon the Blackfoot Reserve. The results of these attempts have certainly justified the department in extending as much as possible this work in the Territories, more particularly in that section known as Treaty 7, which lies under the mountains, in the south-westerly corner of the Territories.

Apart from the benefits to be derived from grain and root-growing, the raising of stock must in a very great measure be dependent upon the success of the irrigation schemes, for, as sometimes occurs, long continued drought kills the pasture land, while, at other times, the fall of snow is such as to prevent cattle obtaining sufficient for their wants; but the land irrigated will enable the raising and cutting of such a quantity of hay annually as will allow of the feeding of cattle when otherwise many of them might starve.

Of interest in this direction must necessarily be the views of one outside the department and unbiassed in his experiences; consequently I take the liberty of presenting an extract from a report on the irrigation work at the Blackfoot Crossing, by the Chief Inspector of Surveys and Irrigation in the Department of the Interior:—

"The works as far as completed consist of a main canal designed to carry about twenty cubic feet of water per second, heading in the Bow River at a point on the north bank of the river about four miles east of the western boundary of the reserve, and extending from thence easterly about four miles, with the necessary embankments or dams for raising the water in portions of old water-course utilized as a portion of the system. In addition to the main canal, some miles of main laterals and a considerable length of drainage ditches have been constructed, and the extension of main canal

located for about a mile to the east and south of the present terminus. * * * I have very much pleasure in stating that the system as designed, in my opinion, reflects great credit upon Mr. Ponton (the officer in charge of Indian survey work in the North-west Territories) and when it is remembered that all the work upon the construction of main canal and laterals, with the necessary structures, has been performed with Indian labour, I must confess to having been more than surprised at the results accomplished, and do not hesitate to say that the workmanlike manner in which the cuts and fills have been completed would do credit to many of our experienced ditch contractors.

"Near the point of intake, the main ditch is carried through a cut some twelve to fourteen feet in depth for a considerable length, and the amount of material moved by the Indians, with spades only, in originally digging this cut out and in the present work of increasing the slope of the banks and deepening the cut some two feet, has completely dispelled the impression which I have up to this time held, that Indian labour would be of little use in an undertaking of this character.

"The system when completed will provide water for the irrigation of some two thousand acres on that part of the reserve known as 'Old Sun' bottom, and, as the soil of the larger part of this area is first-class, the results of the application of water through irrigation are certain to be most satisfactory. In fact, it is reasonably certain that, if the Indians can be induced to undertake the farming of this area in small holdings, and are educated in an intelligent use of the water by careful supervision for a few years, the area in question will produce sufficient to provide for all the needs of this band, even if they do nothing more than raise oats, hay and vegetables, the successful growth of which, under irrigation, in this district, has now been proved beyond argument. * * * I may point out that if the magnificent grazing areas which this reserve possesses could be turned to account for the growing of cattle and sheep, and the irrigation area utilized each year for the growth of a certain fodder crop for these cattle and sheep, the future of the Indians comprising this band would be very bright. On the Blackfoot Reserve it at once suggests itself to the visitor that if the large band of ponies which the Indians have, and which are practically useless, could be exchanged for cattle, the position of the Indians would be greatly improved."

With reference to what has been pointed out in the report just quoted, in connection with the exchange of ponies for cattle with the Indians of Treaty 7, it might be stated that the department has for the past few years been doing its utmost to bring about the exchange mentioned, and the efforts have been attended by unlooked for success. Situated as these Indians are, in a section of the country which is, more than for anything else, well suited for stock-raising, their dependence must be placed much more than by Indians elsewhere located, upon stock-raising for a livelihood.

At first the Indians would not even accept cattle from the Government as a gift, having been, no doubt, prompted to this by parties inimical to their advancement; but, by dint of perseverance, some few of the Piegans were induced to take the advice of the officials and accept a limited number. Profits having rapidly accrued to these few, the desire to follow their example became so great that the department could not, with the means at its disposal, meet the demands upon it; and, even had it been possible, it would not have deemed it advisable to do so at such a rapid rate. So great has become the demand that, from a refusal to accept cattle as a gift, Indians are now clamouring for them in exchange for their ponies, and as time goes on the greater becomes the value placed upon the cattle and comparatively less upon the ponies. The herd of ponies, for which really no market can be had, is becoming so great that a problem has arisen as to the best means of getting rid of them.

As farming operations could not, with any degree of success, be carried on with these Indians, the great difficulty to be contended with has been to find them, not only employment, but that of a more or less remunerative nature. Wherever the department has been successful, the Indians have shown themselves capable and persevering in the performance of heavy work, and have earned considerable amounts in the mining of coal, filling contracts for ties and hay and wood from the reserves, in freighting, and in other directions—this with Indians who were the last to enter into a compact with the Government, and at all times regarded as the most warlike, and consequently the most restless under restraint, and disdainful of anything approaching hard work.

Again reverting to that most important subject of irrigation, I would say that the department has had Mr. Ponton, one of its surveyors, who has given the subject much intelligent study, working both on the Blackfoot and Blood Reserves, and he has been, in a great measure, successful, in an experiment on the latter, in raising water by buckets attached to a wheel worked automatically by the current of the river. Although the experiment has not been on a large scale, it is felt that the idea can be materially extended to advantage. It might be said that this plan was tried in advance of the greater one of drawing the water upon the reserve through an extended ditch, requiring much time and labour for construction, which, it is to be hoped, can be attempted next season.

The Agent and Indians of the Piegan Agency deserve credit for their efforts at irrigation, which, although on a small scale and hardly successful, will, with skilled assistance, which will be granted later on, be extended, and eventually prove a success.

The Calgary Irrigation Company has constructed a ditch of some twenty miles in length through the Sarcee Reserve. Through this it is thought that some 10,000 acres of reserve lands can readily be irrigated; thus provided, frost does not prove disastrous, crops can be ensured, and all the hay necessary to meet the Indians' wants and to place upon the market can, under all conditions in the future, be had.

**Emancipation from Superstitions.**—The year just passed has shown the department that the sun dance has become an Indian ceremony almost, if not quite, of the past. For a long time the department's policy has been in the direction of suppressing it by moral suasion, and, step by step, it has been robbed of its most revolting ceremonies, so that in the end it has afforded little attraction to a great proportion of the Indian population. So long as it remained a prominent performance, so long did it keep burning those superstitions which it was sought to eradicate. The abandoning of this dance evidences in no small degree the civilizing influences brought upon the Indian, and the great change in his feelings and modes of thought. The success attending these efforts cannot be fully appreciated save by those acquainted with the Indian character. The "medicine men," the guiders of thought and action and the inspirers of fear in all but the very boldest, had to be fought. To win Indians from such a thraldom, and to get them to disregard the influences of generations, required no small amount of courage and skill in management. But two attempts this year have been made to hold sun dances, and these, robbed of the old-time attractions, proved unsuccessful and were not completed.

**Proof of Progress.**—Although, as before mentioned, the reports of the department have left a good deal to be wished for, still they show an advance of a most encouraging nature, whereby hopes may continue to be entertained that the efforts of reclaiming the savage, through the expenditure of money, energy and patience, may, at no distant day, show that he may be ranked as a useful member of the community.

As an indication of this advancement, I quote from a report, recently made by one of the department's inspectors, on the Stony Agency at Morley :—

"It is some years since I had the opportunity of making a house-to-house visit in this agency, and I was greatly pleased with the very evident advance they have made towards living, not only in a civilized manner, but, most of them, in great comfort; a number of their present dwellings have been built within the last year or so, taking the place of their original huts; most of these new houses are well constructed, well cornered (for they are all built of spruce timber) and have shingle roofs, floored upstairs as well as downstairs, lined with matched lumber, and divided into apartments; chairs and tables are quite common; raised beds and bedsteads are the rule, and almost every house contains a cooking-stove. Many have neat fences of peeled poles and gates surrounding their houses.

"Most of them have stables, corrals and sheds, but as their cattle run on the ranges, there is little necessity for them, but even where they keep a pony or two, it all goes to make up an attractive home."

Extract from a report of Mr. Agent Nash :—

"It is quite noticeable that the Indian women are, from year to year, advancing in cleanliness, their houses now presenting a far more comfortable appearance than in former years. Nearly all houses consist of two rooms, bed-room and kitchen, and are furnished with stoves, bedsteads, tables, chairs and cupboards. Nearly all can make yeast bread, and some make very good butter. A number of Indians have begun to take an interest in poultry-raising.

"The dead are, as a rule, properly buried, instead of being placed on rocks or trees.

"A great improvement in dress is to be noticed, in the men especially, nearly all the younger ones now wearing decent clothes. All appear anxious to possess good machinery, &c., which they are careful to store away after use, and good strong wagons and harness.

"Cattle-raising is undoubtedly the chief industry to be depended upon in this part of the country. In my opinion the Indians will make successful cattle-owners; they like the work of looking after stock better than any other employment. These Indians now own 900 head of stock, distributed amongst 80 individuals. They realize the necessity of taking good care of their cattle in the winter, and especially in providing a good amount of food for them, and this year they put up a large quantity of good hay under most unfavourable circumstances, being greatly hindered all the haying season by rain, snowstorms and high winds."

Extract from Mr. Agent Williams' report:—

"In reply to your circular, No. 1711, *re* special progress report, I beg to state that marked progress is plainly seen on each reserve. As was reported previously, each Indian has his own separate farm of from two to ten acres, well fenced; each has his own house and stable. All old houses have been pulled down and rebuilt with steep thatched roofs, and whitewashed inside and out, and now present a pleasing appearance. The attention of both farmers and Indians has been in the direction of raising an abundant crop of roots, and they have on hand at the present time a large quantity of potatoes and turnips.

"Milk is to be seen in many houses, and it is no uncommon sight to see a dinner table spread with plenty of vegetables and bacon and eggs.

"The cattle, which previously we had the greatest trouble to get the Indians to take in charge, are now earnestly sought after, and on reserves where cattle are not driven off to winter quarters, are stabled and looked after by the individual owners; and although we have lost this year by prairie fires in the vicinity of twenty-five hundred loads, yet the Indians set to work to replace it; and I am pretty sure that we will be able to winter all our Indian cattle on the reserves.

"A marked improvement in the mode of housekeeping by the women is noticeable—raised beds, chairs and tables, dishes and cooking utensils properly put away, instead of, as before, strewn about the house, and I think it is apparent to any unbiassed mind that great advancement is being made in the ways of civilized life."

The agent at Touchwood Hills states:—

"They have all improved morally. I have not heard the slightest rumour of any drunkenness or unseemly conduct during the past season, for which this band was noted in the past."

In evidence of individual progress under the department's policy, the following may be quoted from a recent report by Mr. Chief Inspector Wadsworth on his inspection of the Edmonton Agency:—

"Beaver Foot is a full-blooded Indian, and is the most advanced farmer on the reserve (of Alexander's Band). He is a young man, has a family of: himself, wife, one son and one daughter; his farm is a regularly improved homestead, after the fashion of a well-to-do, industrious white farmer; his buildings are all constructed of well-made square timber, and are as follows: dwelling-house, milk-house, pig-house, shed for implements, three stables, two cattle-sheds; three well-fenced corrals; calf, sheep and pig pastures; 1,000 acres fenced as a cattle and horse pasture; his hay meadows are also fenced to prevent cattle from grazing on them; his live-stock are: two oxen, three cows, five steers, twelve large, good work horses; his implements are: mower and rake, farm wagon, breaking-plough, cross-plough, iron harrows, whip-saw, grindstone, land roller, ox yoke, ox harness, two sets horse team harness, two bob-sleighs, crosscut saw, logging-chain, augers, axes, hay-forks, saws, hammers, spade, scoop and other shovels, hoes; his house is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, tables, chairs, bedsteads, churn, milk-pans, &c. Beaver Foot came to settle down on the reserve in 1889, owning then only a team of ponies. The agent lent him a yoke of oxen and a cow, but no implements, so that his present possessions are the result of economies and careful industry. His fences are strong and straight, of tamarack stakes and spruce rails. When I was at his place he was engaged in hauling rails with one of his large horse teams and strewing them along where he intended to build this new fence. His character is that he is reliable—'his word is his bond'; would that there were more like him. I had almost forgotten to mention his crops. They consist of ten acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, ten acres of barley, one acre of potatoes and one acre of garden—total, thirty-two acres."

The stage of development evidenced in the case just quoted is, of course, exceptional, but nevertheless shows what the policy of the department may effect when earnestly adopted by any of its wards.

The following case, taken from a report made by Mr. Inspector McGibbon of a recent inspection of the Cumberland Band at Fort à la Corne, is an example of a condition of affairs which is by no means singular in the North-west Territories:—

"George Sanderson, No. 97, has a nice, thrifty-looking place, good stables, has 39 head of cattle; 13 calves were in one corral; cattle in good shape—best of feed and water; makes butter; has a new house, with a good cellar, whitewashed inside; three acres wheat, good crop; good garden, usual variety (of roots and vegetables). Purchased doors, windows and lumber for ceiling of his new house from cattle money. A

very nice dairy has been put up this year, made of rails, sod, thatch and mud; the place was cool and sweet, perfectly clean. I counted thirteen pans and one pail of milk on the shelves.

"Two stables with stanchions—one stable as a shed; corral for calves. This is another good worker and enterprising."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indians of British Columbia place but little dependence upon agriculture; still, some are displaying a most commendable spirit in endeavouring greatly to increase the areas under cultivation. In this the department is seconding their efforts as much as within its power lies. The main dependence is upon fish; but fur, the lumbering industry, and the canneries in certain localities, afford a means of earning a livelihood.

Owing to the drought, the crops on Vancouver Island suffered greatly, and in some localities on the mainland several losses occurred through floods; so that the department will, in all probability, be forced to come to the aid of the losers during the coming winter.

It is found that, owing to Chinese labour, many channels, heretofore open to the Indian, are now closed. This must necessarily drive him to rely more and more upon the cultivation of the soil; but a great difficulty is met, on many of the reserves, in obtaining sufficient arable land, and in some places the tilled lands are so situated as to render them liable to be flooded during the stages of high water. This flooding in some cases not only entails the loss of the crops, but also a great deal of labour in restoring the lands to such a state that they may again be worked.

**Irrigation.**—A small sum having been provided by Parliament, irrigation works have been undertaken in the Kootenay district and in the reclamation of the soil at the Salmon River Reserve. If that degree of success which is confidently looked for meets these undertakings, it is hoped that such works may be continued at other points where Indians evince a desire to cultivate the land.

**Social Conditions.**—Improvement in social condition is reported by officials, and it is found that the status of women is being, in a measure, better recognized; once that is done, advancement in other directions necessarily follows.

**Intemperance** continues to be too prevalent, notwithstanding the efforts put forward by the department's officials to prevent it. During the canning season, when Indians are collected from far and wide and are earning ready cash, liquor is readily obtained, the consequence being that carousals are not infrequent, so that in many instances those who have done well return to their homes without anything for their families' keep. Particularly along the north-west coast do unscrupulous traders supply the Indian with liquor, and the department's efforts so far have proved unavailing in preventing it. This department has been in correspondence with that of the Customs with a view to considering whether a patrol steamer could not be jointly maintained in the interest of both.

The powers conferred by Parliament for the suppression of the "potlatch" festival and the "tamanawas" dance have been used with judgment, and, it is thought, with good effect. The objectionable features of the potlatch were, that ambitious Indians, in order that they might either maintain or bring about their own importance, would not only spend all they possessed, but obtain from others all that was possible; and thus

to an almost incredible extent, did they obtain blankets and other goods so that they might make distributions of a lavish nature among the members of their tribe.

Apart from the above, such concourses of Indians, without any object other than that of feasting and pleasure, bring in their train much that is evil, and tend to lower the Indians. Some of the features of the tamanawas were, if all reports are to be credited, most degrading and disgusting; thus it is fortunate that such a performance is being stamped out.

Without bringing the law into force in more than a trifling degree, the festival and dance are approaching their end, as is the sun dance, with its attendant torture, in the North-west Territories.

## EDUCATION.

Returns and reports are regularly received, and these show a fairly large increase in attendance of pupils at schools over the previous year. The total number enrolled in the Dominion for 1895 was 9,696, and for the year 1896 it was 9,714, and the average attendance was 4,973 and 5,376 respectively.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of schools, enrolment and attendance :—

| Province. | No. of Schools. | Enrolment. | | | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | |
| *Industrial.* | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 6 | 162 | 110 | 272 | 232 |
| Manitoba | 4 | 196 | 144 | 340 | 297 |
| North-west Territories | 5 | 382 | 286 | 668 | 586 |
| Totals | 15 | 740 | 540 | 1,280 | 1,115 |
| *Boarding.* | | | | | |
| Ontario | 6 | 246 | 171 | 417 | 362 |
| British Columbia | 5 | 86 | 151 | 237 | 203 |
| Manitoba | 3 | 18 | 35 | 53 | 46 |
| North-west Territories | 19 | 337 | 256 | 593 | 503 |
| Outside treaty | 1 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 16 |
| Totals | 34 | 699 | 623 | 1,322 | 1,130 |
| *Day.* | | | | | |
| Ontario | 77 | 1,326 | 1,111 | 2,437 | 1,148 |
| Quebec | 20 | 388 | 389 | 777 | 361 |
| Nova Scotia | 8 | 83 | 64 | 147 | 57 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 65 | 52 | 117 | 61 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 13 |
| British Columbia | 23 | 428 | 400 | 828 | 293 |
| Manitoba | 48 | 757 | 708 | 1,465 | 561 |
| North-west Territories | 47 | 498 | 454 | 952 | 415 |
| Outside treaty | 10 | 155 | 201 | 356 | 222 |
| Totals | 239 | 3,722 | 3,390 | 7,112 | 3,131 |

SUMMARY.

| Kind of School. | No. of Schools. | Total Enrolment. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boarding | 34 | 1,322 | 1,130 |
| Day | 239 | 7,112 | 3,131 |
| Training or Industrial | 15 | 1,280 | 1,115 |
| Totals | 288 | 9,714 | 5,376 |

The officials appear to have worked most earnestly for the attainment of this result, as the regulations, under sec. 11, chap. 32, 57-58 Vic., empowering the department to enforce attendance, have not as yet, save in a few instances of truancy from industrial institutions, been put into force.

In some localities persuasive powers have failed to obtain such an attendance as the number of children would warrant, so it may yet become incumbent upon the department to adopt more stringent measures to secure increased attendance.

Many bands in the older provinces advance their poverty, and consequent inability to clothe their children properly, as an excuse for the non-attendance of their children. Although the excuse may in some cases be a valid one, it cannot be considered so in all. Frequently it is found that Indians desire their children to absent themselves with a view to the closing of the school, so that the moneys which are paid for teaching purposes may otherwise be paid out periodically to the members of the band.

Save in some parts of the older provinces much lasting good cannot be expected from day-schools, owing to the fact that home influences so readily counteract any good which may be attained through them, and I am pleased to be able to state that the public and separate-school inspectors, who inspect the Indian schools in these provinces semi-annually, have in many instances reported that the work done and results obtained at these schools equal those of the common-schools of the rural districts. However gratifying this may be, there is not a little to be desired before the department can congratulate itself upon their thorough success.

Regularity in attendance at day-schools cannot, of course, be expected where the Indians are nomadic and depend in the main upon hunting and fishing for a living, nor can complete success be looked for at these outlying schools, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining good teachers to exile themselves from more civilized parts for the salaries the department has been in the habit of paying.

In the North-west Territories, where accommodation can be had in boarding-schools, day-schools are being closed, and it is expected that by the expiration of the present fiscal year the number of schools thus closed will have been materially increased.

The schools, in the main, are denominational, and, in the case of industrial and boarding-schools, entirely so; and the denominations interested in the last-named, owing to the smallness of the annual per capita grant, are forced to meet any shortage of the Government grant by contributions from outside sources.

The industrial-schools are paid for at various rates and according to the locality in which each is situated, as is shown by the return herewith.

The department has fully recognized its inability to conduct such institutions as economically as can be done by denominations, and consequently it has endeavoured to have their management placed in the hands of the respective churches interested in them. That dreadful disease, scrofula, so prevalent in the Indian, makes him greatly predisposed to pulmonary attacks, and finally carries him to an early grave. Upon this account the department has found that it must be guarded in its selection of children for the schools, and is enforcing a rule requiring new pupils to pass an examination as to health before enrolment.

Reports received show that the general health of the children has been good, and the department, recognizing its importance, has endeavoured to secure proper ventilation in the various buildings; this was sadly deficient in those first occupied, some having originally been used for other than school purposes.

As the future of the Indian youth must necessarily, in the main, be dependent on farming and stock-raising, the attention of the schools is now being more particularly turned in that direction: all boys must do a certain amount of this work, whether they are learning trades or not. Every precaution is taken to guard against fire, by providing buildings with fire-buckets, babcocks, grenades, &c. All new buildings are provided with large fire-tanks, placed in the upper part of them, with pipes running throughout, to which hose can be attached.

At Qu'Appelle, where the largest of the Indian institutions is in operation, besides the above, a hand-engine has been furnished.

But, despite these measures, the department regrets to be compelled to report the loss during the year, at Elkhorn, of the main or centre building, and the girls' building, along with much property. This serious loss has consequently entailed greatly increased expenditure at a time when it had been confidently expected that the institution would have been conducted at a minimum of cost.

The policy of the department, as to the retention of pupils, has been that boys should remain at the industrial-schools until they attain an age at which, in addition to their having obtained a rudimentary education and some trade or calling, or at least some knowledge of carpentry, their characters shall have been sufficiently formed as to ensure as much as possible against their returning to the uncivilized mode of life. In the event of a boy returning to his reserve—and for the majority, for the present at least, there appears to be no alternative—leave of absence is granted; a suitable location of land is selected, if proper provision is not otherwise made, a house is built by the boy himself, and some simple furniture, made while he is still a member of the institution, is given him. In addition to this, if these are not had through the parents, cattle and implements are provided to enable the young fellow to continue in the course followed at the institution from which he comes. It is considered advisable, where pupils are advanced in years and considered capable of providing for themselves, to bring about a matrimonial alliance, either at the time of being discharged from the school or as soon after as possible; this course commends itself for various reasons.

Officials are constantly directed to have especial watchfulness over such discharged pupils, and to encourage them in every way possible, and to exert all their influence to counteract any tendency to revert to the old mode of living. In this way they have met with varying success.

The outing system is one of the marked features of industrial institutions. This is, in a few words, the hiring out of the children, both male and female (and while they are still retained upon the rolls) in any direction in which employment can be found. During the harvesting season, the demand for boys cannot nearly be met, and at all times many more girls could be placed as servants if the numbers and work at the institutions permitted. Owing to the sparsity of population in the North-west, the time for being able to procure work for the boys is limited, being confined, in the main, to that of harvesting.

On the whole, most gratifying reports are received from employers as to the conduct, honesty and good work of the pupils.

Various wages are received; much of these has to be paid to parents—otherwise they would not consent to their children going out to work in this manner. Boys have received from $6 to $20 per month, and girls from $5 to $10.

In conclusion I may say that, as the details of the duties performed by the various branches of the department given in last year's report seemed to show the amount and character of the work done by each, it does not appear that any good end would be served by repeating such details here; and it may suffice to remark that the work has continued to increase in volume and to be faithfully and efficiently performed. It may not, however, be amiss to mention that, after having made collections during the year amounting to $156,880.36, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund on the 30th June last stood at $3,650,529.38, and the disbursements during the year aggregated $263,086.50. The expenditure from the consolidated fund amounted to $881,272.55.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,
*Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.*

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ALGONQUINS OF GOLDEN LAKE,
CASTILE, SOUTH ALGONA, 26th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Vital Statistics.**—Since my last report there has been one death and two families emigrated, which leaves the number in the band only seventy-nine, being eleven less than last report.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. The people are quite tidy and respectable in appearance, and their houses are clean and well kept.

**Occupation.**—Very few of the Indians have much taste for farming. I might say there are only three who farm to any extent, while the rest prefer to hunt and work on the river in the spring for the lumbermen.

**Education.**—There is one school on this reserve (a splendid one) taught by a white teacher. The attendance has not been satisfactory, owing to the carelessness of the parents in sending their children to school.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, 20th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of the Chippewas of Beausoleil is the same as last year—three hundred and ninety-seven.

**Occupation.**—The progress of this band has been very encouraging the past year. During the summer the Indians were engaged in peeling tan bark and were highly complimented by the purchaser of the bark for the careful manner in which they had performed their work. During the winter they took out a large quantity of cordwood for the steamboat company, also the hemlock logs were taken out from which the bark had been peeled during the past summer. In this way they have been continually occupied and received fair remuneration for their labour, which places them in a fairly prosperous condition.

**Crops.**—The crops this year promise good results, the land being exceedingly fertile, and the prospects are that the Indians will be well supplied with provisions during the coming winter, both for their families and stock.

**Health.**—The health of the band has been good, there having been no contagious diseases of any kind amongst them during the past year.

**Visit from Deputy Superintendent General.**—On 15th May last the band was honoured by a visit from Hayter Reed, Esq., Deputy Superintendent General, who carefully inspected the several holdings on the reserve and expressed himself well pleased with his visit. The Indians were well pleased and encouraged with the very kindly interest Mr. Reed displayed in their affairs.

**Education.**—The school is under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Douglass, the Methodist missionary on the island, and the children are making fair progress.

**Road-making.**—The band has adopted a system of road-making similar to that under regular municipal control.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. McGIBBON,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
MELBOURNE, 31st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the three bands included in this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1896. These are the Oneidas of the Thames, the Chippewas of the Thames and the Munsees of the Thames.

## ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

**Name of Reserve.**—The reserve occupied by these Indians is called after their name—the Oneida Reserve.

**Location.**—It is situated in the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex, Ontario.

**Area.**—It contains an area of five thousand two hundred and forty acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are farming and stock-raising.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the Six Nations.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of seven hundred and ninety-nine; consisting of two hundred and seventy-six men, two hundred and sixteen women and

three hundred and seven children. During the year there have been nineteen births and the same number of deaths and sixteen immigrations, being persons who have returned to the reserve from working among white people and whose names were not previously included.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians of this band has been good; there were no epidemics; sanitary precautions are well observed.

**Occupation.**—These Indians engage in general farming and work out among white people.

**Buildings.**—Most of the buildings on this reserve are frame and log and are well kept.

**Stock.**—The cattle are fairly well bred and are in good condition.

**Farming Implements.**—These Indians have some farming implements.

**Education.**—On this reserve there are two hundred and four children of school age and three schools—ungraded—and three teachers of the grade of high-school entrance. The course of studies followed is only elementary. These schools have the usual equipment. The discipline and order are good. In proportion to their attendance the progress made by the pupils is fair. The interest taken by the parents in the education of their children is not so great as could be wished.

**Religion.**—The Methodist Church claims five hundred and seventy-three of the members of this band, and the Church of England two hundred and twenty-six. There are two churches on this reserve and the Indians take a good deal of interest in religion.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians as a rule are industrious; some are indolent. They are generally law-abiding and appreciate the law. They are slowly improving.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Some of these Indians are addicted to the occasional use of intoxicants, but they are generally temperate. Some of the members of this band have more than one wife.

### Chippewas of the Thames.

**Name of Reserve.**—The Indians of this band reside on the Caradoc Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated in the township of the same name in the county of Middlesex, Ontario.

**Area.**—It contains an area of nine thousand two hundred acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are farming and stock-raising.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians belong to the Chippewa or Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this band is four hundred and thirty-seven, consisting of one hundred and thirty-three men, one hundred and thirty women, and one hundred and seventy-four children. During the year there were eight births and fourteen deaths. There were no immigrations nor emigrations.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemics. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

**Occupation.**—The members of this band engage in general farming.

**Buildings.**—Most of the buildings are of log, though there are a number of frame and two brick dwellings. The buildings are kept in good repair.

**Stock.**—These Indians have some fairly good farm horses and cattle. They are beginning to keep sheep, and these are doing well.

**Farming Implements.**—This band is fairly well provided with farming implements.

**Education.**—On this reserve there are sixty-three children of school age, and two schools open; that at Bear Creek having been closed, being no longer required. There are two teachers; they hold inspector's certificates. The course of studies is elementary. The schools are equipped in the usual manner. The discipline and order are good. The

progress of the pupils that attend regularly is very fair. The parents do not take as much interest in the education of their children as they ought, but some improvement is shown in this respect.

**Religion.**—Of this band two hundred and fifty-three belong to the Methodist Church, and one hundred and eighty-four to the Church of England. There are two churches on the reserve. The Indians take great interest in religion.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Most of the members of this band are industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly improving.

**Temperance and Morality.**—As a rule these Indians are temperate. Some occasionally take a little too much whisky. They appear to respect the laws of morality. Mount Elgin Institute, which is situate on this reserve, affords an excellent moral and industrial training to a large number of pupils. It is under the able management of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, who by energy and tact has accomplished a large amount of practical good amongst the Indians. The new buildings referred to in my previous report are, I understand, about ready for occupation. Owing to ill health I have not been able recently to inspect the institute, and must, therefore, refer you to Mr. Shepherd's own report for more exact and full information.

### Munsees of the Thames.

**Name of Reserve.**—These Indians live on a portion of the Caradoc Reserve.

**Area.**—The portion occupied by this band comprises two thousand eight hundred acres.

**Resources.**—The resources are the same as those of the larger part of the reserve occupied by the Chippewas, viz., farming and stock-raising.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The members of this band are the only Indians of the Munsee tribe residing in Canada.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this band is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of forty-four men, thirty-two women and forty-eight children. During the year there were five births and three deaths.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians has been very good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

**Occupation.**—Farming constitutes the chief occupation of this band.

**Buildings.**—Most of the buildings on this reserve are of log. They are in good condition. There are six frame dwellings.

**Stock.**—The stock consists of good farm horses, pretty fair cattle and hogs, but no sheep as yet.

**Farming Implements.**—This band is fairly well supplied with farming implements.

**Education.**—On this reserve there are twenty-four children of school age. One day school ungraded, and one teacher of the grade of high-school entrance. The course of studies is elementary. The equipment is ordinary. The discipline and order are pretty good. The progress of the pupils is fair, but their attendance is irregular; as a rule the parents manifest little interest in the education of their children, though there are some indications of improvement in this respect.

**Religion.**—Religious denominations are represented on this reserve in the following proportions:—Methodists, sixty-two; Church of England, sixty-two. There are two churches on this reserve. The members of this band take a good deal of interest in religion.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are pretty industrious and law-abiding. They have shown a good deal of improvement in their farming operations.

**Temperance and Morality.**—They are generally temperate, and in morality compare favourably with the white people.

**General Remarks.**—All the bands above described show a material advancement in the improvement of their lands, their educational condition and general thriftiness.

The Chippewas show a slight decrease in population, the others have an increase. I may remark that there has been a very large increase in the farm products over the preceding year. There are also indications of a desire to adopt improved modes of cultivation. There has also been about one thousand seven hundred rods of fencing built by the Indians during the year. The hay crop has not been good owing to the very extreme drought that prevailed in the western peninsula of Ontario. I have decreased the valuation of the lands, as lands have fallen considerably in value throughout the entire western part of the province.

I have, &c.,

A. S. McDOUGALL,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, 13th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Agency.**—This agency includes only one reserve of the same name.

**Reserve.**—The Cape Croker Reserve is a section of land lying north-east of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce, in the province of Ontario.

**Area.**—This reserve comprises nearly sixteen thousand acres, about forty per cent of which is fit for agricultural purposes.

**Resources.**—The rest of the land is somewhat broken and rocky, but portions of it are excellent grazing ground, producing very rich and nutritious grasses, while other sections are covered with valuable timber.

**Tribe.**—The Indians residing on this reserve are known as the Chippewas of Nawash, they being a small portion of the original tribe of Chippewas.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this band now numbers three hundred and ninety-six persons, being an increase of four over last year, and is made up as follows: one hundred and thirteen men, one hundred and twenty-nine women, ninety boys, and sixty-four girls.

During the past year there were twelve deaths, thirteen births, nine emigrations and twelve immigrations. Three of the last mentioned came in by marriage from other bands. The prevailing causes of death were consumption and old age.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—I am pleased to be able to state that with the exception of the above mentioned disease the general health of this people is fairly good; their sanitary condition is very creditable; their houses and premises are kept clean and orderly.

**Occupation.**—The general occupations of the members of this band are farming, fishing and getting out timber in the winter season. There are quite a few who are making good progress in farming, and if they continue to apply themselves in that direction, their success is assured.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—The barns and stables are not so good as could be desired, but as there is a new saw-mill now in operation on the reserve, lumber and shingles can be procured easily, and I hope to see outbuildings greatly improved, which will add materially to the better condition of wintering the stock and protecting farming implements from exposure to all kinds of weather.

**Education.**—There are three day-schools on this reserve, which were kept open during the whole year, and presided over by an efficient staff of teachers, one holding a second-class, and the other two third-class certificates. There are about seventy children of school age on this reserve, and those who attend school regularly are making fair progress. The equipment of each school is fairly good and will compare favourably with schools in other rural sections of Ontario.

I regret to say some of the Indian parents do not take as much interest in sending their children to school as they should do.

**Religion.**—There are two churches here. One is a handsome stone building belonging to the Methodist body, to which denomination about two-thirds of the population belong. The pastor is the Rev. W. B. Danard, who is a zealous missionary, and I trust doing a good work among the Indians. The other is a good frame building and belongs to the Roman Catholic portion of the band. These people are visited occasionally by clergymen of their denomination from outside missions. On the whole the Indians appear to take quite an interest in religious matters.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Some of the Indians are industrious and are in comfortable circumstances, having good houses and enough of stock and implements to work their lands, and no doubt they will become wealthy in due time.

**Temperance and Morality.**—It is much to be regretted that many of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and notwithstanding the severe penalties of the law for supplying liquor, they are able to obtain it, and it proves to be one of the greatest evils we have to contend against, and generally speaking drunkenness leads to other acts of immorality.

**General Remarks.**—In my concluding remarks I have much pleasure in stating that the members of this band have nothing to fear in the way of want or suffering. By proper application to their several occupations and by taking advantage of the other resources which are open to them, they have a bright future before them.

I have, &c.,

J. W. JERMYN,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, 31st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended 30th June, 1896.

## RAMA BAND.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is now two hundred and thirty-five, being an increase of six since my last census, the result of eleven births, three emigrations and two deaths.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Sanitary measures receive prompt attention in early spring. No garbage is allowed to remain about the premises after the middle of May, and while these Indians, like others, are subject to many ailments and hereditary

diseases, yet I am pleased to state as a band they have enjoyed excellent health during the year.

**Agriculture.**—I am glad to be able to say that this year several of this band have shown a desire to give more attention to agriculture than heretofore, and, if they can be persuaded to adopt farming for a living, there is no fear for the future ; all that is necessary to make this people prosperous is application to industry and economy, and I hope in time this result will be attained.

**Education.**—The school on this reserve is doing good work. It is taught by the Rev. J. Lawrence, who is very efficient and painstaking, and it is pleasing to note the average attendance is on the increase and the pupils are making fair advancement in their studies.

**Religion.**—It is with pleasure that I report a great improvement in the mission church building; the whole building has been renewed, painted and refurnished, and is to day one of the most elegant country churches in the neighbourhood. At the re-opening services the attendance was so large that the church was unable to accommodate the people.

GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND BAND.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band numbers one hundred and twenty, an increase of two during the year, the result of one emigration, one death, two immigrations and two births.

**Agriculture.**—I am pleased to report progress in farming operations in connection with this reserve. Most of the Indians of this band depend entirely on farming for a living, and are certainly quite practical and thorough in this line. All their crops look well.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Their houses and premises are neat, clean and very comfortable. The health of this band has been good during the year.

**Education.**—The school continues to be efficiently conducted by Mr. Mays. The attendance is fairly good, and those who attend regularly are making satisfactory progress.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by this band, and if the law of temperance and sobriety is violated by the Indians of this and the Rama Band, it is because they frequently visit the adjacent villages and towns where they find white men who are base enough to supply them with intoxicating liquor.

The families on Snake Island are very comfortable ; their houses and premises are neat and well kept.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, 26th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

The Indians under my charge are the Chippewas of Sarnia, residing on Sarnia, Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves.

**Vital Statistics.**—They number at the present time four hundred and forty-four, a decrease since my last report of five by death and four by enfranchisement. Mr. Edward Wells has been enfranchised, and has drawn his share of capital for himself and family.

**Agriculture.**—The progress in farming among the Indians has been very fair this last year. The crops in 1895 were excellent, which has helped the Indians very much; but I am sorry to have to report that much of the oat crop this year has been destroyed by the continuous rainfalls that visited this section of the country during July and August—in fact, there are many fields of grain in this part that will not be harvested, as it has rotted on the ground.

**Health.**—The health of the Indians on the reserves is good at present, there being only one case of consumption on the three reserves.

**Education.**—There is one school on each of the reserves. The school on the Sarnia Reserve is taught by Miss Welsh. The attendance has been very fair, and the progress quite satisfactory. The school on Kettle Point Reserve is taught by Miss Little. The attendance at that school has been much better than usual, and the progress very fair. The school at Aux Sables Reserve is taught by Miss Annie Vance. The attendance has been very small, the children that should attend that school chiefly belonging to the few Pottawattamie families living on the reserve, and they are very careless about sending their children to school.

**Council-house.**—The new council-house in course of construction on the Sarnia Reserve, on the bank of the St. Clair River, will add much to the appearance of the reserve. The Indians on that reserve are now fixing up the grounds for their fall fair to be held in October. Their intention is to have a fine fair ground for the purpose of holding an annual fall fair.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPEWA HILL, 30th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Name and Location of Reserve.**—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron.

**Area.**—It comprises about twelve thousand acres.

**Resources.**—There is considerable timber on the reserve, and large quantities of fish are taken during the season each fall. There is also quite a quantity of grain grown.

**Tribe and Vital Statistics.**—The Indians of this band are Chippewas, and form a population of three hundred and seventy persons, as follows:—eighty-nine men, one hundred and six women and one hundred and seventy-five children. There were twenty-one deaths and twelve births registered during the past year. There were also six emigrations and seven immigrations, making a decrease of eight in the population. The deaths were principally due to consumption and complaints peculiar to infants.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The Indians have enjoyed very good health during the past year, a mild epidemic of measles being the only infectious disease, and it was confined principally to the children and with no serious results. They have been vaccinated and are quite clean in their surroundings.

**Occupation.**—General farming is carried on to a certain extent by all, and during the season a number engage in the herring-fishing. A great deal of wood is taken out during the winter, and the women earn a good deal by the sale of their baskets.

**Buildings.**—The buildings are fairly good, most of the people having very comfortable houses.

**Stock.**—The horses are much better of late years, and the Indians are gradually getting more cattle.

**Education.**—There are good brick schools at French Bay, Scotch Settlement and Saugeen, the teachers of which are well qualified for their position and take a very great interest in the progress of their pupils. All the elementary subjects, such as reading, spelling, geography, grammar, writing and arithmetic, are taught in each of the schools. The schools at French Bay and Scotch Settlement are comfortably furnished and well lighted and heated. The school at Saugeen is a model of comfort and convenience, being furnished with patent seats and desks, slate blackboards, heated by furnace and having large play-rooms in the basement. There are ninety children of school age and the average attendance is about fifty.

**Religion.**—There are two churches on the reserve, both of the Methodist denomination. The one at Saugeen is of brick and well furnished, having cost about $5,000. The other building is of wood and is located at French Bay. Service is held by the missionary in each church every Sunday and an extra service is held in the evening conducted by the Indians themselves. They are quite regular in their attendance, and are quiet and attentive.

**Progress.**—They are all fairly industrious and quite law-abiding, and are gradually improving their cattle, buildings and lands. Chief Thos. Solomon has a very comfortable house, and has a fine tract of land under cultivation, and is well provided with horses, harness, wagon, &c. Ben Jackson is another Indian who is doing very well, having quite a number of acres under cultivation. He also has a good house, wagon, harness and horses. He received a prize of $12 last year for having the best cultivated farm on the reserve.

**Temperance.**—There is very little intoxication, there having been only some two or three cases during the year.

**General Remarks.**—The fences and outbuildings belonging to the agency have been repaired, and now present quite a pleasing appearance. The scarcity of feed during the past winter was severely felt, but the prospects for the coming harvest are good.

I have, &c.,

JOHN CROWE,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, CHEMONG AND RICE LAKE,
ROSENEATH, 15th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Inclosed herewith find tabular statement in connection with the Mississagua Indians of Alnwick, Rice Lake and Chemong, or Mud Lake, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

ALNWICK RESERVE.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand four hundred and four acres, chiefly good land, of which about two thousand four hundred and seventy acres are cleared and largely under cultivation.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band numbers two hundred and thirty-eight, that is when I took the census on the 1st May last, being an increase of nine over last year, made up as follows: four births more than deaths during the year and five immigrations from outside of the reserve, caused by men marrying women from other bands and places.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There is no infectious disease amongst the Indians here, with the exception of one case of consumption. These people in general are clean and keep their houses and surroundings clean and tidy.

**Farming and other Occupations.**—A large proportion of the cleared part of this reserve is worked by the Indian locatees and they are doing fairly well. Last year they raised one thousand one hundred and seventy bushels of wheat, two thousand four hundred and forty-five bushels of oats, one thousand eight hundred and sixty bushels of pease, three thousand one hundred and five bushels of potatoes, besides large quantities of other cereals and roots. About one thousand and fifty acres are worked by white tenants. A few of the Indians make their living by making baskets, fishing, hunting, gathering wild rice and working for farmers and others, but the chief mode of living is by farming.

**Buildings, Stock, &c.**—Most of the buildings on this reserve are good, they are chiefly frame houses and barns. These Indians have sixty horses, sixteen cows, sixty-six pigs, besides other stock; twenty-eight ploughs, twenty-four harrows, eighteen wagons, and numerous other implements.

**Education.**—There is a good brick school-house on this reserve, well equipped. The school was taught last year by Mr. A. O. Kidd, who holds a third-class certificate. He was well liked and had the very best order in his school and the children made good progress. There are about thirty-five children in the band of school age, and the attendance was fairly good, but not as good as might be desired. The course of studies pursued in this school is the same as in the public schools in Ontario.

**Religion.**—There is one church on the reserve and it is under the Methodist denomination; two services are held each Sunday and are fairly well attended.

**Characteristics.**—The Indians are law-abiding and many are industrious and are growing richer each year in the way of accumulating stock, farming implements and furniture, &c. I might mention Robert Franklin, Chief Crowe, ex-Chief Chubb, E. Comego, John Sunday (grandson of the celebrated John Sunday, head chief of many Indians), James Marsden, Robert Marsden, John P. Chase, and several others.

**Morality and Temperance.**—The Indians on the whole are moral, but there are a few who indulge in the use of liquor occasionally.

RICE LAKE RESERVE.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is in the township of Otonabee in the county of Peterborough, and contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of good land, of which about seven hundred and fifty-five acres are cleared and under cultivation and pasture, &c.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band numbered seventy-nine when I took the census last spring, being the same as the year before. There were three deaths, one immigration and two births during the year. The immigration was by marriage from Chemong Lake.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the members of this band is good, there is but one case of ill health, being that of an old woman, and this is due to old age, I think. These people are clean and tidy in and about their houses and premises.

**Resources of Reserve and Occupation of Indians.**—The greater part of the cleared land is worked by the locatees and many of them are doing very well; last year they raised eleven hundred and forty bushels of wheat, nineteen hundred and eighty-five bushels of oats, eight hundred and fifteen bushels of pease, ten hundred and ninety-five bushels of potatoes, in addition to other grain and roots. About two hundred and ninety acres of the reserve are rented to white tenants. Nearly all the resident Indians make their living by working their lands and are doing very well by getting stock and implements about them; I might mention Daniel Cowe, jr., Jeremiah Crowe, Chief Paudush, James Jarvis, Wellington Cowe and others. A few of the resident Indians make their living entirely by fishing, hunting, gathering wild rice, working for others, etc.

**Buildings, Stock, &c.**—The greater number of houses on this reserve are log (flatted logs), but in general they are good and comfortable; the remainder are frame of a very good quality. These Indians have fifteen horses, twelve cows, fifty-nine pigs, thirteen young cattle, besides numerous farming implements.

**Religion and Education.**—There is a frame church and frame school-house on the reserve. The school-house is small and poor, but it is very well equipped. The school was taught last year by Mr. John A. Windsor, who holds a second-class professional certificate. I consider him a good teacher and many of the children made good progress under him. There are about fifteen children on this reserve of an age to attend school, but there are five at the Muncey Institute, and I am informed they are doing well there.

The people here are Methodist, and Mr. Windsor preaches to them every Sunday and the services are well attended.

**Characteristics.**—These people on the whole are moral, well behaved, and I have found them honest, but a few unfortunately indulge in liquor occasionally; they are, however, law-abiding people.

### Chemong or Mud Lake Reserve.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is in the township of Smith in the county of Peterborough, and contains about two thousand acres. A part is good land and a part is very stony, of which only about two hundred and ten acres are cleared.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band numbered one hundred and sixty-three when I took the census in May last, being an increase of one, caused by one immigration by marriage; the births and deaths were equal during the year.

**Health.**—There has been no epidemic of any kind during the year, and the health of the people generally has been good.

**Occupation.**—As the country around this reserve becomes more settled and cleared up, hunting and trapping become less remunerative, and fishing too is becoming less productive; these circumstances are forcing the younger members of the band to turn their attention to other pursuits as a means of making a living; some hire with farmers, others work in the lumber woods in the winter season and on the "drives" in the summer season, and as a rule get good wages; while those who remain at home give much more attention to the cultivation of their lands, and as a result they are becoming more self-reliant.

**Buildings.**—There are sixteen frame and seventeen log houses on this reserve. The frame houses are good, but the log ones are old and poor. There have been nine new frame houses built recently, which adds very much to the appearance of the reserve and to the comfort and health of those who occupy them. There are several frame houses now under construction.

**Education.**—There is a good frame school-house on this reserve fairly well equipped. The school was taught during the year by Mr. A. E. Kennedy, who holds a second-class certificate (professional); it was open during the whole year, and the children attended very regularly except in a few cases, and on the whole made very fair progress.

**Religion.**—The church services are well attended and the Sabbath school is open the whole year and is fairly well attended by the children and young people.

**Characteristics.**—The people on this reserve with few exceptions are clean, well behaved and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, 10th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to inclose a tabular statement of the Mississaguas of the Credit, for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Vital Statistics.**—The census of the band remains the same as last year, namely, two hundred and forty-two. The births were eight, additions two; the deaths nine and removals one.

**Agriculture.**—The soil upon this reserve is clay loam, and corn is not raised very extensively; the yield, however, was better than last year.

The wheat crop was less and the straw very short. Oats were a good crop, but the straw also was remarkably short, in many cases too short to bind. Pease were a good crop and barley somewhat better than the year before. There was a large yield of potatoes.

The hay was a total failure: owing to a severe frost and a subsequent drought, it did not mature. Very many of the fields were not cut, and there were only one or two farms which yielded enough to last a small stock through winter. By this famine in hay, and the very small quantity of straw, it was found that the Indians were not going to be able to winter their stock without assistance. The council asked for relief for their people from the department and it was furnished in the shape of baled hay from the east, which was paid for from the funds of the band, to be refunded by the individuals receiving it. This prevented what no doubt would have been a calamity, and only a few head of stock died during the winter, which was a very severe one.

**Inspector's Visit.**—To ascertain the exact needs of this band, and to inspect the reserve and agency generally, Mr. Inspector Macrae paid a visit to this place in February last, and made a house-to-house visit. He accomplished this during very inclement weather, the snow storms being very severe.

**Education.**—Mr. N. F. Black having resigned his position as teacher, Mr. J. H. Porter has replaced him, and is conducting the school in a satisfactory manner. By properly managed examinations the children are moving up in their classes, and this spring two of them, Effie Wood and Regie McDougall, have passed the entrance examinations and are attending the high-school.

**Religion.**—The aged missionary, the Rev. Charles Stringfellow, was thrown from his buggy and received a very painful compound fracture of his leg. He was consequently obliged to give up his work upon the reserve, and has been replaced by the Rev. E. H. Taylor. The church is in a prosperous condition.

**General Remarks.**—Although several meetings have been held, between the Mississaguas and the Six Nations, in respect to a money dispute as to the payment of squatters' improvements, no settlement has as yet been arrived at. The two nations, in discussing the case, however, expressed a strong feeling of friendship towards each other which was pleasing and satisfactory.

For many years the members of this band have considered that they had a claim against the Government for a large sum of money, the result of the sale of their reserves at Port Credit, Oakville and Bronte. During the past year the case was laid before the Dominion and Provincial Board of Arbitrators, and the matter was argued at Quebec in November, 1895. The decision was against the Indians' claim, and as a consequence, the capital account of this band has been reduced about one-half.

The health of the people has been good. Peace and quietness reign amongst the council and the band. The visit of Mr. Macrae, has, I think, spurred the men on to greater activity in farming, and there is a prospect now of an abundant harvest this fall.

I have, &c.,

P. E. JONES, M.D.,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Scugog Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

There are no important changes to report in connection with this reserve since last year.

**Vital Statistics.**—There have been no births nor deaths in the band, so that the population remains the same as last reported, viz., thirty-seven.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There has been comparatively little, if any, sickness, and sanitary precautions are very well observed.

**Education.**—The band being small, has no school, but six or seven of the children are attending the white school quite near the reserve, and are making very gratifying advancement in the subjects taught. One of our families of the name of Goose, has, unfortunately, a child deaf and dumb—but a bright intelligent little girl—and her parents, with commendable interest and enterprise, sent her to the Institute at Belleville, where she is attaining marked proficiency in the arts taught there.

**Occupation.**—Only two or three members of the band take much interest in agriculture, the others prefer to follow the customs peculiar to their race, of hunting, fishing and basket-making. On procuring information for my tabulated statement herewith inclosed, I find as a result of the above industries that the members of the band have sold during the year, in baskets, $421.50; fish, $114, and fur, $116.30, or a total of $651.80. This is creditable for a small band of thirty-seven.

**Leasing of Lands on Reserve.**—The privilege accorded to the Indians by the department of leasing their lands without surrendering, will, in my opinion, be a decided advantage to them; as a result on this reserve nearly all fenced land is now cultivated, and presents an appearance quite in contrast with former years.

**Temperance.**—There is not much drinking by members of the band, only one or two indulged to any extent.

I have, &c.,

WM. BATEMAN,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTÉ,
DESERONTO, 30th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Name and Location of Reserve.**—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings.

**Area.**—It contains an area of seventeen thousand acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are building stone and gravel.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians belong to the Mohawk tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—Men, two hundred and eighty-nine; women, three hundred and four; children, five hundred and eighty-six; births, thirty-nine; deaths, nineteen; immigrations, thirty-five; emigrations, twenty-seven; increase of population, twenty-eight; causes of death: children's diseases, some consumption, one case of cancer and old age.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians is good. Their houses are kept clean and neat. There have been no epidemics.

**Occupation.**—The members of this band engage in farming and work in the mills at Deseronto, and at different trades.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—The buildings are in a good state of repair. The stock is well kept. The majority have all they require in modern implements.

**Education.**—Three hundred children should attend school. There are four schools, and three teachers with third-class certificates and one with a second-class. The authorized course of studies is followed. The schools are well equipped, and the discipline in each school is good. The progress of the children is fair, and a steady improvement is noticeable. The parents are all anxious that the children shall be well educated, and many parents help their children in their studies. A number of the children attend the high-school in the town of Deseronto.

**Religion.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England. There is one missionary, two churches, built of stone, and a mission school used for divine service. A great improvement has taken place in church work during the last few months, the churches being filled with Indians, and the Sunday-schools are in splendid working order. There are three Sunday-schools, and three services held each Sunday, and an evening service will be held very soon in the east end of the reserve; also a Bible class is carried on one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary himself.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming richer.

Chief Sampson Green works his own farm of one hundred acres, which is in a fine state of cultivation. Chief Stephen Maracle is doing well upon his farm. Chief Solomon Loft is also doing well. Isaac Powles is a prime farmer—very few white men are his equal. Dr. Oronhyatekha has a fine farm in a splendid state of culture. John Loft has a fine farm. William Brant, Joseph Brant and Walter Brant are all doing well, and their boys are becoming farmers.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The Indians are not as bad in the use of spirits as the white people in this section, and the morality of both men and women is better.

**General Remarks.**—The great drought of 1895 caused a perfect failure in hay and straw, and we were put to a large expense in procuring such fodder. During the spring

of 1896 it cost us over $1,000 to save our stock, which we did without a loss. Our tenants had the same trouble, but are getting over it.

We improved our roads very much this season, a great deal of road-work being done, as also we are expending $100 in stone and gravel.

Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Captain John's Island, and keeps a large number of Indians at work every day. The improving of this island adds value to the reserve.

The brass band keeps up its practices, and is playing very well.

The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter. Crops look well and are good. Lots of corn, wheat, pease, fruits and vegetables, and with their progressive industry all will be well.

I have, &c.,

W. GEO. EGAR,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
HIGHGATE, 25th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Moravians of the Thames, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this band is two hundred and ninety-nine, being a decrease of five since last report. A number of very old people have died during the year.

**Agriculture.**—Farming among the Indians on this reserve is improving, not that they cultivate much more land than formerly, but they cultivate it better; they keep the land clean, and plant their seed at the proper time; they find that a little extra work laid out on the land insures them a better crop. This encourages them to try to do better work each year. Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians.

**Occupation of Indian Women.**—The women make a great many mats and baskets; this they do mostly during the winter months.

**Blacksmith.**—There is one blacksmith shop on the reserve with an Indian blacksmith. He appears to have a paying amount of work to do and nearly all done for the Indians.

**Crops.**—The crops have been fairly good, except hay, which was only about half a ton to the acre, owing to a heavy frost in the spring and the dry weather through the summer.

**Stock.**—There is an increase in the number of horses, sheep, pigs and young stock, and a decrease in the number of milch cows, but a better lot of grade milch cows I have not seen anywhere.

**Improvements.**—Improvements in fencing have been made to quite an extent. A lot of land formerly in commons has been fenced in, and a number of acres broken up and planted.

**Education.**—We have two schools. The one supported from the funds of the band has a good average attendance of pupils; they all speak and understand English and are making fair progress in their studies. The second school is supported by the Moravian Church, and is under the management of the Rev. Mr. Hartmann. The children

in this school have nearly all lost one and in some cases both of their parents. The children are fed, clothed, and given a good education free of all cost to themselves or the band.

**Religion.**—The churches, three in number, look after the welfare of the Indians spiritually, and I am pleased to say that they do their duty well.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary conditions on the reserve are good. The houses have been cleaned and whitewashed, the premises are clean, and there is no sickness of any account on the reserve at the present time.

**General Remarks.**—In concluding this report, I do not hesitate to say that the condition of these Indians was never better, the present crops all look well and promise a good yield, and during the seventeen years that I have been in charge of this agency I never saw the reserve look as well as it does to-day.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BEATTIE,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 1st September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith my anuual report of the three bands of Indians under my charge, viz., the Garden River Band, the Batchewana Band, the Big Head Michipicotin Band.

GARDEN RIVER RESERVE.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the St. Mary's River, about eight miles below the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and extends eastward to Echo River.

**Area.**—The reserve contains about twenty-two thousand acres.

**Resources.**—This reserve is said to contain mineral. Two locations for iron have already been sold, but have not been worked for some years. There is also a marble quarry, which was worked at one time, but, owing to the duty charged by the American Government, it had to be abandoned, the holders finding no market for the marble in this country. There is still a large tract of mountain containing marble not yet surrendered. There is also a considerable amount of timber, viz., pine, spruce, balsam, tamarack, cedar and poplar. A good deal of this has from time to time been cut and sold. There is some good farming land, but that cultivated by the Indians on the St. Mary's River is mostly sand, and it is extraordinary the crop of potatoes they get off it, considering that the same land has been worked from year to year. Wheat has been tried without success, the land being chiefly adapted to root crops. Oats are grown in small quantities. The short season and June frost are against grain.

**Tribe.**—These Indians are descendants of the Chippewas, mixed with French Canadian half-breeds, of which the latter are by far the greater number.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of one hundred and seventeen males and one hundred and thirty-two females, male children one hundred and nine, female children one hundred and thirteen. The births were twenty-three, deaths five, immi-

grations three and emigrations three; these two last were caused by marriages and taking over by grandparents. The increase over last year is eighteen.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Scrofula prevails to a large extent among the Indians of this band, and generally ends in consumption and chest complaint. Infectious diseases have not been common among them. There were three cases of diphtheria; these were isolated, and no further cases occurred. As a rule the houses and premises are clean.

**Occupation.**—These Indians earn their living in various ways during the summer season, going out with fishing parties and explorers. Some do trading in the berry and sugar season. They do very little in hunting or fishing. The law preventing them from selling partridges is against them, as formerly they used to make a great deal of money out of this pursuit. In the winter they work in the various lumber camps; they also work at boat-building, carpentry, &c. The women do a little bark-work, basket-making, berry-picking and sugar-making, and make rush mats, &c.

**Buildings.**—The houses are mostly built of log, a few of them frame, and whitewashed outside. The barns and stables are made of logs.

**Stock.**—The stock consists of cows, oxen, horses, pigs and poultry.

**Farming Implements.**—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, one threshing-machine and one fanning-mill. These are owned by individual Indians, and are not gifts from the department.

**Education.**—There are two schools on the reserve. The Protestant school is taught by Mrs. Atkinson, who holds a second-class certificate. At this school forty-eight should attend; thirty-six only attend, and these not regularly. This is the fault of the parents, who keep them at home on the slightest pretense. The pupils are mostly in the low grade, that is cards, first and second books, and a very few in the second and third book. They also learn writing, which they do very well for small children, drawing, arithmetic and singing.

The children are making fair progress considering their irregular attendance. During the last quarter ending the 30th June, the average attendance was nearly twenty-two. This is better than it has been for some time, and is a good deal owing to the constable, W. J. Pine, who went among all the parents insisting on their sending their children to school, and looking after those who strayed away.

The other school is under the management of the Rev. G. A. Artus, with Miss Lamorandière as teacher, who does her duty well in bringing the children forward. Thirty-six attend the school, and with the exception of nine have attended very regularly. Five Roman Catholic children go to the Protestant school, it being much nearer to their home. Twenty-five of these are in standard number I., seven in number II., four in number III. These are taught reading, spelling, geography, writing, arithmetic, drawing and singing, and are all making very good progress.

The attendance at this school is more regular than at the Protestant. This is in a great measure owing to the Rev. G. A. Artus, who insists on the parents sending their children, and the care and attention shown by Miss Lamorandière. There are only about ninety children who should attend the two schools, and this school has its full complement.

**Religion.**—There are three churches on the reserve. The services of the Church of England are conducted by the Rev. A. R. Atkinson; his church is well attended on Sundays and holy days.

The Roman Catholic Church services are conducted by the Rev. G. A. Artus, who has a large attendance on Sundays and saints' days. There are other priests who assist at times in this church.

The Methodist Church has no minister, merely the building, the church having been closed for some years, there being only five families of that denomination.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians are good workers when at it, but as a rule, after earning money enough to go on with, they take a rest. They are good men in the bush; they are as a rule orderly, and have a great dislike to the jail. The lock-up which was built on the reserve has not yet been put into use.

With regard to the riches of the Indians, as a rule they are not a saving people; the money they earn is generally spent as soon as received. They are able to support themselves and no relief has been granted this year.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I regret to say on this subject that many of the band are addicted to drinking, and the proximity to the United States gives them the opportunity of getting liquor when required. Only one Indian was arrested for drunkenness this year, and he was fined five dollars or fourteen days in jail; on the second day the fine was paid. When in liquor they manage to keep out of the way.

I also regret to say that there are many cases of immorality among the young men and young women, and this even the clergy cannot put a stop to.

The great difficulty in liquor and other cases is the evidence. You may hear of a case and the witness an Indian, when on investigation, you find the evidence no good, they then know nothing. Unless you can obtain evidence from a white man, a prosecution is of no avail.

**General Remarks.**—The greater part of this band reside on the reserve; there are in all ninety-nine families, twenty-four of these, equal to one hundred and twenty-one head, reside outside the reserve, many of whom own lands of their own, and are mostly French half-breeds.

The chief of this band is Pequetchenene. There are four sub-chiefs, Jacob Waikimah, John Askin, Jarvis Augustin and John Augustin. Several councils have been held, but nothing of importance has been done.

### The Batchewana Band.

**Location.**—This band has only a small reserve of its own, viz., Whitefish or St. Mary's Island, situated at the rapids near the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and a reserve at Goulais Bay, granted by the Ontario Government and the Indian Department.

**Tribe.**—These Indians are descendants of the Chippewas mixed with French Canadian half-breeds.

**Vital Statistics.**—The members of this band number one hundred and six male adults and one hundred and eight female adults, eighty-nine male children and seventy-seven female children, making a total of three hundred and eighty. There were twelve births, eight immigrations, nine deaths and five emigrations, making an increase of six persons. Immigrations and emigrations are caused by marriages, and going over from one family to another.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There has been very little sickness in this band, compared with the Garden River Band, and the deaths have been from old age, drowning and summer complaint with children. The houses are all kept in good order.

**Occupation.**—Thirty-three families of this band live in the Bay at Garden River Reserve. These earn their living in the same way as the Garden River Band. They are good workers, but do not benefit by any of the profits of the Garden River Reserve. Besides farming, they earn their living by working in the shanties, picking berries, going out with tourists on fishing excursions in the summer, and also do a good deal in exploring. The women make bark-work mats and baskets, and work in the sugar camps on the Garden River Reserve; very little of the latter is now made by any of the Indians.

Those who reside at the Sault, the Rapids, Goulais Bay, Batchewana, the Lizzard Island and Michipicotin, consist of sixty families numbering two hundred and twelve persons. These get their living by fishing for Ainsworth & Ganley, who pay them from two to two and a half cents a pound for their fish. They also work for the fishing tugs, supplying wood, and in the season pick berries and sell to the traders; in the winter they hunt.

The Hudson's Bay Company used to have two posts, one at Agawa River and another at Michipicotin River, and it was at these posts they sold their furs. This year both have been closed, and it was difficult for me to get a return of the furs taken.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—As already stated, the band has only a small reserve at the rapids, about twenty-two acres; there are four houses. The Indians at this point grow only a few potatoes, and they support themselves principally by fishing. Those residing on the Garden River Reserve farm quite an area of land, and are possessed of ploughs, harrows and wagons; they raise potatoes, pease, Indian corn, oats and other cereals, and own cows, horses and other domestic animals.

**Education.**—The Indians living on the Garden River Reserve are all Roman Catholic and attend the Garden River school to the number of twenty-four.

**Religion.**—There are two churches, both Roman Catholic, one at Goulais Bay and one at Batchewana. These are supplied by missionaries from time to time, and in their absence by lay Indians or half-breeds. They all appear to be very devout.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Many of the Indians are members of a temperance society, but I regret to say that others are as the Garden River Band addicted to the use of liquor, which they easily get on the American side of the river. The morals among the young people are rather loose.

**General Remarks.**—The chief of this band is Nubenaigooching, now a very old man. He resides with some of his band on the Garden River Reserve.

Those living along the shore of Lake Superior, I only visit once a year when paying the Robinson Treaty annuity money, and meet them all along from Point aux Pins to Michipicotin, and in many cases feed them and give them tobacco.

Four Indians of the band have land of their own, bought from the department, on which they reside. I am informed that this has been sold by the Ontario Government for taxes.

### Big Head Michipicotin Band.

**Location.**—This band has a small reserve at Michipicotin River.

**Tribe.**—These Indians are also descendants of the Chippewas mixed with French Canadian half-breeds.

**Vital Statistics.**—The total number of the band is three hundred and thirty-eight. During the year there were fourteen births, nine immigrations and twenty deaths. I am not able to say to what causes the deaths were due, but some families were nearly all taken away. There were two emigrations caused by marriage and transfer to other families.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The houses and reserve are kept clean and in good order.

**Occupation.**—The land on this reserve is very sandy, and the Indians do not grow anything of consequence; among the thirteen families who reside at the river they only raised about twenty-five bushels of potatoes, and a few other roots; most of their time, instead of looking after their gardens, is taken up by fishing for Ainsworth & Ganley.

The Hudson's Bay Company used to be their great support, taking their furs and giving them supplies and work. This post has been given up and the Indians remaining at the river will have very hard work this winter to subsist.

The majority of the band are scattered all over the country from Batchewana, the Lizzards, Biscotasing, Chapleau, Missanabie, Brunswick House and other stations of the Hudson's Bay Company. This makes it very difficult to get the payments made and the census taken; some of the members remain for two or three years without being heard from, as in their hunting excursions they go far above the height of land.

**Education.**—There is a school-house on the reserve at Michipicotin River, but no school has been held there for several years.

**Religion.**—There are forty-six Church of England members in this band, the remainder being Roman Catholic; they have a church which is attended to by missionaries occasionally, and in their absence by lay Indians.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—I only visit these Indians once a year when paying the Robinson Treaty annuity money, and although they are very poor they always seem contented, and if they get any money usually spend it at the first opportunity.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Complaint was made to me that these Indians get liquor, and at Christmas and New Year they get a supply from somewhere along the line. There is no magistrate there, and as it is one hundred and fifty miles from here I am unable to do anything to put a stop to it. Always on my visits everything is orderly and no signs of anything going wrong. I generally am compelled to spend from five days to a week in Michipicotin River on account of the weather, but see little of the Indians after I have fed and paid them, as they then start on their various pursuits.

**General Remarks.**—The chief of this band is Sanson Legard, a man getting on in years, who now is anxious to retire in favour of one James Cass, a younger member of the band, and on my last visit the members present, only a small portion of the band itself, were anxious to have him for chief.

I visited Chapleau and paid the Indians there according to instructions. They expressed a wish to have a reserve granted them near Lake Windemere, near the Canadian Pacific Railway, where they said they could get good fishing and be in a better place in case of sickness. As a rule they are a very contented lot of people; they complain of the loss of the small amount of interest money they used to receive, but I explained to them that it had been expended on doctors during the sickness among the Chapleau and Missanabie Indians a few years ago.

### Shingwauk Home.

Before closing my report, I may say a few words regarding this institution. It still keeps up its complement of pupils, and very great improvements have been made in the building. The dormitories have been considerably enlarged and far better ventilation is the consequence; the new iron bedsteads are also a great improvement, and the hot-air furnaces gave great satisfaction during the past winter.

Since the advent of Mr. George Ley King the changes made in the building are a great improvement, and it would not be recognized as the building of which he first took charge; and there has been very little sickness among the pupils under him.

I regret to say that I have not been able to visit the institution for the last two months, owing to my time being taken up in other matters. The children all appear to be contented and are getting on well in their studies. The food supplied is good and wholesome and they appear to have plenty. A new bakery was to have been put up, but this I have not yet seen. Tailoring, carpentry and farming go on satisfactorily. The clothes made by the boys are very good. Other branches of work are still continued, such as shoemaking, cooking, baking and laundry-work, the boys attending the school half of the day and spending the other half at their different trades.

The recent improvements in the building were the work of the boys under the carpenter foreman, with but little outside assistance, and no little credit is due to them for the manner in which they did the work.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 31st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

## FORT WILLIAM RESERVE AND BAND.

**Location.**—This reserve is on the Kaministiquia River.

**Area.**—It contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

**Vital Statistics.**—These Indians number three hundred and seventy-seven, consisting of seventy-six men and three hundred and one women and children; during the year there were twenty-one births and twelve deaths, and eight emigrations and seven immigrations, making an increase of eight over last year. Their health is good and there have been no epidemics or diseases. Deaths were by natural causes.

**Occupation.**—The occupation of these Indians is principally farming. They make their own canoes and sail-boats, fish in the fall for winter's use, and a few leave their families in winter and go off to their hunting grounds for fur catches, and exploring for new mineral finds.

**Buildings.**—Their buildings are principally square logs and many are clapboarded and whitewashed, and the yards and premises are cleaned every spring, showing a neat appearance.

**Education.**—They have two schools, one the St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage entirely for Indian children, who are well dressed and cleanly kept, educated and taught different kinds of work to be useful to them when grown up, and when old enough are placed out in respectable families; the other is the day-school, well attended, with the best of discipline and order. The teachers are nuns of this convent, well qualified, and the course of studies is the same as taught in the common and high-schools of our town and all in English. The equipment of the schools is of the best kind, and the progress of the pupils is good. I visit these schools and report every month to the department, and they are also visited once a year by the provincial government inspector and reported upon to the department. Every sanitary precaution is taken, vaccination carefully looked after, and a place for the isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases provided.

**Religion.**—The head missionary or superior, a Roman Catholic priest, lives permanently on the reserve, and a travelling missionary is always out among the different bands. They have one church, and have divine service every morning of the year, at six o'clock, as well as the other services on Sundays, which are well attended.

**Characteristics.**—They are industrious and law-abiding, are never imprisoned for dishonesty, such as theft, etc., but sometimes for drinking, which is not often, as they are carefully looked after by three constables, and brought before me for trial. A great many belong to the temperance society, and never touch liquor. According to population, these Indians drink less and are better behaved than the white men by whom they are surrounded.

**Tribe.**—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Breakwater.**—A breakwater is being built along the bank of the river by the department to prevent the spring freshets from washing away the bank from year to year. This spring several of the Indian houses and river road fences had to be removed back on account of the encroachment caused by the river cutting away the bank.

This last winter these Indians cut and sold over a thousand cords of spruce pulp wood and other cord-wood. On account of the fur catches and fish becoming more scarce every year, some families, particularly widows with families of small children, have become poor, so much so that for several winters they have had to be assisted by the department, to enable them to live, and at my suggestion, with the endorsation of the department, I procured three acres of good ground, with two good squared-log houses, fit to accommodate these poor families along the frontier. The Indians gave about fifty days' gratuitous labour in ditching and fencing round this ground with barbed wire, and planting with potatoes, and expect a yield of at least eight hundred bushels, which, together with their fish catches this fall, will keep these poor families and children comfortable, and other winters to come; thereby will be a yearly saving to the department, and these Indians agree to plant this ground for the poor every year. The crops on this reserve, of potatoes and other vegetables, hay and oats, are exceptionally good this year. The roads and farms are kept in good order, and with their oxen, horses, cows and young stock the Indians live comfortably.

**Religion.**—Of the members of this band two hundred and ninety-nine are Roman Catholics and nineteen are pagans.

### Red Rock Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is on the side of the renowned Nepigon River.

The Indians of this band are of a roaming nature, and only a few are settled on the reserve, and some are on Lake Helen, and Poplar Lodge on Lake Nepigon.

**Area.**—This reserve contains an area of six hundred and forty acres.

**Occupation.**—Fur-hunting and hiring to tourists in summer are the principal occupations of these Indians.

**Education.**—They have a school-house on the reserve, but it is not well attended; also a school at Lake Helen that has been better attended this last year than formerly.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is two hundred and fourteen, consisting of forty-two men and one hundred and seventy-two women and children. During the year there were thirteen births, five deaths and five emigrations, making a decrease of nine compared with last year. There are forty-two children of an age to attend school. The equipment is good, and the discipline of Lake Helen school is good; that of Red Rock is not so good. There is a Roman Catholic church at Lake Helen, well attended when the priests visit the place, which is about every month. I may say there is more intemperance in this band than in any other in my agency, caused by tourists.

**Religion.**—Of this band thirty are Protestants and one hundred and eighty-five Roman Catholics.

### English Church Reservation.

This reservation I did not visit this year, as the Indians were absent. I met them at Red Rock, where I paid them their annuity money.

### Nepigon Band.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band numbers eighty-one men and four hundred and thirty-five women and children, and one hundred and twenty-three of an age to attend school' *i.e.*, between six and sixteen years. During the year there were fourteen losses by emigration and thirteen by death, and an increase of two by immigration and twenty-two by birth, making three less than last year.

**Reserve.**—This band has Gull River Reserve, with an area of seven thousand five hundred acres, on Lake Nepigon, but few live upon it on account of a scarcity of fish. They live along the lake, principally on Jackfish Island, where they have a good school and teacher, who has good discipline and order, and the school is well attended and progress good.

**Religion.**—This building is also used for a Roman Catholic chapel, where the travelling missionary attends every few months. Divine service is well attended. Of this band two are Protestants, one hundred and eighty-one Roman Catholics and three hundred and forty-nine pagans.

**Crops.**—On this island good crops of potatoes, corn, cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, etc., are grown, principally by the teacher, Mr. J. A. Blais, who is a good example, and has furnished many Indians with seed gratuitously, and they also grow good crops.

**Occupation.**—The Indians of this band live entirely by fur-hunting and fish.

### Pays Plat Band.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of fifty-six, consisting of nine men and forty-seven women and children, and twelve of an age to attend school. During the year there were two deaths and one birth.

**Education.**—These Indians have a school-house and a very competent teacher. The school is well attended.

**Occupation.**—These Indians live principally by farming and fishing, and are prosperous.

**Religion.**—All the members of this band, fifty-six, are Roman Catholic.

### Pic Band.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is on the Pic River, and contains eight hundred acres, divided off in twenty-five acre farms fronting on the river.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of two hundred and fifty-one, consisting of one hundred and twenty-three males and one hundred and twenty-eight females, of whom one hundred and forty-eight are children. During the year there were two births, two emigrations and two immigrations, making a decrease of one compared with last year.

**Occupation.**—They live by farming, fishing and fur-hunting. Their soil is poor, of a light sandy loam, and their crop not as good as some former years. They have a span of horses that are not suited for them like oxen, but obtained them against my wish and that of the department.

**Education.**—They have a school-house, and had a teacher up to 1st July, and made good progress, but at present they are without a teacher. There are fifty-five children of school age on the reserve.

**Religion.**—The members of this band are Roman Catholics, with the exception of one Protestant. They have a Roman Catholic church, visited about every two months by the missionary priest, Rev. Father Spect.

**Characteristics.**—These Indians are law-abiding and temperate in their habits.

### Long Lake Band.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of three hundred and thirty-six, consisting of fifty-eight men and two hundred and seventy-eight women and children, and fifty-five of an age to attend school. During the year there were eight births, eight deaths and six emigrations, leaving them the same number as last year.

**Reserve.**—These Indians have a reserve of six hundred and forty acres on the bank of Long Lake, but the soil is a cold clay and will grow only hay. This year nine families who were encouraged by Mr. P. Godchere, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in charge of that post, who furnished twenty-eight bags of seed, have chosen better and warmer soil in different places and will have a fair crop for their first, about four hundred bushels of potatoes, and fifty of turnips. They requested me to ask the department for some grub-hoes, spades, hoes, saws and other tools to clear land, build

houses and farm with, which I am sure the department will take pleasure in doing. They never expect to plough, at least for some years to come.

**Characteristics.**—These Indians are sober, industrious and honest, and make the largest fur-catches of any band in this district or between Lake Superior and James's Bay. Their sobriety is accounted for by their being entirely away from the bad example of white men.

**Religion.**—Of this band three hundred and thirteen are Roman Catholics and thirty-one pagans.

**Education.**—They have never yet had a school, but are anxious to have one.

**Sanitary Condition.**—I may further mention that in a sanitary way all the Indians in my agency, numbering about one thousand eight hundred, are carefully looked after. I have vaccinated them every two years for the past thirteen years, and they have been free from epidemics.

**General Remarks.**—All are taught English in their schools. All the Indians in my agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe. I have constables in each band, which proves to have a good effect.

I have, &c.,

J. P. DONNELLY,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND AND LAKE HURON,
MANITOWANING, 12th October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, with statistics of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Sanitary Precautions.**—I am pleased to say that the Indians have in all cases complied with the instructions given them last spring in regard to sanitary matters, and have in all cases cleaned up their premises and otherwise shown a marked improvement in their mode of living.

**The Thessalon River Band** numbers one hundred and eighty-two. These Indians are mostly fishermen, and pay but little attention to farming, yet a number of them have fair gardens and small clearings and work in the lumber shanties in the winter and at the saw-mills in the summer. They have a good school with a fair attendance of children. Most of the men are good workers and steady.

**The Maganettawan Band** numbers sixty-eight. These Indians mostly live at West Bay on the Manitoulin Island, where they have good farms and gardens, and are what might be called very prosperous. Some of the Indians, however, work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer. There are only five families of this band who reside on the reserve, and they have been transferred to the Parry Sound Agency under charge of Dr. Walton.

**The Spanish River Band** numbers five hundred and fifty-four and is divided into three divisions. The first reside at Sagamook on the Spanish River Reserve; the second live on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; the third reside on the Manitoulin Island. They are industrious and find employment at the different saw-mills on the north shore of the island.

**The White Fish Lake Band** numbers one hundred and forty. These Indians complain of the scarcity of game and fish on their reserve, and that their hunting is not remunerative. Many of them find employment as guides; some work on the Canadian Pacific Railway; others in saw-mills and lumber camps. They have a good school at their village, which is fairly well attended; also a school at Naughton Station on the C. P. R. They are very steady and industrious and fairly well-to-do; their houses are comfortable and their stock well looked after and cared for.

**The Ojibbewas of Mississagua River** number one hundred and sixty-two. They are in fair circumstances and are good citizens, but they complain of scarcity of fish, fur and game. They do not farm extensively, but they work at the shanties and saw-mills. A number of the members of this band reside at Biscotasing where they find employment on the C. P. R. They also fish and hunt. They have a good school at their village on the Mississagua River, which is fairly well attended. On the whole they are very intelligent and industrious.

**The White Fish River Band** numbers eighty-seven. These Indians farm but little; they work at getting out timber, and some find employment in the saw-mills. They have a good school under the auspices of the Church of England, and are a very intelligent, steady and sober lot of Indians.

**The Serpent River Band** numbers one hundred and twenty-two. These Indians find employment at the different saw-mills near by. They are good workers and are doing well. The greater portion of the band removed last summer to Cutler on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is on their reserve. They have a good school there, which is fairly well attended.

**The Tahgaiwinini Band** numbers one hundred and seventeen. They farm and fish chiefly, but a number of them work in lumber camps, and as a general rule they are prosperous. The greater portion of this band reside on the unceded portion of the island at or near Wikwemikong.

**The Point Grondin Band** numbers fifty-two. There are only five families who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder live at or near Wikwemikong. They have no school at their village. The members of the band fish during summer and work in lumber camps during winter.

**The Indians of Manitoulin Island "unceded."**—These Indians number one thousand one hundred and fifty-six. They are industrious and hard-working. They are good farmers and fishermen, and during last winter they took out fifty thousand ties and ten thousand posts, which the department sold for their benefit at good prices, and the Indians worked at good wages in loading the timber during the summer.

### The Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

**The Cockburn Island Band** numbers fifty-one. These Indians are steady and industrious. They farm but little. They find work with Hitchcock & Co., the licensees of the timber limits, the year round. There is no school at this place.

**The Sheshegwaning Band** numbers one hundred and sixty-six. These Indians are good farmers, and are hard-working and industrious. The village is nicely situated on the bay, and some very fine houses are erected in which the Indians reside. There is also a nice church and a good school, and both well attended, both of which are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church at Wikwemikong.

**The West Bay Band** numbers two hundred and fifty-three. The Indians of this band are successful farmers and are well-to-do. They have a fine church and school-house at Wikwemikong, both under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and both are well attended.

The department granted $150 for the improvement of roads on the reserve last summer, which was laid out under the supervision of Mr. William Vincer, who reports the Indians as being good workers.

**The Sucker Creek Band** numbers ninety-one. These Indians are good farmers, are hard-working, industrious, and a thrifty lot of Indians. They have a church and school under the auspices of the Church of England, which are both well attended.

The department granted $50 for improving the road on the reserve last year, which was well laid out in making repairs by Chief Charles Obatosaway, the work being done by the Indians of the band.

**The Sheguiandah Band** numbers one hundred and fifty-six. These Indians farm chiefly for a living, although a number work in lumber camps during the winter months. They have a nice church and school-house under the auspices of the Church of England. They are thrifty Indians.

**The South Bay Band** numbers sixty-seven. These Indians fish and farm successfully and are thrifty. Their church and school are both under the auspices of the Wikwemikong missionaries.

**The Sucker Lake Band** numbers fifteen. These Indians appear to be prosperous and contented.

**The Obidgewongs of Lake Wolsey** number ten. These Indians farm and fish in summer and work in lumber camps in winter.

**Education.**—There are nineteen schools in this division, all of which are fairly well attended ; the children as a general rule are clean, tidy, well clad and respectable.

**General Remarks.**—I may say that the whole of the Indian population are apparently happy and contented, and as a general rule they are very industrious.

I have, &c.,

B. W. ROSS,
*Indian Supt.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, 3rd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

PARRY ISLAND RESERVE.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay near the town of Parry Sound.

**Area.**—It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are purely agricultural. The proximity to the town of Parry Sound, a great lumbering centre, enables the Indians of this band to obtain plenty of work at almost all times.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population on this reserve is eighty-two, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-one women and forty-three children. During the year there was one birth and three deaths ; and four immigrants who had long been residents on the reserve were by order of the department added to the census list, making an

increase of two compared with last year. The cause of the three deaths was consumption. Of these two are specially to be deplored, as they were the best educated girls in the superintendency.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians of this band has been good. The deaths, above referred to, occurred in two families in which several relatives had previously died of the same disease.

**Occupation.**—These Indians have abundant means of earning a living. In addition to their farms, which might be better cultivated, they depend to some extent on basket-making and the manufacture of Indian work. The men during summer act as guides to tourists and others, and during winter and spring they work in the lumber woods and on the timber drives.

**Buildings, Stock, &c.**—These, I regret to say, are of an inferior character. Progress, however, is the order of the day, and a mower, owned by a Cape Croker Indian resident on this reserve, made its appearance on the island this summer.

**Education.**—I regret that the educational affairs of this band are not all that could be desired. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a white female teacher, holding a third-class certificate, and though there are twenty-two children of school age in the band, independent of the children of Indians who reside on the reserve but do not belong to the band, the average daily attendance at both schools does not amount to half the above number. The regrettable cause of this is the lack of interest taken by the parents in the education of their children. The progress of the pupils who attend school regularly is good; the course of studies taught is that authorized by the department, and the equipment of both schools, as well as the discipline and order, are all that could be desired, but all are to a great extent rendered ineffective by the smallness of the attendance.

**Religion.**—Religious denominations are represented by the Indians of this band in the following proportions: thirty-eight Methodists, twenty-three Roman Catholics and twenty-one pagans. The Methodists are ministered to by a resident missionary in a most comfortable and convenient church; and the Roman Catholics receive the occasional services of one of their clergy in the Skene school-house, their own church being only in course of erection. The interest taken by these two classes of Indians in religious matters is all that could be reasonably expected, and, fortunately, they live together in thorough harmony.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Without saying that the members of this band are as industrious, energetic and enterprising as could be desired, they compare favourably with many white settlers in this district. That they are sufficiently industrious, frugal and decorous, is evidenced by the fact that no aid or relief has been asked for on behalf of any one of the band during the past year, nor has there been any conviction or even information tending to conviction for infraction of any of the laws of the land during the same period.

**Temperance and Morality.**—During the year not a single instance of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors has come under my notice, nor am I aware of the existence of any other form of immorality.

**General Remarks.**—My report on this band may be summed up by my saying that, except in the lack of interest taken in education, they are as comfortable, happy, contented, prosperous and progressive as could be expected or desired.

### Shawanaga Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay, on the east side of the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound.

**Area.**—It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

**Resources.**—Amongst the resources of this reserve is farming, the soil being light, dry and sandy, and rendered less productive by a neglect of proper fencing. These

Indians have a bad habit of leaving their "gardens" in the month of July, and allowing their crops to take care of themselves. Fishing and collecting wild fruit are also profitable resources of this band.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of one hundred and nineteen, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-five women, and fifty-two children. During the year there have been six births, two deaths, two immigrations and two emigrations, resulting in an increase of four in the year. The causes of the deaths were consumption and old age, and the other changes were through marriage.

**Health.**—During the past year the health of this band has been very good. No disease of any moment invaded the band. One child died of phthisis, and a non-resident woman of, I believe, old age. No precautions for the preservation of their health are taken by the Indians of this band, and the only result of repeated instructions, is a promise to build larger houses as soon as they are able.

**Occupation.**—Besides a rudimentary sort of farming, fishing and the gathering of wild fruit, this band last winter was engaged in lumbering on their reserve, and in consequence passed comfortably what would otherwise have been a hard winter. I encourage them to devote much attention to fishing.

**Buildings.**—The buildings of this band are small, made of logs, and quite insufficient for the number of occupants. There is a prospect that a gradual improvement in this respect will take place. The stock is very small and poor, and the agricultural implements of the simplest kind.

**Education.**—The number of children of school age is thirty-four, educated at a school taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The equipment of the school is very good, it having been recently furnished with a set of desk-seats. The course of study is the one authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is very good and the progress of the pupils is fair. The interest of the parents in education is at present very good, owing, I think, to the presence of an active, energetic teacher.

**Religion.**—About two-thirds of this band are Roman Catholics, and the rest are Methodists. There are not any pagans in the band. Two churches, one belonging to the Roman Catholics and the other to the Methodists, are in course of erection, but from the progress made, they will, I fear, not be ready for services for some time.

**Characteristics.**—The main characteristics of this band are indolence and a disregard of cleanliness. With the majority nothing but dire necessity will induce them to work, and as soon as immediate needs are supplied they fall back into sloth and inaction.

**Temperance and Morality.**—In the band itself the principles of morality and temperance are fairly well observed.

## Henvey Inlet Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay.

**Area.**—It contains an area of thirty square miles.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-two, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-nine women and seventy-seven children. During the year there have been nine deaths and an equal number of births, together with five immigrations and the same number of emigrations. There has consequently been neither increase nor decrease in the band. The causes of the deaths were old age in two cases, inflammation of the bowels in one, and consumption and children's diseases in the remainder. The reasons for the immigrations were as usual marriage, and the transfer of orphans into the family of a relative.

**Health and Sanitary Precautions.**—The health of the band is at present good. The heavy death-rate of the year was caused by the usual privations of a hard winter. No precautions against disease are taken by this band.

**Occupation.**—Many of this band engage in fishing, all more or less in primitive agriculture, and the younger men in hunting.

**Buildings, &c.**—The buildings of this band are of logs. The dwelling-houses are comfortable and clean but such cannot be said of the barns and stables. The agricultural implements are few and simple, consisting of several ploughs and a harrow.

**Education.**—The number of children of school age is forty-eight. One school, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate, is well attended during winter. The equipment of the school is old-fashioned, but all that is needed at present. Owing to the distance of the reserve and school from my residence, I cannot report on the discipline, progress, &c., of the school; but from the superior character and ability of the present teacher I judge that both are in a satisfactory condition. The energy of the teacher has, I am glad to say, excited an increased interest in school matters.

**Religion.**—Nearly three-fourths of this band are Roman Catholics and the remainder Methodists. A Roman Catholic church is, and for several years has been, in course of construction. The observance of the teachings of religion is a marked characteristic of this band.

**Characteristics.**—The band is hardy, industrious and thrifty. Located on a somewhat sterile reserve and isolated in position, it is gratifying to observe the neatness and cleanliness of attire, the well-nourished and muscular forms of the men and the comely and happy appearance of the women as all appear at muster and pass inspection. With each member of this band it is evident that, apart from the money consideration, annuity pay-day is not the least happy day of the year.

**Temperance and Morality.**—In this respect the character of this band is all that could be desired.

### Nipissing Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing.

**Area.**—It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are: agriculture, lumbering, hunting and employment as guides to tourists.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of one hundred and eighty-eight, consisting of fifty-one men, fifty-five women, and eighty-two children. During the year there were ten births, five deaths, four immigrations, four emigrations, making an increase of five for the year. All the deaths occurred from diseases peculiar to old age and to children. The immigrations and emigrations were the result of marriages between members of this band and those of the Henvey Inlet Band.

**Health.**—The health of this band may be considered fairly good, though at the time of my visit there were some cases of sickness. Nothing of an epidemic nature has affected the band, and they ignore all sanitary precautions.

**Occupations.**—These are numerous and various. Situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway near a divisional point and in the centre of a lumbering district, the occupations available to this band are such that every taste can be suited. Certainly of late labour has been in excess of the demand, but of such work as was to be had this band got a fair share.

**Education.**—There are forty-one children on the reserve of school age, and one school with a teacher holding a third-class certificate. I regret to have to say that in no way is the school what could be desired or expected. It is hoped that this condition will soon be remedied.

**Religion.**—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics, who worship in a sufficiently large and neat church, whose tall spire is a decided feature on the shore of their lake.

**Characteristics.**—These Indians are of a superior class: active, energetic, and self-reliant.

**Temperance and Morality.**—In these respects their character is that of any rural community of the better class. There has been marked improvement during the past few years.

### Dokis Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing at the head of the French River.

**Area.**—It has an area of about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. This band formerly engaged extensively in trading, but the facilities for such occupation having, for them, passed away, the older men have turned to farming and the younger ones to lumbering.

**Tribe or Nation.**—This band nominally belongs to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is seventy-five, consisting of nineteen men, thirty women, and twenty-six children. During the year there were three deaths and three births, one emigration and two immigrations. One death resulted from old age, the other two were children, while the other change was the result of the marriage of one of the band with a white woman.

**Health.**—The health of this band has been exceptionally good.

**Occupation.**—As stated above, under the head of "Resources," the occupations of this band are farming and lumbering. It is almost needless to state that they make better lumbermen than farmers, as it is quite evident that some of them hold the latter occupation in some contempt.

**Buildings.**—The buildings on this reserve are only three in number and of these two are poor and small. There is little, if any, stock, and implements are almost *nil.*

**Education.**—The refusal of the members of this band to dispose of their pine timber, and the jealousy with which the chief has prevented any of the band except three of his sons from settling on the reserve, has resulted in the absence of all educational work. There is no school-house on the reserve, nor any means by which the youth of this band can be taught.

**Religion.**—All of the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, but they have no church erected.

**Characteristics.**—The national characteristics of this band are French rather than Indian. They are intelligent in a certain direction, but in some cases are deficient in common prudence. I base these remarks on their persistent refusal to surrender their pine timber so that it may be sold for their own benefit.

**Temperance and Morality.**—In these respects the band is most exemplary.

### Temogamingue Band.

**Location.**—No reserve has been yet given to this band. The various members live in a scattered manner around the shores and in the vicinity of Lake Temogamingue, situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscamingue.

**Resources.**—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this is fast failing in productiveness. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hudson Bay Company's post on Lake Temogamingue, there is no attempt at farming, and when

remonstrated with on the subject these Indians express their willingness to cultivate the soil as soon as a reserve is definitely given to them, but they hesitate to clear land that may not be within the bounds of such reserve.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this band is seventy-eight: twenty-one men, thirty women, and twenty-seven children. During the year there were three deaths and one birth, and marriage and the adoption of an orphan have caused three immigrations and two emigrations.

**Health.**—The health of the band has been good during the year, for though three deaths are reported, one of them occurred during the previous year in a family that was absent in 1895, and consequently not then reported or known to me.

**Buildings.**—A few houses belonging to this band have been erected on Bear Island. Some are very good, others are very poor, and from observation and information I judge that the bulk of this band lives in tents all the year round.

**Education.**—There are no facilities for education. These Indians would willingly erect a school-house and appropriate a portion of their annuity money towards the salary of a teacher if they could have a school built on land that was part of their reserve. The want of the reserve is the impediment in educational as well as other matters. I am glad to know that this matter is receiving the attention of the department.

**Religion.**—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post, but though it will be used by the members of this band, it cannot strictly be said to belong to them. As my intercourse with them is restricted to a few hours each year, I cannot report on their religious characteristics. They seem, however, to be a class usual among other bands of Indians.

**Characteristics.**—This band is of an unusually hardy character. Of all the Indians I know, they excel in their ability for long and severe labour with the paddle and in portaging.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Their character in these respects is altogether satisfactory.

### Watha Reserve, formerly called "Gibson Reserve."

**Location.**—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

**Area.**—It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and labour in the lumber woods.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, P.Q.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of twenty-six men, twenty-four women, and seventy-four children. The number of births during the year was six; number of deaths, one; cause, consumption. Several families have emigrated back to Oka to the extent of seventeen individuals. Consequently there is a total decrease in the band of twelve persons. No reason can be given for such emigration beyond the natural restlessness of this band.

**Health.**—The health of this band has been exceptionally good during the past year.

**Occupation.**—The band relies chiefly on farming. In winter and early spring the young men find employment in the lumber camps and on drives, and later they act as guides to pleasure and hunting parties.

**Buildings.**—There have not been any additional buildings erected during the past year.

**Education.**—One school, taught by a white teacher, under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society, is in operation in this band, in which there is a school population of forty-seven children, of whom thirty-nine are entered on the school registe

which shows for June quarter an average daily attendance of sixteen. Considerable improvement has taken place in the progress of the pupils during the year, and more interest in the education of their children is taken by the parents. The equipment of the school is not all that could be desired, but compares favourably with many rural white schools.

**Religion.**—Three religious denominations unequally claim the adherence of this band. There are one hundred Methodists, twenty-three Plymouth Brethren, and one Roman Catholic. A Methodist missionary is stationed on the reserve, and a church belonging to his denomination has been erected and in operation for a number of years. The interest taken in religion by this band is the same as that taken by any civilized community.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—This band is the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency. A mowing-machine has made its appearance on the reserve, which, considering the virgin nature of the clearings, speaks well for the enterprise of the owner. This with an addition of ten acres of new land brought under cultivation this season, and the general air of comfort and plenty that is evident on all sides, leaves little to be desired in the matters of well-being and progress.

**Temperance and Morality.**—As far as I can judge, this band is most exemplary in these respects. Two cases of departure from the moral code that were reported to me caused much trouble and distress in the band. This, I take it, indicates a high moral tone generally.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

THOS. S. WALTON,
*Indian Superintendent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
POTTAWATTAMIES AND CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND,
WALLACEBURG, 28th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The reserve includes the whole of Walpole Island in the county of Lambton, province of Ontario.

**Area.**—Estimated at twelve thousand acres fit for cultivation, with natural drainage, and fifty thousand acres of marsh and prairie land, reclaimable for the most part at moderate cost.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are: farming, fruit-growing, market-gardening, fishing and stock-raising.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Chippewa Band is composed of one hundred and seventy men, one hundred and sixty-five women, one hundred and forty-one boys, one hundred and sixty-three girls; total, six hundred and thirty-nine.

The Pottawattamie Band consists of fifty-two men, fifty-two women, forty-four boys, forty-nine girls; total, one hundred and ninety-seven.

Total, both bands, eight hundred and thirty-six.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health has been very good during the year. There have been no epidemics. There have been some cases of typhoid fever and some deaths from that disease. Owing to defective drainage and bad water, there is likely to be a continuance of the disease. Sanitary precautions in the way of premises being kept clean have been pointed out and urged and in most cases have been observed, but not in all cases. Vaccination has been attended to as well as it is possible to perform a duty to which nearly all the Indians are averse and which they will avoid if possible.

**Occupation.**—The Indians are engaged for the most part in agriculture. Those who depend entirely upon farming for a living are getting on and are, many of them, very well-to-do, and very comfortable in their houses, having plenty to eat, and something to sell, together with cattle and horses sufficient for their requirements, and some to sell. Others (too many) depend on making baskets, axe handles, bows and arrows and other things for sale, which is at the best a very uncertain way of making a living, and these latter Indians are always poor and have not many comforts in their homes, and their surroundings are not conducive to long life or present comfort. Effort has been made to persuade them to put some crops in the ground to provide for winter, but with only partial success.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—The houses are for the most part well and substantially built, and are warm and comfortable enough. There is a great lack of outbuildings (barns and stables), and there is not care enough taken of horses and cattle in the winter, especially horses, which are allowed to run out for the most part through the winter and are in consequence in no condition to work in the spring, so that for the lack of a team that is able to work, many of the Indians are unable to get as much sowing and planting done as they would if their teams were well kept through the winter. This neglect to take care of their horses in the winter applies to all the Indians. I may say there are no exceptions.

As to the cattle, they get on better than the horses without regular feed and warm shelter, but the cattle suffer as well as the horses, and there is not enough provision made for the comfort of stock in the winter season. Neither do they provide sufficient feed for their stock, though there is hundreds of tons of hay more than is ever cut, which could be cut, enough for the support of all the stock they have now or ever will have, the hay supply being practically inexhaustible. There have been large quantities of hay cut within the last three or four years, and a large quantity is being cut this present year, which is very creditable, and for which I have given them due credit and assistance when in my power to do so, but it is all for sale, and scarcely any of it with a view of having plenty of hay for their stock during the winter.

With regard to farming implements, as will be seen by the accompanying tabular statement, the Indians are nearly all pretty well provided for in this particular, and none of them are hindered from working the land by the lack of implements.

**Education.**—With regard to this subject, the importance of which is perhaps greater than any other, I have to report that there are three schools on the reserve, all of which are regularly kept every school day through the year; they are well attended; fair progress is being made in the different branches taught; and the schools are visited regularly by the Inspector of Schools for the county of Lambton, and his directions are carried out to the letter. The schools are also visited by myself, and reports are sent to the department monthly. The school-houses are kept clean, warm and comfortable. They are well supplied with books and school material, and a fair common-school education is within the reach of every child of school age on the reserve, which privilege is being taken advantage of by most of them.

There are a good many of the older and farther-advanced children attending the industrial schools at Shingwauk Home, and at the Mount Elgin (Muncey) Institute, where they have the advantage of being educated and taught to work at farming, and to learn the different trades, as their inclinations or capacity may direct.

The teachers of the three schools on the island are all Walpole Island boys. Two of them were educated at the Shingwauk Home, and one at the Mount Elgin Institute. They are all doing good work in the schools, and no complaints are being made either

by the inspector of schools or the parents of children as to the capacity of the teachers or the work they are doing.

It is due to the management of the two institutions above named, viz., Shingwauk Home and Mount Elgin (Muncey) Institute to report that the greatest care is being manifested for the welfare and advancement of pupils attending these institutions, and the teachers of our three schools are not the only ones who have been sent to them and came back after putting in their time with good records and capable of taking their places and succeeding in whatever calling they may have chosen. I may say further that I have received the utmost kindness from the principals of both of these institutions, and they have always been willing to make room if possible for some boy or girl who needed a home, and for whom I have made application for admission into one or the other of these institutions.

**Religion.**—There are two churches on the reserve, where services are held every Sunday, viz., the Church of England and the Methodist Church.

No. 1, Chippewa School, is under the auspices of the Church of England, and No. 2, Methodist Mission School, under that of the Methodist Church.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians as a whole are not industrious. Many of them are indolent; if it were not so, they might be all rich, as there is a competence within the reach of every one of them.

They have as good land as there is in America, can use as much as they choose of it, they have money enough distributed among them each year to assist them materially in their farming operations, they have markets all around them where they can sell everything and anything they raise, and everything they manufacture. They have no taxes to pay. They have the best stock ranges in Canada, with capacity for supporting unlimited numbers of cattle, and places left to cut hay to feed them all during the winter season, and plenty of land to raise corn and roots to fatten and fit them for sale, all of which is lying idle, and is no use to them any more than it would be if covered with water.

In answer to the inquiry, "Are they becoming richer or poorer?" I beg to report, and am only too glad to be able to report, that they are unquestionably getting on. All of the Indians on the reserve are better in every way than they were twenty years ago, as witness the crops raised in 1895, which are shown in the accompanying tabular statement, which shows an increase over the crops raised in 1894 of seven thousand six hundred and thirty-six bushels, the crop of 1894 having over one thousand five hundred bushels of apples included in the number of bushels, while the apple crop in 1895 was a total failure, and there is not a bushel of apples reported in the crop of 1895. The bushels reported are all grain and roots.

**Temperance and Morality.**—On this subject I beg to state that with the exception of a few who drink and get drunk, and will continue to do so as long as intoxicants are manufactured and sold, the people of the Walpole Island Reserve are as little addicted to the use of intoxicants as the same number of people of any community in Canada, with as many well-behaved men and women as can be found in the same numbers anywhere, and it is only necessary for any person to attend a church service on Sunday, or a social gathering on a week day, to be convinced of the truth of this statement.

**General Remarks.**—There are instances of individual progress of which honourable mention might be made, and names given, but there are a great many who are not making much progress but who are the most worthy, honest, honourable men in the world, whose names I could not give in a list of names of individuals who are making good progress, so I do not give any names, hoping that this will be a sufficient reason for not doing so.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, 24th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement of the Six Nations Reserve of the Grand River for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

## THE SIX NATIONS RESERVE.

**Location.**—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand.

**Area.**—The reserve contains forty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-three acres.

**Resources.**—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, all comprising the Six Nations.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are one thousand and eighty-one men, nine hundred and ninety-five women and one thousand five hundred and ninety-one children, making a total of three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven. There were one hundred and twelve deaths and one hundred and forty births during the year. The increase in population of the reserve remains about the same as in previous years. Consumption continues to be the most frequent cause of death.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians has been generally good. There has been an absence of infectious diseases (save consumption), except that in the month of November last typhoid fever of a severe type broke out in one family, when six members were ill at one time; it was confined to this family. The Indians are using each year more sanitary precautions, such as the destruction by fire of refuse matters and filth by which diseases may be engendered, and using lime whitewash on the buildings. They also realize the importance of having a supply of good water, and cease using surface and ditch water. During the past year several good wells were completed.

**Occupation.**—The chief means of making a living is by general farming, though many depend greatly upon berry-picking among the white people, and basket-making during the rest of the year.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—During the past year marked improvement has been made in the buildings on the reserve. Since the system of granting loans from the capital money to individual members, on the recommendation of the council of the band, wherewith to improve their respective holdings, has been in operation, many dwellings and barns have been built and repaired, which has been the means of greatly improving the condition of the Indians, as well as increasing their facilities for earning a livelihood from their farms.

The stock and farming implements are increasing in number each year, and with good barns and proper storing places during the winter, great benefit will certainly be derived.

All spring crops were in excess of any previous year. Fall wheat and hay were a poor crop; during the winter most of the Indians were obliged to feed grain to their stock on account of the failure of the hay crop.

**Education.**—Education is given great attention by the Indians. There are ten schools on the reserve, all well attended. Nine are under the control of the school board, which is composed of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One representative of the | | Indian Department |
| Two | do | New England Company |
| One | do | Methodist Conference |
| Three | do | Council of the Six Nations |
| And one Inspector. | | |

And the other school is entirely controlled by the Six Nation Council, which annually appoints three chiefs as trustees to manage the school. The teachers of the school board are Indians, while the teacher of the school under the control of the council is a white man. The school population (six to sixteen years) is six hundred and seventy-four. The buildings and premises are kept in a thorough state of repair. The schools are inspected twice each month by the inspector, who reports each visit to the honorary secretary of the board, and monthly to the Department of Indian Affairs.

Every effort is made to have all children of school age attend regularly. Each teacher is provided with a map or plan of the section, showing where each house is situated, with instructions to visit each home of the children of the section and insist on regular attendance at the school. The result is that parents are taking more interest in the education of their children. The discipline and order are better among the Indian than white children.

**Religion.**—The Church of England and the Methodist and Baptist Churches have missionaries residing upon the reserve. Divine services are held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptist in five, the Methodist in three and the Plymouth Brethren in one. All the services are well attended and great interest is manifested by the Indians in their church and Sunday-school work.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians are becoming more industrious every year, as is shown by the interest in their homes and the increase in general farming. They are a most law-abiding people, and have local by-laws on their reserve, which are respected by all. They are steadily progressing.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There are several temperance societies on the reserve. The use of intoxicants among the Indians is undoubtedly on the decrease.

**General Remarks.**—The Six Nation Indians are certainly steadily advancing and in most respects are the same as their white neighbours. There are four brass bands on the reserve; all have important engagements among the white people. Large contracts are undertaken and successfully carried out by the Indians, not only on the reserve, but among white men. They hold their annual fall fair and ploughing matches, and take great interest in them. The Indians generally are good ploughmen, and are successful among their white neighbours in carrying off some of the most important prizes. The road-work is well attended to, and the roads kept in good condition, under the direction of forty-three path-masters. The Indians have an insurance system by which the nation pays one-third of the loss by fire, which is assessed by two fire inspectors. During the past year the amount paid for fire losses was unusually light, amounting to eighty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,
*Superintendent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BÉCANCOUR,
BÉCANCOUR, 30th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Agency.**—This agency comprises only the one reserve of Bécancour, in the county of Nicolet.

**Area.**—This reserve contains an area of one hundred and seventy-five acres.

**Tribe.**—The Bécancour Band of Indians is part of the Abenakis tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band is composed of fifty-four members: twenty-one men and thirty-three women. In addition to these, there are seven children. This year there was only one death, and no birth. The band has not undergone any change through either emigration or immigration.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Most of the Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions under which they live are good. All the members of the band have been vaccinated.

**Occupation.**—Ten of these Indians cultivate the soil; the greater number make baskets and other articles of a similar nature; two followed the chase and two others acted as guides to American tourists.

**Houses and Furniture.**—The houses and furniture are not what might be desired. The same may be said of the premises. These Indians do not make any improvements.

**Education.**—Of the ten children of an age to attend school only eight are entered on the roll. There is but one school, conducted by a teacher holding an elementary school certificate. The course of studies followed is that of the public schools of the province of Quebec. The discipline is good and progress satisfactory. The parents do not take sufficient interest in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics; but, having neither church nor missionary, they attend the parish church at Bécancour. Some of them, however, are very neglectful in this respect.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—As a rule the Indians are fairly industrious; but, owing to their improvidence, they are for the most part poor, even very poor.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The members of this band are more temperate than formerly, and their morality is good.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF LAKE ST. FRANCIS,
PIERREVILLE, YAMASKA COUNTY, 27th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Abenakis Band of St. Francis numbers three hundred and seventeen.

**Health.**—There have not been any contagious diseases amongst these Indians during the past year. Nevertheless there were more deaths than usual.

**Education.**—The schools on the reserve were well attended during the past year, particularly at the close of the year. Several of the children made decided progress.

**Conduct.**—The conduct of the Indians generally was better than during the previous year.

**Occupation.**—Most of them employ their time making baskets and other fancy articles, which they sell at good prices.

**Temperance.**—The number of Indians addicted to drunkenness has decreased this year and it is to be hoped that next year will see a still greater improvement in this respect.

I have, &c.,

A. A. MONDOU,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI RESERVE, 14th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**The River Desert Agency** is so called from the Desert River, which bounds the reserve from the mouth of the Eagle to the Gatineau River.

**Maniwaki Reserve.**—The reserve comprises the township of Maniwaki.

**Location.**—This reserve is on the Gatineau River, in the county of Ottawa, province of Quebec, about ninety miles from the city of Ottawa. It is bounded on the east by the Gatineau, on the south by the township of Bouchette, on the west by the county line, on the north-west, and north by the Eagle and Desert Rivers, which separate it from the township of Egan.

**Area.**—This reserve comprises about forty-five thousand acres. In this area are included several lakes, the Bitobee, Congua, Big Cedar, Little Cedar, Pickanock, &c.

**Resources.**—The land on the reserve is generally good, and although there is some waste land, the greater portion is well suited for agriculture.

It is believed that there are minerals, especially phosphate, on the reserve, but as it is difficult to obtain a title, there is no encouragement for prospectors to seek for minerals.

The lakes and streams abound with fish. There is yet some merchantable timber, although not much pine. There is considerable cedar, basswood, tamarack and spruce. About three-fourths of the reserve is included in the timber licenses of Messrs. Edwards & Co., and Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson. About six thousand acres are located to Indians, and about fourteen thousand acres are granted or surrendered, leaving more than thirty thousand acres yet available.

**Tribe or Nation.**—Maniwaki was originally granted to the Algonquins, Têtes des Boules, and Nipissings. The greater part of the Indians are Algonquins from Oka. There are several families of the Têtes des Boules.

**Vital Statistics.**—The present population, as appears on the pay-list, is three hundred and eighty-two, consisting of one hundred and three men, one hundred and seventeen women, and one hundred and sixty-two children, being an increase of three. During the year there were seven births and nine immigrations, and thirteen deaths. Of these three were adults and ten children; they were from the following causes:—consumption, three; pneumonia, three; sunstroke, one; colds, three, and infantile diseases, three.

The immigrants were formerly living on the reserve, and after an absence of fifteen years again joined the band. Besides the number on the pay-list there are about one hundred and ten members who belong to the band but who have been absent from the reserve for more than fifteen years.

**Health and Sanitary Measures.**—The health of this band has been good for the past year. No contagious or infectious diseases were prevalent. The premises of the Indians have been kept clean. I have furnished each family with lime for white-washing. Every year about the 15th August, when the non-resident Indians are here for the annual festival, those members of the band requiring the operation are vaccinated by the band physician, Dr. Mulligan.

**Occupation.**—About fifty-seven families are located on land. Of this number thirty farm considerably. Among other occupations may be mentioned hunting, in which all engage, more or less, the making of bark canoes and snow-shoes, at which the Desert Indians are very proficient. Several members of the band are always in demand as guides for tourists, explorers and others, and are also good river-drivers and workers in the woods. The women tan moose and deer hides, out of which they make mitts and moccasins. They also make baskets and beaded-work for sale.

**Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements.**—Several dwelling-houses have been erected on the reserve since my last report, and some outbuildings. The farmers have been acquiring stock, especially working horses. Among the farming implements purchased recently is a mowing-machine for Chief Peter Tenesco.

**Education.**—There is yet but one school on the reserve. There are about seventy-five children of school age, of whom but fifteen attend school. The teacher, Miss O'Connor, is efficient and painstaking, and her pupils are making good progress. The school is well equipped with desks and seats. Good discipline is enforced. The Indians in general are careless about the education of their children. Even those living in proximity to the school are not regular in attendance.

**Religion.**—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Roman Catholic religion. There are three missionary priests in Maniwaki who devote the greater part of their time to the spiritual welfare of the Indians in summer, travelling more than five hundred miles to visit the different bands between Maniwaki and James's Bay.

There is one large church in Maniwaki for the use of Indians and white people. The ecclesiastical authorities proposed building at their own cost a church for the exclusive use of the Indians, but the latter did not approve of the project, so no action was taken.

The members of the band as a rule attend regularly to their religious exercises.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians on this reserve are law-abiding. Some of them are not as industrious in farming as could be desired. Several members of the

band are yearly improving. Among this number may be mentioned the Chief, Peter Tenesco; sub chief, Michel Comondo; Charles Comondo, Antoine Tenesco, Bazil Otjik, all of whom clear some new land every spring. They have erected new buildings recently and are acquiring stock and farming implements.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Some of the members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the large majority are temperate. Immoral conduct among them is rare and serious crimes are unknown.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MARTIN,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, 29th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, also my annual report for the same period, as follows:—

The Cacouna Reserve consists of merely about half an acre in the village of Cacouna on which the Indians have their houses. They formerly owned the island called Isle Verte and land in the township of Viger, but most of this land was surrendered by them and sold for their benefit.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is one hundred and twenty-five, consisting of twenty men, thirty-one women, and seventy-four children. During the year there were two births, one death and one immigration, making an increase of two. The immigration was through marriage. There were no emigrations. The causes of death were pneumonia and old age.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been excellent; they did not suffer from any contagious disease. Their reserve is situated in a village in which the board of health enforces strictly the sanitary regulations ordered by the physician; the Indians are bound to observe the regulations.

**Occupation.**—Some of the men follow the chase; none of them fish. They are sometimes employed as guides by tourists. The general occupation of the members of this fland is the making of baskets and snow-shoes, which art is so general that this tribe has to compete with the work of other Indians who gather during the summer season, which is a great wrong to them. There is no cultivation of the soil worth mentioning, for the reserve contains only about half an acre, it having been purchased simply to provide the Indians with ground for their dwellings.

**Education.**—The young children attend school fairly regularly, but the parents do not appear to take much interest in the matter; also the parents are often obliged to withdraw the children before they have made much advance on account of the large number of very poor widows who require their children to work for them. There is no school on the reserve; the Indian children are sent to the convent or to the model school at the village. The number of children of school age is thirty-seven.

**Religion**—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They have neither church nor missionary; they all attend service in the parishes where they live and receive the attention of the priests residing there.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—As a rule they are industrious and energetic, but they are improvident and they are all poor. They are usually very quiet; but when thwarted, they are very vindictive.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Few of the men are naturally drunkards; but when travelling they fall into excess when they can procure liquor. They are frank and honest and are well civilized.

I have, &c.,

NARCISSE LEBEL,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, 16th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, last.

**General Aspect of the Village.**—The Huron village of Jeune Lorette maintains its antique appearance, which suits it very well. Its little church, one of the oldest on the continent, with its precious relics, souvenirs of the French regime; its small but tidy houses; its site admirable and admired; the imposing water-fall roaring at its feet; the forest background; all make it a very attractive place to tourists. The Huron village is almost legendary; it will celebrate in the month of September next year the two hundredth anniversary of its existence.

**Area of the Three Reserves belonging to the Huron Tribe.**—The Huron tribe owns three reserves: (1) the village reserve, containing an area of 40 arpents, upon which most of the band reside; (2) the reserve called the "Quarante Arpents," which, as the name indicates, contains one thousand six hundred arpents*; those who cultivate the soil reside on this reserve; (3) the reserve in the seigniory of Rocmont, county of Portneuf, which, according to the title deeds, has an area of fifteen square smiles. This reserve is at present under license to Mr. Rousseau of Ste. Anne de la Pérade for the spruce and pine timber. This license will expire on the 30th of April next.

On the two reserves first mentioned some houses are rented to white men who work for the Indians. The leases made with these white men are registered at the department.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population last year was four hundred and nine. This year there have been six deaths,—two women from consumption, and four children; reducing the population to four hundred and three. On the other hand there have been nineteen births, making the present population four hundred and twenty-two, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Men | 94 |
| Women | 94 |
| Children | 234 |
| Total | 422 |

* In the province of Quebec amongst the French Canadians, land is frequently measured by the length of the side of an acre, so that the expression "Quarante Arpents" (40 acres), means measuring 40 acres in one direction, by 40 acres in another direction = 40 x 40 = 1,600 acres.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—In few places are the sanitary conditions more favourable. No epidemic has ever brought distress and death among our people. The sanitary precautions adopted by the tribe and approved by the Governor General in Council in 1891 have had full effect; during the whole year the people have been exceptionally fortunate in this respect.

**Occupation.**—As I have said in previous reports, the chief industry and means of earning a livelihood followed by the people is the making of moccasins, snow-shoes and fancy wares. I believe the Huron tribe has a monopoly in the manufacture of these articles. If the quantity of these wares that they make were not subject to a competition as ruinous as unscrupulous, our people would undoubtedly live in comparatively enviable ease and would be able to enjoy such comfort as their energy for work deserves. Unfortunately the work is not so remunerative as it used to be in past years. What was worth $3 ten years ago will not sell for half that price to-day. Fancy wares have almost no value now, they are given away. This, however, does not gainsay the fact that the energy for work is still the same; only instead of working for seven or eight hours a day, the people are obliged to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day to enable them to procure the necessaries of life.

There is another occupation which I might class under this heading, that is, the employment of our hunters and fishermen as guides during almost all seasons of the year. The Huron Indians have always been noted in this respect, and when travellers undertake a journey over our lakes and through the distant forests on the north shore in the province of Quebec, they are very careful to engage in advance some of our experienced Hurons, whom they pay handsomely. At certain seasons of the year, especially during winter, it is nothing unusual to see three-quarters of our men accompanying gentlemen. They then earn on an average $1.25 a day, clear of all expenses. This is luck for them. Recently I heard a distinguished traveller praising the Huron guides.

Such of our Indians as are in the habit of hunting and fishing on their own account—and there are many, for this is the nature of the Indian—are becoming more and more discouraged owing to the great difficulty which they meet in following the game and finding the fish. Nearly all the lakes where they were accustomed to fish freely have been put under license by the provincial government. The establishment of the National Park has deprived them of the liberty of hunting as they please, and if one should attempt to break the law he would render himself liable to be severely punished and to lose his ammunition and hunting outfit. They intend appealing to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for an exemption in this respect.

**Agriculture.**—The Quarante Arpents Reserve would be very suitable for agriculture if those who try to make a living out of the soil for their families could, while working it, make use of advantageous and more productive improvements; but they are obliged to limit themselves by whatever they can earn while working elsewhere than on their own lands; they never make the progress they might if they had the means to follow improved methods of farming, as they have not the money to provide them; this, together with bad harvests in succession, tends to make them forsake agriculture. Only five or six families follow a life of farming, and without much success, and every year they are obliged to take other means to provide necessaries for their families. Last year the harvest was almost a complete failure, and with the exception of potatoes these farmers had to buy seed grain at a high price.

**Education.**—I am happy to observe the marked progress in teaching and education among the youth of our village since my last report. Thanks to the wise and devoted spirit of the department, we have now two teachers instead of one. The school is divided into two classes, one for the boys, the other for the girls. This system has worked very well, and I do not believe that any other arrangement of the classes could have better results.

It affords me pleasure to say that the girls' class, conducted by Miss E. St. Amand, an intelligent, educated and devoted teacher, deserves special mention. Her method of teaching, which is in accordance with the instructions of the department, has been followed by surprising results, especially in reading, arithmetic, geography and history.

The teacher in charge of the boys' class, Miss Dubeau, has not been rewarded with such satisfactory results, but still she is very faithful and painstaking, and deserves credit for what she has done.

An average of eighty-three pupils attended the classes—thirty-seven boys and forty-six girls. This is almost the full number of children of an age to attend school.

Both teachers hold diplomas for elementary schools. They teach reading, history, geography, arithmetic, catechism and English.

Our school is perfectly furnished, and well supplied with books and everything necessary to its proper working. The repairs made during the course of the year have made it very comfortable, and it is always kept in perfect order.

The parents have reason to be and are proud of the marked progress made by a number of their children during the year, and they were pleased with the prizes brought home by the children. This encouragement cannot do otherwise than stimulate the zeal of both for the progress of education.

**Religion.**—With the exception of five, all the Indians are warmly attached to the Roman Catholic religion, whose service is conducted in the ancient chapel that I mentioned in the beginning of this report. The missionary in charge is the Rev. Abbé Guil. Giroux.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Thanks to the constant vigilance exercised by authority in the village, there have not been any of those disturbances which one had to regret in the past. There were some isolated cases of intemperance, and some people spoke of making a complaint; but when I asked them to lay a regular information before me so that the offenders might be punished, they obstinately refused. I therefore thought that they had no reason for going any further with the matter. Moreover the threats of prosecution and the prosecution itself would have had less effect than the means of persuasion which I employed to put a stop to these disturbances through intemperance.

**Character and Progress.**—The Huron Indians, as a rule, are fond of hunting and fishing. This taste is instinctive with them. When not engaged in these occupations they employ their time diligently making snow-shoes, bark and canvas canoes, moccasins, &c. The skill of the women in using moose hair and ash in making baskets and all kinds of articles is the admiration of everybody. There are even some old women eighty years of age who have not lost their skill, but exhibit it in a marvellous manner. The tribe feels the general depression in business, and there has not been any special progress among those engaged in trade.

**Composition of Agency.**—To the Huron tribe I would add thirty-one Indians of the Amalecite tribe, residing in the county of Quebec, and who have no reserve. They live by trading, hunting and fishing, and do not farm at all. I have also fourteen Abenakis of St. Francis, residing in the county of Quebec, and thirty Micmacs and Abenakis in the county of Charlevoix, living by hunting and fishing, and who farm very little; also an old Algonquin woman, seventy-eight years of age, who is supported by public charity, and to whom the department makes a monthly allowance of $5. The number of Indians in my agency is, therefore, four hundred and ninety-eight.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, 29th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June last in regard to the agency of the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also tabular statement respecting the affairs of the tribe.

**Area of Caughnawaga Reserve.**—This reserve has an area of twelve thousand acres, of which four thousand four hundred are under cultivation, about four thousand in timber and the remainder in underbrush. Most of the soil on the reserve is of good quality.

**Resources.**—The resources of the reserve consist of agriculture and quarrying stone.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians belong to the Iroquois tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are on the reserve four hundred and sixty-six men, four hundred and sixty-five women, and nine hundred and fifty-eight children under twenty-one years of age. There have been eighty-seven births and sixty-six deaths during the year. The decrease in the population this year compared with last year is owing to the fact that some families that had been absent for some time were entered in the census as temporarily absent, but this year I had to deduct their names on account of their prolonged absence. There has not been any remarkable emigration during the year.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition of the tribe has been pretty good, as a result of the precautions prescribed by the board of health having been attended to. There has been no epidemic on the reserve.

**Occupation.**—Some of the Indians engage in farming, others take rafts down the rapids; others, again, act as pilots in running the rapids. Some of them sell medicine in the United States and elsewhere and engage in various occupations: work on barges, in the manufacture of lacrosses and snow-shoes, etc.

**Buildings.**—The buildings of the Indians in the village and on the farms are very suitable for the care of their stock.

**Farming Implements.**—Nearly all the Indians are provided with farming implements.

**Education.**—On this reserve there are four hundred and twelve children of school age. Of this number about two hundred attend school very irregularly. Only very little progress is made by most of them. There are two Roman Catholic schools—one for the boys, with a master, and one for the girls, with a mistress and assistant.

There is a Methodist school for boys and girls, with a master. The pupils in the Roman Catholic schools are at present being taught in standard IV. The equipment of the schools is satisfactory. The discipline and order in the Roman Catholic schools are good. For the most part the parents do not seem to take much interest in the education of their children, and do not send them regularly to school.

**Religion.**—There are on the reserve one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two Roman Catholics, two missionaries and one Roman Catholic church; and twenty-seven Methodists, with a clergyman and a school-house used as a church. The Indians take great interest in their religion.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are industrious, but all the same they do not appear to make much progress in material welfare.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There certainly has not been any progressive movement n temperance, but the morality of the tribe has improved.

**Improvements.**—The improvements in the water-courses and roads made during the past year have been of great benefit to the people living on that part of the reserve in the draining of their lands and in the transport of their produce.

**General Remarks.**—The affairs of the band generally are in a very satisfactory condition, and the Indians are quiet.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, 29th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The St. Regis Reserve is in the township of Dundee, Huntingdon county.

**Area.**—It contains an area of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine acres.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians of this band are Iroquois.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of one thousand two hundred and fifty-four, consisting of four hundred and four men, three hundred and fifty-nine women, and four hundred and ninety-one children. The number of births during the year was thirty-eight, deaths twenty, immigrations seven and emigrations two; increase, twenty-three. The immigrations and emigrations have been the result of marriage.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The Indians mostly die from lung disease. There are frequently cases of whooping cough, measles or chicken-pox among the children. As a rule the Indians keep their premises quite neat and clean.

The vaccination has not been a success, as they are opposed to it.

**Occupation.**—Basket making, lacrosse-making, hunting, fishing, acting as guides to tourists. Farming in general is in fair progress, improving gradually from year to year.

**Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.**—They are still improving their houses and outbuildings. Their principal stock is horses and cattle; no sheep. They are inclined to take more interest in horses than in cows, which I consider is not to their benefit. As to farming implements of all kinds, they are well supplied.

**Education.**—The number of children of school age is two hundred and eighty-seven, number of schools five, four Roman Catholic and one Protestant; well located for convenience. Grade of teachers, elementary course of studies taught: first, second and third grades. Equipment of schools, good. Discipline and order, fair. Progress of pupils, not satisfactory owing to the lack of interest taken by the parents in sending, consequently progress cannot be expected, for the following reasons: first—they have to learn the English language, which requires years; second—one day at school and three days out of school is not of much use; third—when in school they are taught in English; when out of school they return to their native tongue; fourth—there are children of school age and over that never have attended school.

**Religion.**—Roman Catholics, one thousand one hundred and sixteen; missionary, Rev. M. Mainville. Methodists, one hundred and thirty-eight; Rev. E. Tennant, residence, Cornwall, Ont. Two churches—one Roman Catholic and one Protestant. The Indians appear to be sincere in their religious belief.

**Temperance.**—There are many of them that do not make use of intoxicants, and others will if they can be had.

**Morality.**—Very good, although some few cases of bigamy.

**Characteristics.**—They are developing gradually, an improvement being noticeable in the partial adoption of the customs of the country and in the increased reverence shown for the laws.

**Individual Progress.**—Mitchell Benedict resides on Cornwall Island; age about eighty years; is one of the most prosperous farmers on the island. He occupies about one hundred and thirty-five acres—under cultivation about seventy acres, the rest under second growth timber and pasturage. House, size, 24 x 36; kitchen attached, 24 x 18; also clapboarded and painted. Storehouse, 30 x 24; two corn cribs, 18 x 12; horse barn, 36 x 24; barn, 30 x 40; cow stable attached, 40 x 12. Cattle, twenty-eight head; horses, four. Buildings, land, etc., all in very fair condition.

Louis Benedict, son of Mitchell Benedict, teacher of the Protestant school, Cornwall Island, occupies about fifty acres of land in good condition. House, 22 x 18; kitchen attached, 15 x 20; horse barn, 16 x 24; barn, 30 x 40; all in good condition. He has seven head of cattle and four horses.

Mitchell Jacob, ex-chief, occupies about forty acres of land on Cornwall Island, about half under cultivation, the remainder under second growth timber and pasture. House, 30 x 20; kitchen attached, 20 x 16; barn and stable, 56 x 30. Cattle, eleven head; horses, three. This Indian manufactures about forty-five dozen lacrosse sticks during the year, which sell at $10 a dozen; he also makes about $250 from the sale of baskets made by his family.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE INDIANS,
NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, 25th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

I have but little change to report as to the condition of the Indians on this reserve.

**Vital Statistics.**—There have been seven deaths and the same number of births during the year, although there is an increase of twenty-two, this owing merely to the return to the reserve of Indians who formerly belonged to this band, they having been living away from the reserve until now.

**General Progress.**—In regard to living, these Indians are doing very well, although considering their opportunities they might have done better still. They appear to be more inclined to improve their little clearances. The department having supplied them with new seed oats, pease and timothy, also farming implements, gave them great encouragement to work at their farms. They had very fair crops last fall, especially potatoes.

I have not seen an intoxicated Indian this summer so far.

The fur-hunting of the Indians is becoming less every year.

**Education.**—The children are attending school very fairly and are making good progress. The number attending school is forty-nine, daily average attendance twenty-seven.

I have, &c.,

A. McBRIDE,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA, BONAVENTURE COUNTY,
MARIA, 30th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the year ended 30th June last accompanied by tabular statement for the same period.

**Health.**—Since last year the Indians in my agency have suffered very much from illness. Several have died and others will soon follow them.

**Material Condition.**—There is never much material progress amongst my Indians. It will need some new blood, I think, before these people will become prosperous.

I have, &c.,
J. GAGNÉ, Priest,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, 19th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report to the 30th June last.

**Vital Statistics.**—The men number two hundred and forty, and the women two hundred and seven. During the year there were thirteeen deaths and sixteen births. The absence of some families in the interior is the cause of a decrease of twenty-eight.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—As a rule the Indians do not enjoy good health, and they are scrofulous. Consumption is almost epidemic amongst them; every year some of them fall victims to it. During the present year there has not been a single case of fever. Dr. F. Fluhmann vaccinated the Indians last summer.

**Occupation.**—In winter most of the members of this tribe live by hunting and fishing. In summer they act as guides to tourists and make bark canoes, moccasins, mitts, &c. A few work on their farms all the year round. Improvement is apparent among the latter; their houses are kept in better order, some families even provide themselves with the luxury of a drawing-room, something hitherto unknown amongst them; one man has supplied himself with improved agricultural machinery.

**Education.**—There are ninety children of school age; the attendance is small compared with this number. The parents are very indifferent about what concerns the future of their children. The half-breeds are improving in this respect. The teaching is conducted in French, English and Montagnais. A qualified teacher teaches in our single school, which is well equipped in every respect. The discipline is good and progress fair.

**Religion.**—There are two churches on the reserve. One is used by the Roman Catholics, and the other by the Protestants. Two Roman Catholic missionaries reside

in the place. A Protestant clergyman makes several visits during the year. These Indians are Christians.

**Characteristics and Progress**—As has always been the case, the Indians do not trouble themselves much about material goods ; they are somewhat philosophical on this subject. All the same, they appear to live more comfortably and they are better dressed than formerly. Alas, strong drink is always making its direful ravages. The law, in spite of its severe penalties, is impotent to control such disorder. Immorality often follows drunkenness.

**General Remarks.**—Left to themselves, the Indians are generally quiet and peaceful ; but when some one tries to disturb them, they are easily excited. Liquor-dealers often avail themselves of this fact and set the Indians against the authorities, and so in this indirect manner obtain a small revenge.

I have, &c.,

L. E. OTIS,
*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 15th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In making a report for the year 1895-96, I have little to add to my report of last year.

**Occupation.**—It is lucky for the Micmac tribe of Restigouche Reserve that so many of the band are employed in the woods making lumber and driving the same in the spring to the different mills along the Restigouche River, where they receive also employment in summer time, and where they may command fair wages on account of their skill. The crop this year is about half what it was last year and the hay is a complete failure. This state of affairs will force the Indians of my agency to kill or part with a considerable number of their stock.

**Vital Statistics.**—The decrease in the population this year is not so much due to mortality as to the emigration of some families to other parts of the county or to the United States, some families seeking a better living outside of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

V. J. A. VENNER, M.D.,
*Indian Agent.*

New Brunswick,
Northern Division,
Fredericton, 31st July 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

## Tobique Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, in the county of Victoria, N.B.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population thereon is one hundred and ninety-four, a decrease of six compared with returns for last year. The births were six, while the deaths were nine, five adults and four children, the cause of death in most cases being lung trouble. It is sad at times the number of Indians that suffer and are carried off by consumption. In fact, it seems to be almost contagious amongst those of the Amalecite tribe.

**Industries.**—The business engaged in by the band is much the same as stated in last year's report, namely, the manufacture of Indian wares, lumbering, stream driving, running rafts, hunting and farming. Lumbering being carried on extensively in this section of country, quite a number of Indians find extensive employment thereat at good wages. Another means of employment that proves profitable to Indians of this band, especially in summer season, is acting as guides. The remainder of the band, owing to age, &c., confine their labours to the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares, which are disposed of in the surrounding district. With the exception of a few, all of the band are an active, industrious, and a self-supporting body of men.

**Sanitary Measures.**—Conforming to your instructions of the 18th March last, the band removed all refuse matter from, in, and about their dwellings in May. The buildings on the reserve are isolated from each other, the water for domestic purposes is pure; this, coupled with the neatness of their houses, makes a healthful place to reside at.

**Agriculture.**—Although land is plentiful and very fertile, most of the band prefer any other employment to farming. The cause of this is that the returns are too far off. What all Indians require is an immediate return of payment for their labour. The principal farming done last year was confined to raising sufficient oats, buckwheat, potatoes and some garden produce to supply their wants. The Indians of this reserve are very much given to keeping horses: at present there are at least fifteen on the reserve. They as a rule are all good animals, and in good condition. Most of these are used for conveying their wares from town to village for disposal. The potatoes raised last year were free from rust, and other crops were a good average.

**Education.**—This department for the past year was under the supervision of Miss Edith O'Brien, a teacher who holds a second-class provincial license. The number of pupils enrolled for the four quarters of the term ranged from twenty-nine to thirty-four, with an average of over fifteen for the year. The school, excepting holiday season and holy days, was regularly taught, the sessions each day being three hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon. The subjects taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, &c. Most of the children, especially those who attend regularly, display a fair knowledge of their studies. I have to report that parents do not take as lively an interest in educational matters as they should, and were it not for

the interest manifested in school affairs by their missionary, the Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, matters would be worse.

**Religion.**—The Indians at Tobique are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church finished with all modern improvements. Recent improvements made in connection with church land and graveyard, by the erection of a picket fence, add very much to the appearance of the place, and give entire satisfaction to the band.

EDMUNDSTON RESERVE.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve, situated at Little Falls, in the county of Madawaska, N.B., consists of between four and five hundred acres of land. It fronts on the River St. John, and is largely made up of intervale and high lands. The situation is beautiful; the land good, sufficiently so to support twenty families if properly worked.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are seven families who own land and live at this place. Their total number is thirty-nine, being an increase of two since my last report.

**Occupation.**—Their occupation is confined to the making of Indian wares, hunting, &c. They do more or less farming on their own account. The greater part of their lands they let out on shares to white neighbours, the proceeds of which with their other industries supply the wants of their families. Intemperance, I am informed, is unknown amongst them; their homes are neat and clean, and judging from every appearance they are comfortable and happy, excepting a very aged couple, whose wants have to be provided for at certain times.

**Health.**—This band enjoyed good health for the past year.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
*Indian Agent.*

NEW BRUNSWICK
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, 15th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location of Agency.**—This agency comprises the north-eastern portion of the province of New Brunswick and includes the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland and King's.

**Reserves.**—There are in this district the following reserves, viz., Eel River Reserve, in Restigouche county; Bathurst and Pockmouche Reserves, in Gloucester; Burnt Church, Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Hole, Indian Point, and Renous Reserves, in Northumberland; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche Reserves, in Kent; and Shediac and Fort Folly, in Westmoreland county. Of these Pockmouche, Tabusintac, Big Hole, Renous and Shediac Reserves are not occupied by the Indians.

**Area.**—These reserves cover an area of about eighteen thousand acres. Bathurst, Tabusintac, Big Hole and Red Bank are well wooded.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this superintendency belong to the Micmac tribe and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick.

**Vital Statistics.**—I have been very careful in taking the census this year, and find the number of Indians in the agency on the 30th June last to be nine hundred and sixteen. This shows a decrease of forty from the preceding year. The decrease has taken place in the counties of King's and Westmoreland, where many of the Indians do not have a settled place of abode, but wander from place to place wherever they can find the most convenient locality for begging or disposing of their wares. When the census was taken this year many of these Indians were in Nova Scotia and Maine, and could not be enumerated. Big Cove, on the Richibucto, one of the finest reserves in the province, has the largest population, namely, two hundred and sixty-seven. Burnt Church, on the Miramichi, follows with two hundred and twelve, Eel Ground one hundred and forty-two, Red Bank fifty-three, Eel River fifty-three, Fort Folly forty-three, Indian Island thirty-two, Bathurst thirty, Buctouche twenty-four, scattered sixty.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—I am pleased to report that there have been no infectious or contagious diseases or epidemics among these Indians during the year, unless we class consumption as such. Fully eighty per cent of the deaths that have occurred have been due to pulmonary complaints. The Indians took pains in the spring to remove and burn all the garbage and filth that had congregated near their dwellings during the winter.

**Occupation.**—The principal occupations are fishing, farming and the manufacture of Indian wares. Those who reside at or near the coast give the greatest part of their attention to fishing. They are in general good fishermen, and do quite as well as their white neighbours engaged in the business. Farming is engaged in to a greater extent by those living further inland. Potatoes are the principal product. This crop is more easily raised, requiring less work and attention, and the land generally being better adapted to it than to other crops. Many of the Indians, principally those living up the Miramichi River, get good wages in the spring and summer at the lumber-mills and shipping wharfs and for stream-driving. Others act as guides to sportsmen up the Miramichi and Nepisiquit Rivers.

**Buildings, &c.**—The majority of the Indians living on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those who have no settled place of abode, in Westmoreland and King's counties, live in rude huts or shanties. These huts afford but little protection from the cold, and are often over-crowded, dirty and unhealthful. The Indians do not keep much farm stock or many farm implements about them.

**Education.**—There are in the superintendency one hundred and ninety-five Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen. There are two schools, one at Burnt Church and the other at Eel Ground. About thirty pupils attend these schools. Mr. Flanagan, who conducts the Burnt Church school, holds a second-class provincial license, as does also Mr. Flinne, teacher at Eel Ground. These schools are fairly well equipped and managed, and are doing good work. The course of study and books prescribed by the provincial board of education are in use. The great difficulty in the way of education is to induce the pupils to attend school after they reach the third or fourth grades. A school-house is being erected at Big Cove, where there are sixty-five children of school age, none of whom have ever attended a school. It will be ready for occupation in September. A few of the children in other reserves attend neighbouring district schools.

**Religion.**—These Indians are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and manifest a deep interest in their religion. Much credit is due their pastors for the interest taken by them in the bands under their charge and the influence for good which they exert. There are churches at Big Cove, Indian Island, Burnt Church, Eel Ground and Red Bank.

**Progress and Characteristics.**—I regret that I am unable to report as much progress among these Indians as I would wish. They are as a rule, a law-abiding, easy-going, indolent race, never looking out for to-morrow so long as they have enough for to day. I have endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of saving from their crops enough seed for planting in the following spring, but my advice has in most cases been thrown away. There are not more than a dozen Indians in the whole superintendency who

show a disposition to provide for the future. It is noticeable that those who live farthest from a town or village are usually the most progressive.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Through the influence of their pastors, the majority of the Indians are strictly temperate. There are others, however, whom no teaching will prevent getting drunk whenever an opportunity offers. I have endeavoured to prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians, but while the local liquor-dealers will not sell directly to them, they manage to get liquor indirectly from sailors and on board fishing-vessels. They are, as a rule, quite as moral in other respects as their white neighbours.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
*Indian Agent.*

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 31st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

KINGSCLEAR RESERVE.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated eleven miles distant from Fredericton.

**Vital Statistics.**—It contains a population of one hundred and three, being a decrease of four compared with returns of last year. The births for the year were six. The deaths were six—three adults and three children. In most cases death was the result of lung trouble.

**Industries.**—The Indians of this band engage in the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares, farming, river-driving and work in the woods. Last spring, prior to the farming season, quite a number hired for stream-driving; this work usually lasts about a month, at wages ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per day and board. The Indian wares manufactured by the band, which is their principal business, are disposed of at Fredericton and to farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. The Indians take from the latter in return for their wares, provisions and produce of the farm. They prefer this trade to that of the city of Fredericton, where, in consequence of an over-stocked market, they cannot realize at times half the value of the article offered for sale. This dulness of trade and the fact that this is the source from which they derive the most of their income, leads them to seek other markets, hence their migratory habits and visits, particularly in the summer season, to watering-places that are frequented by pleasure-seekers, to whom they sell fancy wares at double the prices to be obtained at home. Some of them that are experts at the business make considerable money, whilst others do not improve their condition, yet this habit is very agreeable to their taste.

**Agriculture.**—This reserve is favourably situated for farming; about half of the band take an active interest in this pursuit, whilst the remainder prefer other employment. The crops planted last year consisted of potatoes, buckwheat, oats, beans, pease and garden vegetables. The produce raised by those who had manure for the land was a fair yield, whilst that of those who depended on the soil without proper fertilizing was not nearly so good. A few of the Indians are paying more attention to the raising

of cattle, a stock that is much needed for successful farming. The hay crop, owing to drought and the condition of the soil, was rather poor.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The cleansing of premises received attention last May. The reserve is well situated from a southern point of view, being in a country district, on a slope of a hill, where there is a natural drainage and a good supply of pure water for domestic purposes, which tends to make it a healthful place for the band. During the year the band was free from diseases of a contagious nature.

**Education.**—For the past year the school was under the supervision of Miss Frances McGinn, a second-class teacher. There are twenty-three children on the reserve of an age to attend school. The number enrolled during the four quarters ranged from sixteen to twenty-three, and there was an average for the year of over seventeen. The branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, &c. In all of these, owing to the perfect attendance, the children are making good progress. This school has been regularly taught throughout the term.

**Buildings.**—All the buildings are in good condition.

**Religion.**—The parish church is situated in the centre of the reserve, where the parishioners of French Village and the band worship together. The church is neatly furnished both inside and outside. Their graveyard is connected with the church grounds. The children are regular attendants at Sunday-school. The priest, the Rev. William O'Leary, resides within a few rods of the church. His fatherly care is largely devoted to the spiritual and temporal care of the band; hence the good moral standing of the Indians, as well as the satisfactory attendance and general progress of the school.

## St. Mary's Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated in St. Mary's parish, directly opposite.

**Area.**—St. Mary's Reserve in size is two and one-quarter acres. It has, erected thereon, eighteen dwellings. Considering its surroundings it is not a desirable place for Indians. A few families, since the purchase of lands at Oromocto, are removing to that place. In time it is to be hoped that others will do likewise.

**Occupation.**—The occupation of these Indians is principally the manufacture of all sorts of Indian wares. Most of the articles are sold by times at fair prices to citizens of Fredericton and Marysville. Other Indians of the band engage at certain seasons of the year in stream-driving. Some load deals in scows at the Nashwaak River, at wages ranging from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. In former years, hunting, fishing and the moccasin trade produced part of their income, but since the manufacture of oil-tanned shoe packs, commenced in Fredericton, this business is not engaged in to any extent by the Indians; consequently, whilst the condition of the Indians is not much improved, they are to be commended for the way they manage to support their families with the limited means at their command.

**Farming.**—This industry is confined to the raising of potatoes and vegetables in gardens in connection with their dwellings. The produce raised only supplies their immediate wants during the summer and fall months.

**Education.**—This department was under the supervision of Miss M. I. Rush for the past year. There are twenty children on the reserve that should attend school. There have been from sixteen to twenty pupils enrolled for the four quarters of the term, showing an average for the year of over eleven. The subjects taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. Some of the pupils who attend regularly are making fair progress; others who absent themselves, often detained for trifling causes by parents, are not doing so well. The health and comfort of the children have been amply provided for by the department. The school-buildings are in good condition.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population on this reserve is one hundred and twenty-one, being a decrease of ten for the year. This reduction is caused by the removal of Indians to other parts of the agency. There were eight births during the year. The deaths

were two; both cases were infants. In connection with the deaths on this reserve, I am pleased to report that all of the band enjoyed good health for the year past.

**Sanitary Measures.**—The department's instructions in this respect were adhered to by the band, and all refuse matter was removed from their yards and premises by the 1st June last. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied by Mr. Hanneberry, the boom agent, from an artesian well in his yard that adjoins the reserve.

**Temperance.**—I beg to report that notwithstanding that the temptations are numerous in this locality, yet excepting a few worthless characters, I have to state that the majority of the band seldom indulge in the use of intoxicants, moreover, although poor, they observe law and order and command the respect and sympathies of their white neighbours.

### Woodstock Reserve.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this reserve situated three miles below the town of Woodstock, together with that of a place called Hard Scrabble, two miles above the town of Woodstock, during the fiscal year was seventy-three, a decrease of nineteen as compared with returns of last year. This decrease was chiefly due to the removal of three families to Haulton, in the State of Maine, after the census enumeration for last year. There was one birth during the year and three deaths; one child and two adults. In each case death was the result of lung trouble. It is most singular the amount of suffering and deaths that is caused amongst the Indians of my superintendencies by consumption. I can safely assert that three-fourths of the deaths are traceable to this cause.

**Occupation.**—The business engaged in by the band is principally the manufacture of Indian wares that are readily sold at fair prices in the town of Woodstock, and to farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Although there are two hundred and sixty acres of land in the reserve, of which there are not less than thirty acres of same fronting on the River St. John that in every respect is well adapted for farming purposes, yet the Indians living thereon pay but little attention to this industry. In fact, the only crops raised are some potatoes, oats, and a few vegetables, whilst the rest of the land is turned into pasturage for their horses. They, like most of the Indians of New Brunswick, prefer the sale of a basket to this mode of employment.

**Characteristics.**—These Indians are as a rule free from intemperance. Their morals are good. The clergy manifest a deep interest in the Indians in all sections of the agency. Some of the band make an easy living, whilst others, in consequence of sickness and loss of their best friends, find it difficult to eke out a living.

### Oromocto Band.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population at this place is forty-three, an increase of seven for the year. There was one birth and one death during the year past.

**Occupation.**—These Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares to farmers in the vicinity of the reserve and employment at a small mill in the parish of Berton.

**Reserve.**—Their position is much the same as last year. For years past they have lived on land owned by Mr. W. H. Staten; they are now removing to a reserve recently purchased for them by the department, with which they are greatly pleased. On the 18th June last, I laid off and allotted to each family a piece of land ninety by two hundred and forty feet, for residence and tillage, whereon they can raise sufficient crop to form a part of their living, providing they take advantage of this industry. The place is clean and healthy. In consequence of their mode of living, however, there has been a good deal of sickness among them during the past season.

**General Remarks.**—The rest of the Indians of the Western Agency are located at upper and lower Gagetown, Queen's county, Apohaqui, King's county, St. Andrews,

Charlotte county, and a few at Milford, St. John, N.B. These follow the same occupation as all other Indians; unless and with the exception of a few, they being without lands, take no interest in farming. Their wares, which are their sole dependency for a living, are disposed of in their respective localities, and in the city of St. John. As a rule most of these Indians are self-supporting, except when overtaken by sickness.

In conclusion, I beg to report that the census was carefully taken the past year. As a result I find that there are four hundred and forty-one Indians in this supervision, consisting of two hundred and twenty-four males and two hundred and seventeen females; also the total number of births was sixteen and deaths fourteen. The decrease of thirty-four in the whole agency, when compared with the report of last year, is largely due to the removal of Indians from New Brunswick to parts of the state of Maine and other places, with a fair prospect of not returning to the province.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, 17th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual report, with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Beyond the information contained in my last report there is very little to note this year.

**Vital Statistics.**—There has been some sickness among the Indians at Lequille and two deaths. There have been no births. The population at present is seventy-eight, a decrease of two compared with last year, the result of two deaths and two Indians having moved away. These Indians frequently move from place to place.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians of my agency at the present time is good, there being no sickness of any kind amongst them. Sanitary regulations have been attended to: the interior of their houses are clean and well ventilated.

**Education.**—Education is rather neglected. There are ten children attending school, and an average of seven. The teacher is of grade C. These children are in the primary department, reading, writing and arithmetic. Their parents do not keep them as steadily at school as they should do.

**Religion.**—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and attend to their church very strictly, which is at Annapolis town.

**Characteristics.**—These Indians have become sober and some of them quite industrious. There is one family at Paradise, the Labador, that is very industrious; but I cannot say the others are so industrious. They do try to make a fair living. They are not poor, but try to get all they can from the department. They do not care much about working the soil and rather neglect their crops.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE WELLS, SR.,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, 15th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Names of Reserves.**—There are three reserves in this agency, viz., Pomquette Forks, Summerside and Afton.

### POMQUETTE FORKS.

This reserve is situated at head of the Pomquette Harbour, and has an area of about one hundred and ten acres. About thirty acres of this is good intervale land, which yields a considerable quantity of hay. In fact, all of the reserve is very fertile. There is no wood of any kind upon it, the Indians depending for their fuel upon the wood of a piece of land rented by the Government from a neighbouring farmer.

### SUMMERSIDE.

This is a lot of one hundred acres of fairly good land, situated on the eastern side of Pomquette Harbour, on which the Indians of the agency have their church. It contains but one permanent family. Only a small portion is cultivated, the remainder being partly woodland, but chiefly a waste of alders, shrubs, &c.

### AFTON RESERVE.

This reserve is composed of two lots of the combined area of three hundred and forty-four acres, of which nearly fifty are under cultivation. There is a considerable extent of wood and arable land.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of one hundred and fifty-eight permanent residents. During the past year there were six births and seven deaths. The decrease in population is accounted for by emigration. A number of young women have married into other bands. The nomadic instinct is still strong in the Indian, and it is next to impossible to follow him in his various wanderings. Hence it is exceedingly difficult to compute the population with any exactness. The cause of emigration lies in the greater facilities for money-making offered by the lumbering and mining districts, whither they generally resort.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There have been no contagious diseases for the past year, with the exception of a slight wave of scarlet fever. Nearly all the deaths have been caused by the usual disease, consumption. The majority of the Indians are more or less subject to pulmonary affections, which are doubtless generated by their well-known habits, their manifold wanderings with their consequent discomforts.

**Occupation.**—The Indians live chiefly by farming, coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing, &c. Their progress in agriculture is very slow. One farmer, Jas. Prosper, of Summerside, makes a more than ordinarily comfortable living by farming, having a nice lot under cultivation, and realizing a considerable amount upon the products of his dairy. Coopering and basket-making, on account of decreased demand, low prices, and scarcity of material, have been on the wane for some years. Fishing for the last few

years has been comparatively a failure. All the crops of this year promise well, and, if stored in good condition, will give material aid.

**Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements.**—Many of the permanent residents have very comfortable little houses, which are kept very cleanly, a tribute that may be extended to their surroundings. Very few Indians keep any live stock. The farming implements consist entirely of those supplied by the Government.

**Education.**—On account of their erratic habits, and their remoteness, only three or four of the thirty or forty children who are of age to attend school actually do so, and, more's the pity, for they show a remarkable aptitude for learning. As soon as I have a sufficient number of them bound down to a permanent settlement, I intend to apply to the Government for a school for them, for which they have lately expressed a wish.

**Religion.**—In a charming situation, overlooking Pomquette Harbour, here studded with little wooded islets which seem to float on the placid water's mirrored surface, stands the beautiful little church of Ste. Anne's. Here, several times during the year, assemble the red men to attend to their spiritual wants, and to transact business of a general nature. It is at their annual festival of Ste. Anne's (July 26th), however, that they appear in their greatest number and magnificence. On that occasion several Roman Catholic priests attend to teach and exhort them, and they usually find in the poor, untutored Indian a ready listener and a docile disciple.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency are law-abiding, though I sometimes hear complaints of their depredations on their neighbours' woods. Instead of becoming richer, they are rather the reverse. Improvidence continues to be one of their leading characteristics.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The Indians are very temperate, which fact I am inclined to ascribe to the stern enforcement of the laws on this point rather than to any restraint on their own part, especially as regards the young. Their morals are altogether irreproachable.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,

*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 29th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my tabular statement with this report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Vital Statistics.**—There has been no increase or decrease in the number of Indians in this agency during the past year. The number of births was ten and deaths ten, consumption being the main cause.

**Crops.**—The long continued drought of last year, together with the ravages of potato bugs, caused the yield of hay and other crops to be somewhat less than one-half the average amount. This year, however, hay and other crops of all kinds promise an abundant yield.

Yet, owing to sickness, old age, accidents, &c., there will always be some who will need assistance from the department.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,

*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, 28th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**General Progress.**—I am pleased to say that there is gradual improvement in the Indians in this district. More care is taken by themselves in making a better class of dwellings and improving their general condition.

**Health.**—They have had considerable sickness during the past winter and some deaths have occurred, mostly from pulmonary diseases.

**Temperance.**—I am also pleased to state that not much drunkenness has taken place. I believe since certain prosecutions of parties for selling liquor to them there is much more difficulty in obtaining it than formerly.

I have, &c.,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', 29th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Although the Indians are scattered over the county of Cumberland, yet by far the greater number live on or in the vicinity of the reserve known as the Franklin Manor Reserve, situated at Half-way River, about twelve miles from Parrsboro' town, and containing one thousand acres of good land.

**Vital Statistics.**—At the present time there are in this county one hundred and fifteen Indians of all ages. During the past year there were nine births and five deaths, and ten Indians who for a length of time had been out of the county returned, which makes altogether an increase of fourteen in population during the past year. Except in the case of infants, a large proportion of whom die from intestinal disorders, most of the deaths are due to consumption.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians is, I believe, quite as good as that of the whites living in the vicinity. The houses and premises are, for the most part, kept clean, and once or twice during every year all refuse material about the premises is destroyed by fire.

**Occupation.**—The Indians in this county, like most other Indians, would rather do almost any other work than cultivate the land. They do, however, raise fairly good

crops of oats and potatoes, and many of them take considerable pride in having good gardens, but for the most part they work at lumbering, helping to chop logs for white men during the winter, stream-driving the logs in the spring, and loading lumber during the summer. Many of them make tubs of different kinds, and others make baskets, and sell them in the different towns. A few spend most of their time hunting and trapping, and the large game, such as moose, killed by them, furnishes a large supply of food. Some few others act as guides for hunting parties, and for so doing receive a large amount of money during the hunting season.

**Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements.**—In place of living in camps, as their forefathers did, the Indians in this county have built for themselves comfortable houses. They have among them two horses, two cows and a heifer, also such farming implements as are actually necessary for carrying on their work.

**Education.**—There is no school-house on the reserve, and consequently no school. A number of the children, however, attend a public school which is situated near the reserve. I am informed by the teacher that the Indian pupils do very good work. There are twenty-four children of an age to attend school, and about ten of these do attend. Some of the parents are desirous of having their children obtain some book knowledge, while others do not seem to care.

**Religion.**—All of the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics. There is no chapel on the reserve, and no priest nearer than Parrsboro'.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians in this county are in much better circumstances than they were a few years ago, but are not nearly so well-to-do as they might be if they were willing to work steadily. If they could only content themselves to work all summer on their farms, they would, owing to the fertility of the soil, very shortly be able not only to live comfortably, but also to put away some money.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I am sorry to have to report that some of these Indians are intemperate in their habits, and do obtain and drink more or less liquor. Most of them, however, are sober and well-behaved.

I am sorry also to have to report that there are those among them whose moral characters are not so good as I could wish.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, 16th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

**Name of Reserve.**—There is only one reserve in this agency; it is called Indian Hill.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated between the east and west branches of the Bear River, part in Annapolis county and part in Digby county.

**Area.**—It comprises one thousand six hundred and fifty acres of land.

**Resources.**—Some of the land on this reserve is excellent for farming, but the larger part is very rocky and unfit for cultivation, and is covered with a second-growth forest, which supplies the Indians with wood for fuel and basket stuff.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this district belong to the Micmac tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Indians of this agency number one hundred and ninety. There have been thirteen births and four deaths during the past year, which gives an increase of eleven over last year. In three cases the cause of death was consumption, and in the other case scarlet fever.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians has been fair during the past year, there having been no epidemics amongst them, pulmonary diseases being most prevalent. They keep themselves and premises clean, using the sanitary precautions recommended by the department.

**Occupation.**—The Indians of this district have many ways of making a living; some earn good wages during the spring and early summer stream-driving logs down the rivers, at which work they are very expert; and some get large wages as guides to tourists and hunters; most of the men on the reserve were constantly employed this way for several weeks last fall. Basket-making is a permanent employment with them; when other work fails they can always get sale for their baskets. This industry is chiefly carried on by the women, who are adepts in that line. The farming done by these Indians is limited; but I am pleased to report a decided improvement on the reserve, as some of them take an interest in agriculture and raised good crops of potatoes last year, and are taking good care of their apple trees, which the Government got grafted for them and which are looking fine.

**Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements.**—The buildings are frame, boarded and shingled, and as the Indians on the reserve own five cows and five young stock, they have built themselves barns for their hay and cattle, which is an improvement; three years ago there was not an animal owned on the reserve.

**Education.**—The Indian school on the reserve is doing good work under the tuition of I. L. DeVaney, although the average is below what it should be. There are twenty children on the reserve of an age to attend school. The teacher has a provincial license, grade C. The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, grammar, &c. The school is supplied by the Government with maps, books, copy-books, ink, pens, and everything to carry on the school. The discipline of the school is good, the best of order prevails, and the children are making excellent progress in their studies, and these are scholars that would be a credit to any school of the same grade for white children.

**Religion.**—The Indians of this district are all Roman Catholic. They enjoy the ministrations of a priest, who lives at Annapolis, and at stated times visits the reserve, where there is a handsome chapel fitted up tastefully. The interest manifested in religion is, I fear, rather superficial.

**Characteristics.**—The men are generally indolent, that is, they will not come down to hard, steady labour, but for driving logs, hunting and fishing for porpoise they are very quick and smart. The women are very industrious and do most of the work.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The Indians generally are fond of liquor, and were it not for the law, which is so strict that they cannot get it without risk and trouble, they would be very intemperate; while there are some on the reserve that never taste the vile stuff. As a rule they are moral and law-abiding, and it is a very rare thing for an Indian to be arrested for any crime.

I have, &c.,

F. McDORMAND,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, 24th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—This agency comprises the county of Halifax, N.S.

**Area.**—The Indians in this agency are scattered about at different points—Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Wellington, Dartmouth, Cow Bay and Windsor Junction. The total area of the land occupied by them is one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this agency are lumbering and farming.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Indian population in the county of Halifax is one hundred and forty-nine, consisting of seventy-five males and seventy-four females. There have been six births, three deaths and twenty-seven immigrations, which gives an increase of thirty in population compared with last year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There have been no infectious diseases or epidemics this year among the Indians. They have kept their premises clean. There has been no vaccination this year, all except infants having been vaccinated last year.

**Occupation.**—The following occupations are engaged in by these Indians: basket-making, lumbering, hunting, fishing, acting as guides to hunters, farming—raising potatoes, garden vegetables, hay and grain.

**Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements.**—In this agency there are thirty-eight buildings, six head of cattle and two horses.

**Education.**—There are twenty-four children of school age. One school with a grade D teacher. Course of studies and equipment of school are the same as in provincial schools here. The discipline and order of the school are very good. The progress of the pupils is most satisfactory. The parents are much interested in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—The denomination of Indians and clergy is Roman Catholic. There is no Indian church. The Indians attend divine service with the white people in the churches of the latter. The Indians are religious.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are mostly self-supporting. They are not becoming either richer or poorer.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I have not heard of a case of intemperance or immorality of any kind since last report.

I have &c.,

D. O. SULLIVAN,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, 28th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I transmit herewith tabular statement up to the 30th June, last.

**Crops.**—In filling these columns I have to do so approximately, as the crops are not yet harvested. I have, however visited the reserve, and the crops are looking fine.

**Progress.**—The Indians who reside continuously on the reserve, seem to be improving in their condition.

**Education.**—The school has been a success, and the children attending have made good progress at their studies.

I have, &c.,

JAMES GASS,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, 19th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Agriculture.**—The interest in agricultural pursuits as well as the general industry, on the part of the Indians of my agency, reported last year, continue, I am glad to say, unabated. The fatherly care of the department has been materially felt and gratefully acknowledged, as owing to the continued bad crops, caused by the severe drought, potato bug, &c., during the past four years, much suffering, and in some instances, destitution prevailed. Last year was remarkable for the visitation of the "horn-fly" pest.

Hay on the meadows and marshes was light, while on the uplands the drought caused all kinds of crops to fall short at least one-half.

The tabular statement sufficiently indicates what progress there has been made in the past year.

It may be remarked that there is an improved appearance on all hands. The crops are looking well, and if the season continues favourable, promise an excellent yield.

**Relief of Distress.**—When visiting the reserve some time ago, I was very much impressed by the pathetic appeal of a very aged Indian woman, Widow Mary Peter Silliboy. Receiving me in her poor, loop-holed and wind-swept hut, the poor old creature, who is at least ninety-six years of age—she herself claims she is a hundred—and surrounded by her three grand-daughters, whose basket-making, &c., she still intelligently superintends,

presented a picturesque appearance, while she pathetically appealed for aid, pointing to the loop-holed and unshingled roof of the hut as well as to the dependent condition of her young charge. The bounty of the department has since opportunely come to her assistance—shingled the leaky, wind-swept hut, making it tolerably comfortable for herself and young charge; and now to listen to her, in her broken English, trying to express her gratitude and invoke blessings on the paternal Government that did it is, most assuredly, worth the cost a hundred-fold.

I have, &c.,

D. McISAAC,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, 29th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose tabular statement and report for the year 1896.

**Characteristics.**—The Indians of this county are orderly and quiet as usual.

**Agriculture.**—They have not given so much attention to gardening for the last three years, having hitherto depended upon the department to furnish them with seed and to plough their land for them, but are now thinking of doing more so another year if they can prevail upon the department to furnish them with a team. The horse supplied to the Indian Muse-loo-yea was a good investment, as he has been self-supporting ever since.

**General Remarks.**—The expenditure for this county has been heavier the last year, owing to several of the Indians being a total charge on the department from old age and sickness.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF LUNENBURG AND QUEEN'S COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, 31st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The Indians of this county are located principally at Caledonia Corner, the "Wild Cat" Reserve, near Brookfield, Mill Village and Milton. The majority of them live at the last mentioned place.

**Occupation.**—The few families who reside on the "Wild Cat" Reserve have done very well with their crops. Some Indians at Milton work in the pulp-mill, and earn steady wages. The most of them, however, occupy their time making baskets, mast-hoops, axe-handles, &c., as well as in fishing, hunting, and in some instances acting as guides to sportsmen. But Indians never save their earnings: it is a feast to-day, as long as provisions last, and the morrow is unthought of. They manage to live fairly well, except in the winter, when they are pinched with poverty.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this county are of the Micmac tribe.

**Characteristics.**—They are a quiet and inoffensive class of people.

**Sanitary Condition.**—They live in wooden houses, are clean in their habits, and endeavour to keep their surroundings healthy.

**Religion and Morality.**—I find them attentive to religious duties, law-abiding, and, as a rule, little given to the use of intoxicating drinks.

**Education.**—In educational matters the Indians take a lively interest. They like to see their children attend school. We have no regular Indian schools in this county. The public schools are open to all, and many Indian children attend them. When a child is absent from school, I find it is generally owing to the want of school-books or proper clothing.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

The Indians in this county are of two classes—the half-breeds, who live at New Germany, and the Micmacs, who live at Gold River and at Bridgewater. Those at Gold River, as well as the half-breeds, live by farming and are quite comfortable. The Indians about Bridgewater, with a few exceptions, are not over-industrious. A few Indians live also at Lunenburg and near Mahone Bay.

**Education.**—There is a school-house on the reserve at New Germany, built by the department. Books are supplied by the department, which also pays a teacher. The school is well attended, and the teacher, Miss Annie Taylor, is painstaking and diligent.

**Characteristics.**—Like the Indians of Queen's, the "red men" of Lunenburg county are law-abiding, and make good citizens.

All information concerning their crops will be found in the tabular statement.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BUTLER,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
EUREKA, 28th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my yearly report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**General Progress.**—As these reports are given annually, general information can well be dispensed with. It is difficult to judge of the change taking place in the Indian character from year to year; but taking a period of ten years I can easily discern a transformation towards a more useful life.

**Occupation.**—The Indians do not take as readily to farming as they do to the other avocations. Many of them are engaged this summer in discharging iron ore at Pictou Landing, and are considered excellent workmen.

**Education.**—There are no schools in this district.

**Crops.**—They derived a marked benefit from last year's potato crop, which was very good.

**Health.**—The tribe was free from contagious disease during last year.

**Characteristics.**—I am pleased to state that they are moral in character and cleanly in their habits.

I have, &c.,

RODERICK McDONALD,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, 27th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement in regard to the Indians of this district for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Progress.**—The Indians residing in this county have made some improvement in their dwellings; their fences are in good condition.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carried out and their houses are clean and comfortable.

**Agriculture.**—They take more interest in farming than in former years; their crops are looking well.

**Temperance and Characteristics.**—Very few of these Indians use intoxicating drinks; on the whole they are a quiet and orderly class.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, 14th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**General Condition.**—The condition of the Indians in this agency remains much the same as stated in my last report.

**Education.**—The school has been in operation during the year; the children attending made good progress.

**Crops.**—The crops so far are looking well.

I have, &c.,

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
*Indian Agent.*

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, 7th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

**Name, Location and Area of Reserve.**—This reserve is known simply as the "Indian Reserve," and is located about three miles north-east from the town of Yarmouth. Its area is about twenty-one acres.

**Resources.**—Part of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

**Tribe.**—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Micmac tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this agency, as near as I can ascertain, is eighty-seven, made up of forty-six males and forty-one females. During the past year there were four deaths and two births, making a decrease of two compared with the previous year. Consumption was the principal cause of the deaths.

**Health.**—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. No infectious diseases or epidemics have prevailed during the year.

**Occupation.**—These Indians are employed in basket-making, hunting and fishing. They also do a small amount of work about the town. The farming consists of raising potatoes and other vegetables.

**Buildings.**—There are but three buildings on the reserve belonging to the Indians.

**Education.**—There is no school on the reserve; the children go to the public schools.

**Religion.**—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics and attend the church in town.

**Characteristics.**—Some of the Indians are industrious, but the greater number are indolent, wandering about from one part of the country to another.

**Temperance.**—As a rule they are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,

GEO. R. SMITH,
*Indian Agent.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
EGMONT BAY, 24th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

## LENNOX ISLAND RESERVE.

This reserve is situated on an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres of land, which is generally good. There are a few swamps and barren spots, comprising in all about sixty acres.

## MORRELL RESERVE.

This reserve is situated on Lot No. 40, in King's county. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land. Only six families reside on this reserve.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities on Prince Edward Island, eighty-four men, seventy-eight women and one hundred and forty-six children. There was an increase of twenty-one during the year.

**Health.**—The greater number of them enjoy good health; there are some, however, who are in poor health. Consumption is the prevailing disease among them.

**Occupation.**—The Indians residing on the reserves cultivate the land and raise fair crops. They also fish for cod in the summer, and in the fall they get oysters, which sell readily at fair prices.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—The buildings are all frame structures. The houses are nearly all finished outside, and are whitewashed with lime, and have a good appearance. The new chapel reported last year as in course of erection is now completed, and is a magnificent building.

**Stock and Implements.**—The stock looks remarkably well, being in good condition, as there is plenty of good grass growing on the reserves The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, rakes, scythes, pitchforks and carts.

**Crops.**—The crop has a good appearance this year, and promises a good yield.

**Education.**—There is only one day-school situated on the Lennox Island Reserve. Some twenty-five children attend, and are making fair progress. The children are taught the same branches as are taught in the district schools of Prince Edward Island. The school is well furnished with books, slates, copy-books and maps. Good order is maintained. Some of the parents take a great interest in education, and send their children regularly to school; others are seemingly careless, and do not send their children regularly.

**Temperance.**—I am pleased to report that the Indians residing on the reserve of Lennox Island have kept their temperance pledge which they made some years ago.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
*Indian Superintendent.*

British Columbia,
Indian Superintendent's Office,
Victoria, 21st September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

The reports of the Indian agents in my superintendency, together with their several tabular statements and statistical returns have been duly, and without delay, forwarded from this office to the department.

The respective agencies, and particulars in connection therewith, are enumerated as follows:—

## Cowichan Agency.

**Location.**—This agency occupies the south-east portion of Vancouver Island extending from Otter Point in the Straits of Fuca to Comox in the Gulf of Georgia.

**Area.**—The area of the different reserves allotted for the maintenance of these Indians covers nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four acres.

**Resources.**—Much of the land reserved consists of rich alluvial soil heavily timbered, for the most part, and costly to clear. There is also a considerable extent of hilly pasture land, which supports quite a number of cattle, sheep and horses. The streams, lakes, and bays abound with fish; and game in the surrounding hills is plentiful.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Cowichans are a branch of what has been termed the Salish nation, which formerly occupied a large extent of land in Washington State as well as that in British Columbia.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are nine hundred and ninety-two males and one thousand and thirty-seven females, of whom five hundred and seventy-two are children. There have been sixty-two births and thirty deaths. No cases of immigration or emigration. Increase in population, compared with previous year, is thirty-two. Deaths were confined to the old people and very young. Bronchial and pulmonary affections were the principal cause.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—These Indians are a fairly healthy race and have apparently passed the decreasing stage incidental, amongst aboriginal races, to the first introduction of new conditions produced by civilized surroundings; they are to a noticeable extent adopting sanitary habits, submit to vaccination and appreciate the advantage of isolation in cases of infectious diseases, &c.

**Occupation.**—Employment is found in the following occupations: mixed farming, including the cultivation of fruit, these Indians having planted over a thousand trees this year, fishing, hunting, working at canneries and saw-mills, making fishing-boats and canoes, fishing-nets, acting as guides, boatmen and packers, for sportsmen and tourists, &c. The women make mats, baskets, dress deer-skins, make moccasins, knit socks and are clever at needle-work.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—The Indians in this agency have good dwelling-houses, stables, barns, &c., being well advanced in their knowledge of farming, and industrious; they continue to increase the number of their stock and farm implements.

**Education.**—There are three hundred and fifty children of school age and six schools, one industrial and five day-schools, as follows: the Kuper Island Indian Industrial-school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, at which institution

fifty pupils are being educated and trained, particulars having been furnished in a comprehensive report forwarded from the reverend principal; day-schools, as hereunder: Nanaimo, Methodist; Somenos, Methodist; Cowichan, Roman Catholic; Songhees, Roman Catholic; South Saanich, Roman Catholic.

**Religion.**—The converted Indians are of the Roman Catholic, Methodist and Church of England persuasions, under instruction of missionaries of like denominations. On the whole the Indians seem earnest in their belief, and much benefited by religious instruction. There are several churches established in the agency, and in nearly every village Indian houses are used from time to time for the celebration of divine worship.

The agent remarks:—"The Indians of this agency have all been baptized in the Roman Catholic Church with the exception of the Nanaimo Band."

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are industrious and intelligent, good farmers, shrewd traders, expert fishermen, and are apt at learning trades. They are fairly temperate and moral.

**Statistics.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $73,050 |
| Acres under cultivation | 2,496 |
| Acres of new land broken | 114 |
| Total value of real and personal property | $810,608 |
| Ploughs | 126 |
| Harrows | 64 |
| Wagons | 191 |
| Carts | 12 |
| Fanning-mill | 1 |
| Threshing-machines | 8 |
| Mowing-machines | 8 |
| Reapers | 2 |
| Horses | 405 |
| Cows | 432 |
| Oxen | 88 |
| Bulls | 24 |
| Sheep | 865 |
| Pigs | 82 |
| Number of young stock | 610 |
| Value of fish taken, value of furs, other industries. (Agent states that there is no means of estimating). | |
| Wheat, bush. | 80 |
| Oats " | 4,000 |
| Pease " | 100 |
| Potatoes " | 800 |
| Hay, tons | 700 |

The agent remarks:—"The Saanich, Cowichan and Nanaimo Bands are the only ones that grow grain for the market. The approximate estimate of farm produce is as nearly as possible correct. The crops of the different bands are so intermixed that a separate statement for each is impossible."

### Kwawkewlth Agency.

**Location.**—This agency is located in the north-west portion of Vancouver Island and includes Quatsino Sound and Koskimo Inlet, extends south-east to limits of Cowichan Agency on Vancouver Island, including the coast of the mainland of British Columbia from Cape Caution to the west limits of the Fraser Agency.

**Area.**—An area of seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres has been reserved for Indians throughout this agency, nearly all of which is heavily timbered.

**Resources.**—There being little, if any, cultivable land, the chief food supply consists of fish and game, which is plentiful. There is a good lake and fishing ground at Knight's Inlet, and a salmon fishery at the Nimpkish River opposite Alert Bay. Halibut are numerous in the neighbourhood of Newitti. Sea-otter, the skins of which are most valuable, are found on the rocks and islands of Queen Charlotte Sound, and fur-seals have been known to land in large numbers on rocky islets off Cape Scott. Bear, wapiti, and deer can be had in the Vancouver Island section. Many mink are also trapped.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians of this nation belong to the Kwawkewlth (phonetic Kuakyohl) tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—There is a population of one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine, consisting of one thousand three hundred and ninety men and women and two hundred and forty-nine children. There have been seventy births and twenty-eight deaths during the year, making an increase of population over the previous year of forty-two. The deaths mostly occurred from scrofulous ailments.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There have been no epidemic diseases during the year. Vaccination has been successfully carried on. Scrofula is prevalent amongst these Indians, and is attributed by some to a continuous fish diet and imperfect cooking, &c. The old people suffer from inflamed eyes, caused, it is supposed, by the dense smoke in many of their dwellings.

**Occupation.**—Fishing, to obtain a food supply, is the occupation of these Indians to a great extent. They make good canoes; seek employment at the canneries and saw-mills; are always ready to hire out as canoemen and guides, &c., to lumbermen and others requiring their services; a few go sealing and fur-hunting.

**Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.**—Their buildings are mostly of the primitive type, which, although capacious and substantial, are unprovided with chimneys, the smoke partially escaping through a hole in the roof. Several families often occupy one of these habitations, but of late the young people are beginning to build separate and more modern houses, and it is hoped that in time all may be induced to do likewise. These people have very few stock or farm implements, the nature of their country not being favourable either to farming or stock-raising.

**Education.**—The number of children in the agency of school age is one hundred and ninety. At Alert Bay there are three schools under the auspices of the Church of England, viz.:—Alert Bay Indian Industrial-school, Indian Girls' Home, and a day-school. From the two former reports have been forwarded to the department, and it may be stated that all are doing fairly well. In addition to the above, there are day schools at Cape Mudge (Methodist), Gwayasdums, and at Gwayi, in charge of the Church of England mission. At the latter point a school-house has been erected by the department, there being at that place quite a number of children. Parents in many instances are indifferent as to the education of their children.

**Religion.**—These natives, although not positively objecting to religious teaching, are slow in quitting their ancient customs and belief, and it is only by the education of the rising generation that the expectations of the department and the missionaries can be substantially realized. There are mission stations and churches at Cape Mudge, Alert Bay and other places.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—In a measure, doubtless from the ease with which they can obtain a living, these Indians are more than others inclined to be independent; they are not on the whole ill-natured or bad-tempered, but they are opposed to restraint of any kind. This may in part account for the little headway made towards civilization by this people during the past, although it is gratifying to observe that the younger members of the band are becoming more amenable to religious teachings, &c., of late years.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The Indians in this agency have been improving in temperance and morality of late years.

**Statistics.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $ 82,500 |
| Acres under cultivation | 101½ |
| Acres of new land broken | |
| Total value of real and personal property | $112,366 |
| Cows | 3 |
| Oxen | 1 |
| Bulls | 1 |
| Sheep | 3 |
| Pigs | 50 |
| Number of young stock | 4 |
| Value of fish taken | $ 14,000 |
| Value of furs | $ 5,600 |
| Other industries | $ 17,650 |

The agent remarks that there is a discrepancy between last year and this in the numbers of the Kwawkewlth Band. This band occupies the same reserve and houses as the Kwi-ah-kah Band, and in taking the census last year those living amongst the Kwi-ah-kah were omitted and not afterwards taken down. There is also a difference in the number of children of school age. This year, the agent says, he has been more particular in giving the number of those of school age, as many do attend who are both older and younger. So very little is done in agriculture that there is nothing worth mentioning.

### West Coast Agency.

**Location.**—This agency lies on the west coast of Vancouver Island from Cape Cook on the north to Otter Point, in the Straits of Fuca, and inland as far as the western boundaries of the Cowichan and Kwawkewlth Agencies.

**Area.**—The Indian reserves within this agency comprise four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight acres.

**Resources.**—The Indians fish all the year round. There is some good timber on the reserves; big game in some localities; water-fowl plentiful; fur-seal and sea-otter in their season; beaver, wolves, martens, mink, racoons, and land-otter; evidence of auriferous deposits in many localities, and a limited amount of farming land in the southern portion of the agency.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The tribe to which these Indians belong is not clearly defined; they are probably an offshoot of the Kwawkewlth or Kuak-yohl tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The total number of adults in this agency is two thousand and sixteen, and of children seven hundred and thirty-four. There were sixty-three deaths and fifteen births within the year. The principal causes of death were pulmonary and bronchial complaints.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—These Indians are generally of robust constitution, but owing to the exposed lives which they lead in their seal-hunting expeditions, &c., in all kinds of weather, they are subject to throat and pulmonary affections. The only epidemic during the year was a mild form of chicken-pox, which caused no deaths.

**Occupation.**—The Indians of this agency engage in the following occupations: fishing, sealing, working at canneries, canoe-making, rendering dogfish oil, drying halibut, making mats and capes from cedar-bark, basket-making, and gardening to a very limited extent.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Their dwelling-houses are most superior, some of them three stories high, painted, well furnished, and clean and neat inside. Each year produces some change for the better as regards their mode of living. There are only a few head of stock and very few farming implements.

**Education.**—There is one boarding-school and six day-schools in operation. The children are intelligent and quick at learning. The parents in most cases are desirous

of having their children instructed. There are three hundred and forty-seven children of school age in this agency.

**Religion.**—The Indians are being taught by the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Methodist missionaries, the first mentioned having come to the coast over twenty years ago, and by their influence and teachings have done much for the advancement of the natives. There are several churches and the Indians are each year becoming more earnest in the interest manifested in religious teaching.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—They are energetic hunters and traders; they possess considerable mechanical skill, are full of resources, hardy and inured to dangers and exposures on the sea. They are expert seal-hunters, hundreds of them finding employment on the sealing-schooners visiting the Japan and Behring Seas every year.

**Temperance and Morality.**—These natives having been off and on supplied with intoxicants by white traders for several generations, the habit of drinking is not new to them. On the whole they are not, however, habitual drunkards, although many of the young men freely indulge in intoxicants when in the cities and towns. During the period now reported upon there has been less trouble on the coast from that source than for many previous years. The women have nearly all ceased to visit the cities and towns for immoral purposes.

**Statistics.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $ 77,700 |
| Acres under cultivation | 4 |
| Total value of real and personal property | $ 126,350 |
| Ploughs | 2 |
| Horses | 30 |
| Cows | 9 |
| Bulls | 1 |
| Sheep | 3 |
| Number of young stock | 4 |
| Value of fish taken | $ 22,150 |
| Value of furs | $ 136,100 |
| Other industries | $ 970 |
| Potatoes, bushels | 1,560 |

The agent remarks that he has made a change in the number of Roman Catholic Indians. The Roman Catholic clergy, he states, maintain that as nearly all the children have been baptized by them, and the young men and women also, and have all attended religious services at times and received instruction in Christianity, even if they are not able to attend church regularly, as long as they do not engage in any pagan worship they should be considered Christians. "I also find," he adds, "by the census this year that the number of children in some tribes have decreased considerably, especially at Kyuquot, Noochahtlaht and Mooachaht." A few bushels of carrots and turnips are grown by most of the tribes, and at Alberni the Indians have a little fruit for their own use.

## North-west Coast Agency.

**Location.**—This agency includes all the coast and the off-lying islands from Cape Caution in Queen Charlotte's Sound to the limits of the reserve occupied by the Nass Indians.

**Area.**—The area of the land reserved for the benefit of the Indians of this agency is one hundred and forty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-seven acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this agency are as follows:—an abundant supply of timber, fish, game, and fur-bearing animals of land and sea, fish-oils, &c., with a very limited extent of arable land.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians in the north are Tsimpsheans, Nass and Haidas, while some of those in the south are Kwawkewlths.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is two thousand eight hundred and sixty one, consisting of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight adults, and one thousand one hundred and thirty-three children. There have been one hundred and twelve births and ninety-nine deaths, making an increase of thirteen over the previous year. The cause of death was illness arising from pulmonary and scrofulous affections. Seven Haida Indians are reported to have emigrated to Alaska to join their relations. There were no cases of immigration.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The Indians have been regularly vaccinated; they are under the care of two qualified medical practitioners, one supported by the Methodist Missionary Society and one by the Anglican Church Missionary Society. There are two hospitals, one at Port Simpson and the other at Metlakahtla. The general health of these Indians is good, and sanitary condition of their dwellings and towns satisfactory.

**Occupation.**—They engage in the following occupations:—fishing, hunting, trapping, working at saw-mills and canneries, logging, sealing, manufacturing fish-oil, building canoes and fishing-boats, house-building, blacksmithing, trading and store-keeping, steamboating, carving in slate and ivory. They work to a limited extent in making gold and silver ornaments, and cultivate some small patches of land; make fish-nets and dress skins. The women make mats, baskets, hats, rugs and knitted articles, and cure fish for sale and home use.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—They mostly occupy neatly built houses and cottages, well lighted and furnished, painted, having good chimneys and stoves. They have expended some thousands of dollars in improved buildings this year; have employed a surveyor at a cost of several hundred dollars to lay out streets, &c., at Port Simpson; have some very fine churches and council-halls and planked side-walks. The land not being adapted for agricultural or grazing purposes, they have very few live stock and no farming implements worthy of mention.

**Education.**—The following schools receiving aid from the department are in operation in this agency and the natives are all anxious that their offspring shall derive as much benefit as possible from them.

The Metlakahtla Indian Industrial-school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England Missionary Society and provides for thirty-two pupils. The principal's report as to conduct, management, &c., has been duly forwarded to the department.

The Indian Girl's Home at Port Simpson, in charge of the Methodist Missionary Society, is also doing good work.

The undermentioned are the day-schools in this agency:—Aiyaush, Metlakahtla, Kitkatla, Kincolith and Massett, Church of England; Port Essington, Port Simpson, Lakalsap and Bella Bella, Methodist.

**Religion.**—The most of these Indians profess Christianity and are carefully observant of religious ceremonies, &c. There are churches in this agency at nearly all the villages and at the canneries where Indians gather during the fishing season.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians of this agency are industrious and energetic in their efforts towards advancement in civilized acquirements, possess considerable intelligence and mechanical skill which they turn to good account.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Each year affords additional evidence of their self-control; and instances of intemperance and open profligacy are becoming rare.

**Statistics.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $209,100 |
| Acres under cultivation | 147½ |
| Acres of new land broken | 6½ |
| Total value of real and personal property | $704,850 |
| Number of other implements | 815 |
| Horses | 28 |
| Cows | 10 |
| Bulls | 1 |
| Pigs | 17 |
| Number of young stock | 25 |
| Value of fish taken | $ 78,500 |
| Value of furs | $ 50,850 |
| Other industries | $216,600 |

The agent remarks that salmon-canning, house-building, working at lumber mills, logging, steamboating, oil-refining, fishing, hunting, selling game and cutting and selling cord-wood are the chief means employed by his Indians in making money.

## Fraser Agency.

**Location.**—The limits of this agency are defined by the international boundary on the south, by the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency on the east, by the Williams Lake and Kwawkewlth Agencies on the north, and by the Gulf of Georgia on the west.

**Area.**—The reserves contain forty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two acres.

**Resources.**—The resources are timber, fish and game. In some localities there is good farming and pasture land to a limited extent. There are considerable tracts of good land, heavily timbered and expensive to clear. Mineral deposits and quarries of excellent slate, well fitted for roofing purposes, are known to exist.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indian tribes in this agency are branches of the Salish nation.

**Vital Statistics.**—This agency contains a population of three thousand three hundred and eighty-one, consisting of two thousand two hundred and ninety-eight men and women and one thousand and eighty-three children. During the year there were forty-nine births and one hundred and ninety-eight deaths; no record for previous year. No particulars have been furnished by the agent as to cause of death. There has been no immigration or emigration.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The natives are fairly robust and healthy, and during the past year have not suffered from any epidemic. They have been vaccinated. Considerable attention is bestowed upon the sanitary condition of their dwellings and villages, &c.

**Occupation.**—These Indians engage in the following occupations: farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping for furs, logging, working at canneries and saw-mills, discharging cargoes and loading ships, drying fish, making baskets, mats and fishing nets, &c.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—To a great extent the old style of dwelling-places has been abandoned and houses and cottages, comparing favourably with those of their white neighbours, are now being occupied. There are many good barns and stables. In such localities as are suitable as many stock as can be safely cared for during the winter months are kept. The Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

**Education.**—There are five hundred and eighty-nine children of school age and three schools: the Coqualeetza Home at Chilliwack, with accommodation for one hundred pupils, under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society; the St. Mary's

Mission Boarding-school, with seventy-one pupils, under the Roman Catholic Mission; and the All Hallows (Girls) Boarding-school at Yale, where twenty-five pupils are educated and looked after. Full reports of these schools, giving the number and grade of teachers, course of studies taught, equipment, discipline and order prevailing therein, &c., &c., have been forwarded to the department from the respective principals in charge.

**Religion.**—The denominations to which the Indians of this agency belong are the Roman Catholic, Methodist and Church of England, and each of these has missions established. The natives are reported to be fairly earnest in religious observances and regular in their attention to religious instruction; their conduct giving evidence of the good effect of such religious training. There are several churches of each denomination in the agency.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are industrious and generally honest in their dealings. Many of them are endeavouring to imitate the whites in their efforts to acquire property and improve their homes, &c., some few of them having saved money, which they either place in the savings bank or in the keeping of some trusted white man. On the whole they are making satisfactory progress.

**Temperance and Morality.**—An improved condition under this head is observable.

**Statistics.**—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $ | 160,360 |
| Acres under cultivation | | 3,705 |
| Acres of new land broken | | 93 |
| Total value of real and personal property | $ | 1,072,718 |
| Ploughs | | 113 |
| Harrows | | 95 |
| Wagons | | 84 |
| Fanning-mills | | 1 |
| Threshing-machines | | 1 |
| Number of other implements | | 1,945 |
| Horses | | 709 |
| Cows | | 817 |
| Oxen | | 152 |
| Sheep | | 205 |
| Pigs | | 2,181 |
| Number of young stock | | 475 |
| Value of fish taken | $ | 42,100 |
| Value of furs | $ | 16,915 |
| Other industries | $ | 31,200 |
| Corn, bushels | | 850 |
| Wheat " | | 3,251 |
| Oats " | | 11,614 |
| Pease " | | 7,125 |
| Barley " | | 1,134 |
| Potatoes " | | 19,798 |
| Hay, tons | | 1,560 |

The agent makes the following remarks in regard to the statistics of his agency:—"There is a decrease in population of eight hundred and seventy-four since my last return. This is owing to the fact that I have been enabled to get an accurate census taken; as really no actual decrease has taken place of late years. At Douglas you will notice a decrease of twenty-eight. These Indians have gone and settled at Pemberton Meadows, the land being better there. The Indians at Mission, Burrard Inlet, have in former census returns been also entered at Skwaw-wamish, Howe Sound, thereby entered twice, which was misleading. At Seymour Creek there is an increase of ten; this was owing to the return of a number from the Mission on the election of a new chief for Seymour Creek. Soon after taking charge of this agency I discovered that the census returns previously furnished were inaccurate I thought to drop them

down gradually to the correct number, a few each year, but I feel it better to correct them at once without further delay."

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

**Location.**—This agency has the state of Washington on the south, the Kootenay Agency on the east, the Fraser and Williams Lake Agencies on the west, and the Williams Lake Agency on the north.

**Area.**—The Indian reserves cover three hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight acres.

**Resources.**—This agency contains the following resources: stock-ranges, farming land; auriferous deposits, a bountiful supply of salmon from the Fraser, and in some sections game in abundance.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians in this agency belong to the N'hla-Kapm-uh and Shuswap and Okanagan branches of the Salish nation.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is three thousand five hundred and fifty-one, of which one thousand three hundred and ninety are children. The births during the year were one hundred and sixty-one, and deaths one hundred and twenty-nine, making an increase of thirty-two as compared with the previous year. There were no immigrations or emigrations. The deaths were from old age and natural causes rather than from any epidemic or virulent disease.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Attention is paid to the vaccination of the different bands; there is a continued improvement in sanitary conditions; much suffering during the winter from colds and la grippe; a few cases of erysipelas, with fortunately very few fatal results.

**Occupation.**—The following occupations are followed by the Indians in this agency: cultivation of the soil, stock-raising, hunting and trapping, fishing and curing, packing and teaming, mining, herding stock, trading, as section hands on railroad, logging and cutting fire-wood, &c. The women make gloves, moccasins, dress deer skins, gather and dry berries, &c.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Most of these Indians have good dwelling-houses and live separately, having given up the rancherie mode of dwelling together in families under the same roof. They have barns and stables which compare favourably with their white neighbours.

**Education.**—There is an Indian industrial-school at Kamloops under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, at which fifty pupils are being cared for and educated in accordance with the departmental standard, besides being trained in different trades and all branches of practical farming. A very interesting report from the reverend principal has been forwarded.

**Religion.**—The Indians are mostly Roman Catholic, and have churches or houses where religious services are held at nearly every village.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—They are active, energetic and fairly successful as farmers and stock-raisers, and are progressing in other industrial and economic pursuits.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Considering their opportunities, scattered as they are through a country thickly settled with whites, these Indians are on the whole reasonably abstemious and free from gross immorality.

**Statistics.**—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $ | 126,591 |
| Acres under cultivation | | 2,552 |
| Acres of new land broken | | 4 |
| Total value of real and personal property | $ | 532,424 |
| Ploughs | | 192 |
| Harrows | | 99 |
| Wagons | | 63 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carts | | 1 |
| Fanning-mills | | 27 |
| Threshing-machines | | 2 |
| Mowing-machines | | 16 |
| Reapers | | 4 |
| Number of other implements | | 4,459 |
| Horses | | 4,912 |
| Cows | | 1,421 |
| Bulls | | 8 |
| Sheep | | 1 |
| Pigs | | 683 |
| Number of young stock | | 585 |
| Value of fish taken | $ | 6,875 |
| Value of furs | $ | 11,699 |
| Other industries | $ | 94,280 |
| Corn, bushels | | 185 |
| Wheat " | | 8,789 |
| Oats " | | 6,370 |
| Pease " | | 488 |
| Barley " | | 222 |
| Beans " | | 260 |
| Potatoes " | | 12,740 |
| Hay, tons | | 1,250 |

## Kootenay Agency.

**Location.**—This agency is situated in the south-east section of British Columbia, having the Rocky Mountains on the east and north, the United States territory on the south, and the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency on the west.

**Area.**—The reserves in the aggregate amount to forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres.

**Resources.**—The reserves in many localities are of fairly good land, which, when irrigated, yields average grain and root crops; but on some reserves, not having water for irrigation, the returns are poor; on these reserves there are also considerable summer ranges for cattle, and hay meadows. Fish abound in the lakes and streams, and game and furs are to be had in the mountains, though not as plentiful as in former years.

**Tribe or Nation.**—With the exception of the Shuswap Band settled at the Columbia Lakes, the Indians are likely an offshoot of the Tinneh nation, as their name of Kootenay seems to indicate.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is five hundred and sixty-two, of which two hundred and forty-three are children. There have been ten births and twenty-nine deaths, which makes a decrease of nineteen as compared with the census of last year. The cause of death has been reported as chiefly consumption and severe colds amongst the aged.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—These Indians are subject to pulmonary complaints and bronchial affections. During the year reported upon, there have been more deaths than usual. Such of the sick as could not assist themselves were attended to by the Indian agent, medicine and medical attendance having been provided by him also. Constant care is taken to teach the Indians the benefits arising from a proper observance of sanitary precautions in their dwellings and around their villages, &c.

**Occupation.**—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, hunting and fishing, and occasionally acting as guides to hunters and miners; they also do considerable packing and teaming, having plenty of horses.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Their style of dwelling-houses is rather backward. They mostly live in tents or mi-mis during the summer, and only assemble at their village, St. Eugene Mission, for a few months of the winter; there

their houses are small and built of logs. At the Columbia Lakes, however, better houses are appearing, and in time it is hoped that the advance in that direction will be general, every encouragement being given them. Some of these Indians have considerable cattle and horses, and the number of farming implements is increasing with their advance in farming industries.

**Education.**—There are one hundred and fourteen children of school age. The Kootenay Industrial-school is near the St. Eugene Mission, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It educates and trains fifty pupils, boys and girls, who are carefully instructed, the boys being taught farming and various trades, and the girls household-work, knitting and sewing, &c. A general report of management, course of studies, equipment, discipline, and progress of pupils, &c., has been sent to the department from the reverend principal. The interest of the parents of the children being cared for is most gratifying, and since the school was established a gradual improvement in the manners and actions of the natives, old and young, has been observable.

**Religion.**—The Indians are Roman Catholics in this agency. They have churches at the Shuswap Reserve on the Columbia Lakes, at St. Eugene Mission. Religious services are periodically held in Indian houses at Tobacco Plains, and at the village of the Lower Kootenay Indians. The Indians in the eastern portion of the agency have for years taken a sincere interest in the religion taught them and have been temperate, moral, and industrious in their lives; but the natives known as the Lower Kootenays have not given satisfactory evidence of any endeavour to follow consistently the precepts of the teachings they for years have received.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Of late years the Indians in the eastern section of the agency have advanced most satisfactorily. Farming and stock-raising are, to a certain extent, successfully carried on, and the desire to improve their condition is noticeable within the past few years. The natives known as the Lower Kootenays located on the Kootenay River and Lake, are not of an industrious or domestic turn. They live chiefly by fishing and hunting, and their proximity to the boundary line has the effect of making some of them idle and more or less irregular and unsatisfactory in their habits.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The Upper Kootenay Indians are noted for both these virtues. The Lower Kootenays are of an inferior standard.

**Statistics.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $79,850 |
| Acres under cultivation | 350 |
| Acres of new land broken | 31 |
| Total value of real and personal property | $190,255 |
| Ploughs | 47 |
| Harrows | 16 |
| Wagons | 15 |
| Fanning-mills | 2 |
| Mowing-machines | 3 |
| Number of other implements | 33 |
| Horses | 1,690 |
| Cows | 353 |
| Oxen | 48 |
| Bulls | 23 |
| Number of young stock | 310 |
| Value of furs | $2,400 |
| Wheat, bushels | 420 |
| Oats " | 3,110 |
| Pease " | 135 |
| Potatoes " | 1,375 |
| Hay, tons | 145 |

The agent remarks that the decrease in the St. Mary's Band is caused by the death of a number of very old Indians, and some young children, and a very low birth-rate. He adds that the same remark applies to the Tobacco Plains Band. The increase in the Columbia Lake Band is accounted for by a higher birth-rate, less sickness and better living and by the addition of two families from the St. Mary's Band. The Lower Kootenays do not show an increase or decrease. The Shuswaps show a decrease of one by death.

### Williams Lake Agency.

**Location.**—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, south of the Babine Agency, having the Rocky Mountains as a portion of the eastern boundary and the Fraser and Kwawkewlth Agencies for western boundary.

**Area.**—There are seventy-four thousand and sixty-five acres reserved for this agency.

**Resources.**—The reserves contain much good timber. Many of the lakes and streams are well stocked with fish and wild fowl; the Fraser River supplies salmon; gold is found on some of the river bars during very low water; and there are considerable areas of farming and grazing lands. Fur-bearing animals and game, large and small, are to be found throughout the country.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinneh peoples.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is two thousand three hundred and fifty-eight, consisting of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine adults and four hundred and fifty-nine children. During the year there were forty-two births and twenty-one deaths, making an increase of twenty-one in population compared with last year's census. There were no immigrations or emigrations. The principal causes of death were pneumonia and la grippe.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—These Indians are healthy and strong; they were visited by no widespread epidemics, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every way. There are two medical practitioners in the agency. Houses are generally good and kept fairly clean.

**Occupation.**—Mixed farming, freighting, working as farm-hands amongst the settlers, hunting, fishing, &c., are the occupations followed by these Indians.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—The houses are comfortable and fairly well kept; there are a good many barns and stables throughout the agency; there are a good many cattle and horses, &c., with a reasonable supply of farming implements.

**Education.**—There are one hundred and forty-nine children of school age. There is but one school in this agency, the Williams Lake Industrial-school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. There are fifty pupils cared for and undergoing the same course of training as those in similar institutions in this superintendency. The reverend principal's report, with all particulars, has been duly forwarded.

**Religion.**—The Indians are Roman Catholics; there are several Roman Catholic missionaries stationed in different localities; there are many churches and services, and religious festivals and meetings for instruction are periodically held all over the agency. The Indians seem to worship devoutly and to take a great interest in their religion.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—They are industrious, and generally succeed in making a fairly comfortable living; some of them on better reserves than others are well off, whilst the less favourably situated have more or less of a struggle for existence.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Their conduct in this respect is satisfactory, and gives evidence of a pleasing advance in civilized acquirements over past years.

**Statistics.**—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $ | 58,500 |
| Acres under cultivation | | 1,265 |
| Acres of new land broken | | 15 |
| Total value of real and personal property | $ | 222,087 |
| Ploughs | | 102 |
| Harrows | | 37 |
| Wagons | | 38 |
| Fanning-mills | | 10 |
| Threshing-machines | | 2 |
| Mowing-machines | | 28 |
| Number of other implements | | 542 |
| Horses | | 2,720 |
| Cows | | 983 |
| Bulls | | 38 |
| Pigs | | 479 |
| Number of young stock | | 234 |
| Value of fish taken | $ | 1,490 |
| Value of furs | $ | 7,380 |
| Other industries | $ | 22,600 |
| Wheat, bush | | 3,701 |
| Oats " | | 2,370 |
| Pease " | | 862 |
| Barley " | | 260 |
| Beans " | | 162 |
| Potatoes " | | 4,655 |
| Hay, tons | | 1,493 |

The agent states that early frost destroyed nearly all the grain and potato crops at Alexandria Reserve. At the Kanim Lake Reserve a new church was built, value $1,500, an addition to the value of the buildings.

## Babine Agency.

**Location.**—This is, of all the agencies, the most northerly in its situation, and is bounded as follows:—on the east by the Rocky Mountains, the north and west by the North-west Coast Agency, and on the south by the Williams Lake Agency.

**Area.**—All the reserves for this agency have not, as yet, been surveyed. Approximately, however, the reserves may be taken to cover forty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-one acres.

**Resources.**—The principal food supply of these Indians is fish, fur-bearing animals and game (cariboo, deer, mountain-sheep and goat, &c.). They also own a few head of cattle, plant yearly some small gardens, and flock in large numbers to the canneries on the Nass, Skeena and Rivers Inlet for employment.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians are mostly of the Tinneh nation.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, of which eight hundred and one are children. The births for the year number thirteen and deaths thirty, making a decrease of seventeen as compared with last year's census. The cause of death is attributable collectively to throat, lung and bowel complaints. No immigration or emigration.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Attention is paid to improved sanitary conditions. Vaccination by the agent is carried on periodically amongst the native men, women and children. Of late there is a marked improvement in the style of houses being built, and gradually the primitive rancherie is being abandoned for houses of a neatly built and more modern type, and occupied mostly by young married people who desire to imitate the respectable white people in their manner of living, &c. The agent reports that the

health of the natives has been good, and that no epidemic of any disease appeared amongst them.

**Occupation.**—The occupation of these people principally consists in hunting and fishing. They are of late gradually taking to the cultivation of small patches of garden land, and to the raising of a few head of stock. They work at the salmon canneries during the fishing season. Some few of them visit the mines during the summer, where they are mostly employed in packing provisions from camp to camp, and in acting as guides to miners, &c. Farming is not profitable or certain as to results, owing to that section being subject to early frosts. In time stock-raising may be more generally carried on, there being plenty of summer feed, and of meadows off which an abundance of wild hay could be cut and saved annually.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Their dwelling-houses are being steadily improved as regards health, comfort and appearance. The agent's returns show an increase of thirty-six frame houses, twenty-one log houses, forty-one shanties and nine stables during last year, at an estimated cost or value of $12,020. In stock the number of horned cattle has increased by one hundred and ninety-two head, while the number of horses and pigs has slightly decreased. The change is owing to the Indians having realized the greater value of the former. The value of farming implements is inconsiderable for reasons given. There is, however, a slight increase in such as they require for garden work.

**Education.**—There are two day-schools conducted respectively by the Rev. John Field at Hazelton (under the Church Missionary Society) and at Kishpiax by the Rev. W. H. Pierce (under the Methodist Missionary Society). These schools being attended only during certain months of the year, make but indifferent progress in their attempts at education.

**Religion.**—There are some of these natives who have adopted the Roman Catholic belief, some that of the Church of England, and others are members of the Methodist Missionary Church. The Roman Catholics are the most numerous and all have resident missionaries and churches at different places throughout the agency. Of late on the Upper Skeena River a noted change has taken place, many of the bands hitherto obstinate in their belief in the heathen rites of their pagan fathers having joined the ranks of those professing Christianity.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are industrious; are good hunters, good fishermen; have a turn for cultivating the soil and stock-raising, and are reported to be careful and respectful in observing the lessons taught them by their spiritual and temporal guides. They give promise of considerable advancement in the near future.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Though not exemplary in their conduct under these heads, their actions compare favourably with the natives in other agencies.

**Statistics.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of personal property | $ 44,630 |
| Acres under cultivation | 197 |
| Acres of new land broken | 31 |
| Total value of real and personal property | $103,200 |
| Number of other implements | 6,170 |
| Horses | 337 |
| Cows | 172 |
| Bulls | 14 |
| Oxen | 44 |
| Number of young stock | 59 |
| Value of fish taken | $ 35,750 |
| Value of furs | $ 43,800 |
| Other industries | $ 28,700 |
| Potatoes, bush. | 2,330 |
| Hay, tons | 24½ |

The agent makes the following remarks:—"The slight decrease in population is attributable to a large death-rate amongst the youngest of the children and the very oldest of the adults, especially during the month of May last. The weather here during that period alternating between very hot and extremely chilly days caused a mild influenza to prevail. Under the heading 'Number of other implements,' I am classing those of every description. Figuratively speaking, a wave of religious feeling swept over the villages of the Kitksun division during this year, and surprisingly many Indians embraced Christianity. With that tendency existing, I consider the conversion of all, inside of only a few years, more assured. Consistent with the yet necessary absenteeism of the Indians during the best parts of the season, their agricultural bent is still confined to the raising of the potato, one of their mainstays. The settling on their respective holdings will bring on in due time a change and cause them to drift into mixed farming."

**General Remarks.**—During the year now reported upon the Indians have on the whole been industrious; their attitude has been respectful towards the Government and the department. They have been friendly in their intercourse with the whites; and have dwelt in peace and harmony with one another. There have been very few criminal cases recorded against them; their law-abiding and peaceful behaviour comparing most favourably with that of the white population in British Columbia.

During the period under consideration the superintendency has been visited by no fatal epidemic and the general health of the Indians may be put down as having been unusually good.

The statistics furnished by the respective agents compare favourably with those of the previous year, showing, on the whole, a steady advance in industrial pursuits and results.

It was very gratifying to me to notice, during my visitations throughout the superintendency, many signs of advancement, especially in regard to their mode of living and the superior class of houses being erected upon their reserves. This pleasing feature in the improvement of their respective villages was particularly noticeable on the west coast of Vancouver Island and Port Simpson and other places in the North-west Coast Agency.

The natives are also learning the true value of money as a potent factor in aiding their advancement when judiciously expended. In many instances—acting upon the advice of the missionaries and of the officers of the department—it has been noticed that they are becoming more saving of the money they earn at the canneries, and other places, and less disposed to squander it in the purchase of useless articles, or deleterious enjoyment, &c.

To such of the Indians as were found to be sick—helpless through age—and in want, relief either in food, clothing, medicine or medical attendance, as the case required, was promptly afforded by the respective agents. Every endeavour has been made in the direction of inducing such of the natives as could afford it not only to pay for themselves under such contingencies, but also to assist their friends in distress.

The promise of good crops this autumn on the Indian lands is, on the whole, very fair, although some few of the reserves on the Lower Fraser had their growing crops, in some cases, totally destroyed, in others partially, by the high water, which lasted longer than usual in that river, during the past summer.

The good to be expected from the establishment of industrial-schools in this superintendency is becoming each year more apparent, and even at the present early stage much good has been effected, as is to be seen by the influence for the better exercised amongst their people by such of the young people as have been at these schools, and by a greater desire on the part of the parents for the education of their children. It is noticeable, also, that in the houses of such of the Indians as have their children at any of these institutions a pleasing advance in cleanliness, order, and neatness, &c., has been made, the old people taking a pride in providing better surroundings for their educated children than they ever thought of for themselves.

Each year brings an increase of work to this office and to the different agencies in the superintendency, which is the result of a growing population and settlement in the

province. In all branches of the department we have been heavily taxed to keep the work from falling behind; and in this office I can testify that every one connected therewith is ever ready to work extra long hours to ensure that end.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
*Indian Superintendent, B.C.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, 8th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report as Indian Reserve Commissioner.

I must, in the first place, draw your attention to the fact that no surveys of reserves have been undertaken during the current year. The services of Messrs. Skinner and Devereux having been temporarily dispensed with by the department, owing to the lack of funds, the unfinished surveys in the coast and Cassiar districts remain in the same position stated in my last year's report, and they cannot, unless under exceptionally favourable circumstances, be completed by two parties in one season.

The unsurveyed reserves within the railway belt, and those allotted last year for the Alkali Lake and Canoe Creek Indians also remain unfinished, and will occupy a party for about four months.

The services of Mr. Green, the surveyor, who has been specially attached to the commission, were dispensed with, by authority of the department, in the month of March, and the work he was then engaged in, viz., plotting the field-notes of Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, and the usual technical and routine work of the office, were necessarily discontinued.

Mr. Green was on 18th May employed to resurvey the Musqueam Reserve for the Langley Band of Indians, and also certain of the Cowichan Reserves; both these works were urgently needed, and special reports in connection with them were forwarded to the department.

The projected work of the commission, as applied for by the local agents, and approved by the department, comprises additions and extensions to reserves situated partly on the mainland and partly on the island of Vancouver, viz., reserves for the Nicola Lake, Sliammon, Klahoose, Euclataw and Clayoquot Indians.

To the above must be added the completion of the allotments for the Kishpiax Indians, on the Skeena. This work was interrupted by the Indians, who refused to accept any reserves at the time the commission visited the Upper Skeena.

I have, &c.,

P. O'REILLY,
*Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

British Columbia,
Babine Agency,
Hazelton, 2nd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896, with accompanying tabular statement; also, inventory of all Government-property in my keeping.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good during this year. No epidemic disease of any kind came amongst them.

During the month of May last, aside from a few alternate exceedingly hot days, a cold penetrating north-east wind prevailed, causing throat, lung and bowel complaints, with, in many cases, fatal termination amongst the very young children and old people.

The Indians of this district have been supplied this year with the usual amount of medicines. Through their proper use, much good was effected.

The Indians have been taught to observe sanitary measures. All those visited and otherwise coming under my notice were vaccinated, and those re-vaccinated upon whom a previous operation proved unsuccessful.

**Resources.**—The fur-catch has been very good. The salmon runs were heavy and in consequence the supply abundant.

**Improved Condition.**—The once overcrowded old villages on the Skeena River are left, almost entirely, to the old of the population. Great changes have taken place. New villages have sprung up in the most favoured parts of the respective reserves. The possession of separate holdings, with comfortable houses thereon, and enough land for all purposes, is making the Indians content and ambitious for higher aims. And as a result they will remain at home and vie with each other as to the best results, and will send their children to school regularly, and improve the prospect of their future in every respect. The women, formerly mere "beasts of burden," are now tidy housekeepers, able to cook, bake good bread, sew, knit and mend, being treated by their husbands with due consideration. It is pleasing to observe, on a Sunday, families coming to church well dressed, plainly conscious of their moral elevation. A general improvement in all the Indians and their surroundings, in comparison with former years, is especially commented on by people even after a short absence from here.

**Buildings.**—The Indians are also much advanced in handling tools of all descriptions, principally those for woodwork. In Mr. Edward C. Stephenson, of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, at Kis-ge-gas, the most northerly village on the Babine, and four miles above its confluence with the Skeena River, the Indians find a teacher and trade-instructor in carpentry, combined. During this year a splendid dwelling-house was built there by him with the Indians' hired help; a school is under way, and church to follow.

**Farming.**—It is only natural to expect that in due time attention will be paid to mixed farming. The only product raised so far, the potato, has of late been made more profitable by better planting and hoeing, and the crop this year was plentiful. Of the seeds sent by the department, the most prized are those of the Swede turnip; the outcome of that variety stands "cacheing" well every winter and keeps, for food, till late in spring.

**Stock.**—The Indians are also open to the conviction now that paying attention to raising cattle, in future, will be promoting their material prosperity to a substantial extent. Already I procured a lot of yearlings, a bull and some heifers, and they are on the way to the village of Kit-wan-ga.

**Making Lumber.**—All the Indians' spare time, in winter, is made use of in hauling fence material and logs, whipsawing the latter into lumber for their own purposes.

In adverting to the low statistical status as to advance at the end of 1893-94, on account of the many freight canoes, valued at from $80 to $140 each, having been abandoned, the steamer "Caledonia" taking their place on the Skeena River, I might say that these statistics have risen to a high mark up to the end of this year, and I beg leave to mention, they are not overestimated.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
*Indian Agent.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, 5th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896. List of Government property under my charge has already been forwarded.

SOOKE.

The widows of this small village have done all they could to support themselves and their children by taking crabs and other fish to the Victoria market, but when the weather is stormy this industry is at a standstill, and, having large families of young children, they require occasional relief.

CHE-ERN-O (BEECHER BAY.)

The same remark applies to the widows of this band. It will be remembered that the people in these two villages were the greatest sufferers by the disaster to the sealing schooner "Earle" last year. Only two able-bodied men were left in this village.

**Area of Reserve.**—Though the reserve is a large one—seven hundred and seventy-nine acres—very little of it can ever be cultivated, being most of it rock with here and there small patches of soil.

SONGHEES.

Very little change has taken place in this band during the year.

**Gardens.**—The garden crops proved an entire failure last year owing to the drought, and many are so disheartened that very few gardens are worked this season. Some few members, however, cultivate patches of land with relatives in the Saanich and Cowichan Reserves.

DISCOVERY ISLAND.

The members of this band, which is a branch of the Songhees, continue to cultivate fair gardens, and keep a number of sheep, but their principal means of livelihood is fishing for the Victoria market.

TSAU-OUT, EAST SAANICH.

**Religion and Education.**—This reserve has considerably improved during the year. The Roman Catholic Mission has built a neat church and school-room, which is well attended, and the devoted labours of the Rev. Father Vullinghs seem to be well appreciated by the Indians.

**Improvements.**—They have themselves made a fairly good road through the reserve, also constructed considerable fencing during the year.

NORTH AND SOUTH SAANICH.

**Crops.**—There was quite a shrinkage in the grain crops on these lands last year, owing to the very dry season, and this year, I fear, it will be worse, as there has been no rain for two months, and many fields will not be worth cutting. The crops of berries have also been light, but this is made up for in a measure by the higher prices received.

**Occupation.**—Many of these Indians work for white farmers in their neighbourhood, but the wages paid are not more than half what was formerly paid before they had to compete with Chinese labour.

COWICHAN.

**Vital Statistics.**—The seven bands residing in this valley show a decrease of eleven during the year; there has been no particular epidemic, but several old people died during the wet weather.

**Improvements.**—A large number of fruit trees have been planted, and a still larger number are on order.

**Crops.**—The grain and root crops were in many places an entire failure, one hard working Indian planted ten acres of wheat; but owing to the extreme dryness of the season, there was nothing to harvest. The hay crop on the low lands was, however, excellent and well harvested.

**Occupation.**—Most of these Indians still continue to go to the canneries of the Fraser River during the salmon season, but do not succeed in earning as much as formerly, some trusting to a supply for food from the canneries for winter use.

CHEMAINUS.

**Crops, Occupation.**—These bands had poor crops also, but in the spring the saw-mills, which had been closed for three years, were re-opened, and quite a number of Indians and half-breeds got steady employment.

PENELAKUT, VALDEZ AND GAGLIANO ISLANDS.

**Occupation.**—In these villages quite a boat-building industry is carried on. Some of the young men are very expert builders, and find a quick sale for their boats. The men here are also expert fishermen, taking large quantities of cod and halibut, much of which is eventually shipped east.

NANAIMO.

**Education.**—The day-school on this reserve has been open all the year, with fair attendance and good progress, under Mr. Galloway, who, I am sorry to say, left the school. The land these Indians cultivate is seven miles away, so when the families are there the number of pupils is less.

**Crops.**—A large amount of grain was put in, and the ground being always moist, crops are better in a dry season than in a wet one.

### Comox.

**Occupation.**—Nearly all of these Indians have been living away from the reserves, near the Union wharf, where the men get occasional work on the coal steamers. The Indians in the small villages on the coast live principally by obtaining the oil from the dogfish, for which they find ready sale. They all have gardens, and some now have small orchards.

**Crops and Stock.**—Last year this tribe grew nothing whatever, purchasing potatoes from the farmers, and having no stock. This spring one or two repaired some of their fences and proposed putting in some crop, and this will most likely become more general, as the Chinese are gradually taking their places at the wharf.

**Health.**—There has been very little sickness amongst them during the year. They appear to be a more hardy class than those living inland.

### Kuper Island Industrial-school.

The enlargement of these buildings was completed in July. They now accommodate fifty-two pupils. They have been very successfully carried on, and the pupils are a credit to their teachers—Mr. O. Gallant, Sister Mary Celestine and other Sisters. A good deal of clearing has been done on the land, and the crops look well.

**Songhees School.**—The school on the Songhees Reserve, taught by Sisters of St. Ann, has been well attended, every child of school age being regular when in the village.

**Somenos School.**—During the year a Methodist day-school was opened by Rev. Mr. Spencer in an Indian house in the Somenos village. The children are only small, but appear bright and apt to learn.

**Shooting in Close Season.**—The Indians appreciate the change in the Provincial Game Act by which they are now allowed to shoot game for their own use at any season.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition of the agency as a whole has been good, and more care is taken in this matter than formerly.

I have, &c.,

W. H. LOMAS,
*Indian Agent.*

British Columbia,
Fraser River Agency,
New Westminster, 3rd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

A list of Government property in my charge was forwarded to the department on the 30th June ultimo.

**Vital Statistics.**—There is a decrease of eight hundred and forty-seven in census returns this year compared with last year. This is owing to the fact that I have been

able to obtain an accurate census, and is not caused to any extent by either death or emigration. There has been one hundred and ninety-eight deaths and one hundred and eighty-four births during the year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians throughout this agency on the whole has been good, and no contagious disease of any kind has made its appearance among them. During the months of March and April last, I got all the Indians on their respective reserves to clean up and burn all refuse matter that had accumulated during the past winter, and put their premises in a clean and healthy condition. I also vaccinated all those whom I found had not been previously vaccinated.

**Occupation.**—The Indians residing at Homalko, Klahoose, Sliammon and Sechelt follow hand-logging chiefly for their living the greater part of the year, and earn good wages. They also come to the canneries to fish during the fishing season. The Skawamish and all those Indians at Burrard Inlet also follow hand-logging. Many of them also find employment in fishing for the Vancouver market. Nearly all the fresh fish used in the city is caught by Indians. Many of the young men find employment loading ships with lumber at the saw-mills in Vancouver and vicinity. The Indians residing at Musqueam, Tche-wassan, Langley, Matsqui, Sumass, Chilliwack, Scowlitz, Cheam, Popcum, Squatits, Ohamil, Skaw-ah-looks, Hope, Skweahm, Chehalis and Pemberton Meadows all do more or less of mixed farming, and are making satisfactory progress. Very little dairying has hitherto been carried on by any of these Indians, they preferring to let the calves run with the cows. Johnny Leon, the chief of Chehalis, milked five cows during the past year and made excellent butter, which he readily disposed of to the dairy shops in the neighbourhood at a good price. James, an Indian residing on Scowlitz Reserve, milked nine cows during the past year; he also made butter, which he disposed of to the dairy shops in the vicinity at a good price. These two Indians are setting a good example to all the Indians in their neighbourhood. At Chilliwack two Indians deserve special mention, viz., Billy, chief of Skulkayu, and Joe, chief of Kwan-kwan-apilt: each of these men has about thirty-five acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and raises as good crops and takes as good care of them as his white neighbours do. Their example is doing a great amount of good to other Indians who are less energetic. The Hope Indians are also doing a great deal in the way of cultivation, and are making good progress. Great credit is due to Chief Pierre for the good example which he sets before the others. He has about thirty-five acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. When he was paid off at the cannery in September, 1895, he deposited the sum of two hundred dollars in the savings bank here. This year he deposited the sum of one hundred dollars, so that he has now the sum of three hundred dollars to his credit in the bank.

**Religion.**—Of the Indians in this agency two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two are Roman Catholics, eighty-six are Episcopalians, one hundred and fifty-one are Methodists and one hundred and eighty-two are pagans. Those of them belonging to the several denominations mentioned, attend very strictly to their religious duties, and are really very good people. On each reserve they have a church, and on some reserves where the denominations are mixed, each denomination has its own church.

**Education.**—There are three schools in this agency,—one conducted under the management of the Roman Catholic Church at St. Mary's Mission, one conducted under the management of the Episcopal Church, at Yale, and one under the Methodist Church at Chilliwack. The children in each of these schools are making satisfactory progress and a marked improvement is noticeable on each periodical visit which I make to the schools. Too much praise cannot be given to those in charge of those schools, for the pains they are taking with the pupils and the care which they bestow upon them. There are five hundred and eighty-nine children of school age in this agency, and many of those who are not attending school are most anxious to go, but there is not accommodation for them. Their parents are very particular about sending their children to any school conducted by a religious denomination other than that to which they themselves belong.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I am happy to state that the Indians of this agency are as a rule a temperate and moral people. Some of the young men on coming to the cities occasionally get some liquor, but on the whole there is very little reason to complain of them in this respect.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
*Indian Agent.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, 20th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Indians belonging to this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary conditions of the reserves continue to improve. During the winter and spring there was a great deal of suffering from colds, la grippe and a large number of cases of erysipelas. This last disease was confined to the Skichistan and Kamloops Bands. The fatalities on these accounts were very small, the births having again slightly exceeded the deaths in number.

**Crops.**—The harvest returns, as a whole, were fair, but the price obtained by the Indians for their surplus products was not as good as in former years.

**Fur Trade.**—In many places the fur-catch was far below the average, which is caused by the settlement of the country, and the day is not far distant when the Indians will have to give up hunting as a means of livelihood.

**Occupation.**—Along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Kamloops, many of the Indians found employment with the railroad company. At Spuzzum and North Bend some twenty-five or thirty have been steadily employed during the year at $1.50 per day, working in different capacities for mining companies. The bands living between North Bend and Deadman's Creek have been progressing slowly. The influx of white settlers through this section being small, the Indians are left very much to themselves.

**Irrigation.**—The Deadman's Creek Band built a dam across one of the branches of the creek, about a mile above the village. They have thereby raised the water some five or six feet, so that it now flows through an old ditch, which gives them an abundance of water to irrigate their gardens, where the crops a year ago were a total failure.

**The Kamloops Band** continues to progress. These Indians have not increased the acreage under cultivation this year, but have paid more attention to the working of their old land. Some of their gardens are kept in very good order, and their crops look excellent.

**The Indians of the North Thompson Band** are, I may say, making more apparent progress than any other. They have built over a mile of log fencing, and are clearing a large piece of ground, which they will be able to cultivate in another year. They have also planted out some fruit trees.

**The Halalt and Haltkum Bands (Shuswap Lake)** progress slowly in their agricultural undertakings, which is largely due to the want of water for irrigating. On this account they are seldom able to get more than half a crop off their lands.

**The Indians of the Kualt or Little Shuswap Lake Band** on account of the high water of two years ago, which undermined a number of their houses, have removed the village from the end of the Little Lake to higher and more suitable ground a half mile up the Little River, as it is called, which connects the large and small Shuswap Lakes. They are clearing some of the best land, which was heavily timbered. This will be a great benefit to them, as they have had but little cultivable land.

**The Spallumcheen Band** had a very good crop of wheat last year, which was largely due to some of the white settlers, who gave the Indians some assistance in the shape of seed, &c., with a little advice which gave good results.

**The Okanagan Indians,** as a whole, had good crops for the acreage and seed planted. For a year or two past, their crops were poor, and many had no seed nor the means to buy for a large acreage. This was especially the case with the N-kam-aplix Band, but with the past crop and the prospects of another good crop this year, they will be in a different position before long.

**The Nicola Bands** continue to progress. They have had the usual amount of freighting to do at seasons when they do not require to work their lands, which is a great assistance in giving them some ready money to buy seeds and necessaries.

**Kamloops Industrial-school.**—The pupils in this school are making rapid strides, They have, during the past year, completed their carpenter shop, where there is room for from six to eight boys to work. They have turned out some very creditable work, many of the boys showing considerable mechanical ability. There has also been a shoe shop added, where five or six boys work. They have been making all the shoes required for the pupils, as well as the repairs. They had an excellent crop in their garden, though they are still short of water for irrigating, but the reverend principal hopes by another year to have a much larger ditch, which will give ample supply.

**Lytton Hospital.**—The Sisters in this hospital continue their good work amongst the Indians. A number of cases, which were admitted to the institution and successfully treated, would have been fatal without the good nursing thus procured, which, of course, they could not have obtained in their own homes.

I have, &c.,

WENTWORTH F. WOOD,
*Indian Agent.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, 22nd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended the 30th June. I also inclose herewith my tabular statement as required by the department, an inventory of the Government property having already been forwarded.

**Agency.**—What is known as the Kootenay Indian Agency, comprises the following bands, viz.: the St. Mary's, the Columbia Lake, the Tobacco Plains and the Lower Kootenays or Flatbows, and the Shuswaps or Kinbaskets.

**St. Mary's** or principal band is located on the St. Mary's Reserve, between the Kootenay and St. Mary's River. The land lying along the Kootenay River is where the Indians have their little farms, and cut hay for their cattle. The bench or bunch grass lands is used for grazing. They cultivate about seventy acres and raise wheat,

oats and potatoes. The crops are very uncertain owing to want of a proper system of irrigation, and the soil being sandy, it dries out quickly.

**Occupation.**—A good many of the Indians of this reserve follow packing and herding and make a fairly good living, and in the fall and winter a few go hunting and trapping.

**Improvements.**—During the past year a good deal of work has been done on the reserve in the way of fencing and putting up some sheds for their cattle and breaking up new land.

**Columbia Lake Band.**—These Indians live on a reserve on the head-waters of the Columbia River. Their mode of living is principally by farming and stock-raising. This is one of the best reserves in the agency. The soil, although sandy, is very productive and is easily irrigated, which ensures good crops. They raise good grain and potatoes. Their farms are well fenced, and they are gradually extending them from time to time. During the past year their progress has been very satisfactory.

**Tobacco Plains Band.**—The Indians of this band live on the reserve near the Manitoba boundary.

**Resources.**—The land on this reserve is grazing and farming, with scattered timber over it. There is no swamp or hay land, hence the Indians are obliged to cut most of their grain crop for hay for winter feeding.

**Occupation.**—They live mostly by trapping and fishing, and occasionally sell grain to buy food. They pack to the nearest market, Fort Steele, a distance of sixty-five miles. They live mostly at their little village on the reserve.

**Religion.**—About two years ago they built themselves a little church out of logs, which th y finished very neatly and where service is held every Sunday by the chief. During the past year new fencing was put up and some new houses and sheds erected.

**Lower Kootenay Band.**—These Indians live in West Kootenay on a reserve about six miles north of the Idaho boundary on the east side of the Kootenay River.

**Resources.**—The land is mostly swampy, with a little timber and bench land.

**Occupation.**—The Indians put in and cultivate some gardens along the high land on the river, and raise potatoes and vegetables. A few have some cattle, but they depend mostly for a living on hunting, trapping and fishing, packing to the mines, and during the summer they pick wild fruit and berries, in which the country abounds, and sell them in the mining towns around the Kootenay Lake. Just opposite the reserve extensive reclamation works are being carried on and many of the Indians are employed by the company, at fair wages, weeding, hoeing and haying.

**The Shuswap Band** is a branch or family of the Shuswap tribe from Kamloops who settled at the Columbia Lakes about forty years ago under "Kinbasket." The Shuswap Reserve is the most northerly in the agency and certainly the best for agricultural purposes. The Indians follow stock-raising, farming and trapping for a living. They are making good progress in farming. Their holdings are well fenced and their houses are neatly and cleanly kept. They have several good irrigating ditches running through their reserve. Recently they have improved their stock by getting in some good horses. They raise oats principally, which find a ready sale at Fort Steele or Golden, they have a frame church on the reserve, built by subscriptions amongst themselves. They are progressive and industrious and are self-supporting.

**Vital Statistics.**—I regret to say that the census return shows a decrease in three bands. A good many old Indians died during the past winter, and a number of the younger ones from consumption. The St. Mary's Band showed the largest decrease.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There has been a good deal of sickness during the past year, and medical relief had to be given to a greater number than heretofore. During the time that the Indians are in camp at St. Eugene Village every care is taken to see that the place is kept clean, the chiefs and headmen are instructed to have the dwellings swept out and the streets free from refuse, and to have it removed and burned. Vaccination is also attended to and every precaution taken to isolate a suspected case of any infectious disease.

**Buildings, &c.**—The Indians of this agency are gradually putting up better dwellings and very great care is taken of both their own farming implements and those given them by the department, which are housed or put under sheds for the winter.

**Kootenay Industrial-school.**—The past year has been one of progress and this very useful institution continues to do good work under the care of the Rev. Principal Coccola, and the Rev. Sisters of Charity. There are at present at the school fifty-five pupils, whose moral and religious training is carefully looked after. For the first time in the history of the school, there are now attending it children from all the bands in the agency. The pupils speak English and most of them very correctly. The girls have been instructed in house-work, cooking, baking, laundry and dairy-work, mending and making clothes ; and their school-work is carefully looked after.

Besides the ordinary school-work, the boys have been taught carpentry, shoe-making, farming, gardening and care of stock. All the boots and shoes used at the school were made by the pupils under the trades instructor.

The educational work is under the care of the Reverend Sisters Bertha and Jacob, both trained teachers who understand the modern methods of instruction. The school is well equipped with globes, maps, blackboards, &c , and a good supply of text books is always on hand. Discipline and order are well maintained, and such a thing as insubordination is unknown. The parents visit the school from time to time, and appear to take a great interest in the progress of their children.

**Religion.**—All the Indians of the agency belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They are very attentive to their religious duties and assemble regularly at St. Eugene's Mission for instruction.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I am pleased to be able to bear testimony to the temperate habits of the several bands. Intemperance and immorality are almost unknown, which is in a great measure due to admirable Christian work done amongst them by the Reverend Fathers of the Oblate Order.

**General Remarks.**—In conclusion I may say that excellent work has been done at the industrial-school by the Rev. Sisters of Mercy. One and all have been painstaking, zealous and efficient in the discharge of their several duties, and the work done by them will, I am sure, have an influence for good in helping to build up the character of the pupils and those with whom they may associate or live amongst after leaving this admirably-managed institution.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
*Indian Agent.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
CAPE MUDGE, 3rd August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge to the 30th June, 1896.

**Agency.**—This agency is known as the Kwawkewlth Agency, and contains fourteen Indian bands, who occupy villages at different points between Cape Mudge and Smith's Sound, and also on the west coast of Vancouver Island. To reach all the villages a distance of quite one thousand miles has to be traversed by water, and to inspect each reserve some four hundred miles must be added to this.

**Tribe or Nation.**—All of these Indians belong to what is known as the Kwawkewlth nation, with the exception of three bands, one at Cape Mudge, one at Salmon River, and one at Green Point, Thurlow Island, who are known as Liewkwiltahs, who till recently had no intercourse at all with the other bands, though speaking the same language.

**Area.**—These bands of Indians have about seventeen thousand acres of land allotted to them, a great part of which is unfit for cultivation.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are about one thousand seven hundred Indians—men, women and children—in this agency, but it is almost impossible to obtain an accurate census unless one were intimately acquainted with each individual, which, under present circumstances, is impossible, as each Indian possesses several names, and often changes his place of abode in the village. None of these Indians emigrate, though some few remain in the towns for several years without returning to their homes, nor is there any immigration. There has been a steady decrease for the last ten years, owing to their immoral habits.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians generally has been good, there having been no epidemic amongst them. Scrofula is the disease they suffer most from, and is often the cause of death amongst them. It is a most difficult matter to induce them to keep their houses and premises clean, though a great number of the younger members, both young men and women, are very clean in their persons. The elder people are very averse to vaccination, as it so often produces serious ulcers on their arms, which are a long time in getting well; but almost all have been vaccinated during the last seven years.

**Occupation.**—The Indians depend chiefly on fishing for a living, but a good many are hunters. During the summer months they nearly all go to the canneries, where generally they earn good wages; but this depends entirely on the run of salmon. A small trade is done in basket-making and in weaving mats from the cedar bark, and some few act as guides and canoe-men to tourists and other men prospecting for timber or minerals. No farming is at present done by these Indians, though in two bands a few cattle are kept, which, however, have to seek their own living in winter as well as summer.

**Buildings.**—The buildings as a rule are very poor, though there are a few small houses of lumber in each village, fairly well built and often neatly kept. There are no farming implements among them of any kind.

**Education.**—There are about two hundred children of an age to attend school. There are three Indian day-schools, one industrial-school and one home for girls. There is only one teacher in each school, and these have all received a fairly good education, and in two or three cases a really good education. Reading, writing, geography and arithmetic are taught and religious instruction given, the books used being the same as those in the public schools. In the industrial-school carpentering is taught as well, and in the girls' home sewing and cooking. There are no girls at present in the industrial-school. Discipline is good in all the schools. The progress of the pupils in the industrial and day-schools at Alert Bay has been very good, owing, no doubt, to the regular attendance, but in the other day-schools the progress is not so marked, and here the attendance is more irregular. The schools are all well equipped with desks, forms and school material. Very few of the parents, however, take any interest whatever in the education of their children, not nearly as much as the children do themselves.

**Religion.**—Most of the Indians in this agency belong nominally to the Church of England; a few are Methodists and a few Roman Catholics. There are five buildings used for divine service, but very little interest is shown in religious matters.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Indians as a rule are indolent, though they will work well for a short time when they have a motive. They are generally law-abiding when liquor is kept from them. These Indians so far have never attempted to save anything except in one case, and this Indian has about $400 in the Government savings bank. Their customs hitherto have obliged them to dispense their property when a certain amount has been accumulated, and they are hopelessly in debt one to the other.

Only three Indians have had the courage to give up the old customs and leave their people, and they have built neat cottages on the industrial-school reserve at Alert Bay, have married their wives, and work steadily in the saw-mill or at any employment they can get.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There is certainly not nearly as much intemperance among these Indians as formerly. No doubt the difficulty of obtaining liquor, owing to the strict enforcement of the law, has something to do with this, though many see the evils it has brought upon them in the way of sickness and death. I am also glad to say that undoubtedly not nearly as many women now visit the cities for immoral purposes.

**General Remarks.**—I may here mention that, owing to the great extent of the agency and the difficulty of visiting all the different bands, which are so scattered, many of them moving away altogether during the summer months from their permanent homes, and also to the fact that they have so little land fit for cultivation, much improvement cannot be looked for among these Indians until the children, who are being more or less educated, grow up and take the place of the present generation. These children, who have been in the industrial-school and girls' home, have undoubtedly already some influence for good, and it is in the education of the children in industrial and boarding-schools that greater effort should be made, which would bring about a more general improvement in the people; at the same time other industries should be encouraged as far as possible among the older members.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
*Indian Agent.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, 3rd August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Vital Statistics.**—In this agency there are five nations of Indians speaking different languages and forming twenty-four bands as follows: the Haida nation of three bands, numbering five hundred and ninety-eight; the Nishgar nation of seven bands, numbering seven hundred and eighty-two; the Tsimpsean nation of six bands, numbering one thousand three hundred and sixty-four; the Oweekayno nation of five bands, numbering nine hundred and ten; and the Tallion nation of three bands, numbering three hundred and forty, making a total population of three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four. I have this year ceased to count in this agency a small band of about forty-four Indians living at Smith's Inlet, upon understanding that they rightfully belong to and have been counted in the Kwawkewlth Agency.

During the year seven of the Haida Indians emigrated to Alaska to join their relatives settled in that country.

There has been during the year an increase of twenty births over deaths throughout the agency.

**Area of Reserves.**—The total area of land reserved for the Indians of this agency is approximately one hundred and forty-nine thousand, three hundred and forty-seven acres, which was selected from the best available land, but is generally of small value.

**Occupation.**—These Indians can never depend upon agricultural pursuits for a food supply. The principal source of supply must be fishing and hunting. Many of the

Indians, however, cultivate a small patch of land for raising potatoes, vegetables, berries, &c., for which they require only the lightest and cheapest agricultural implements. These people are not stock-raisers, as their lands are mostly unsuitable for stock-raising. Even at the Indian settlements up the large rivers where cattle and sheep might thrive they find stock-raising too much trouble and expense; hence they depend upon their natural sources of supply—fishing and hunting.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of the Indian population is good. We have had no epidemic disease for a few years past, and the principal cause of deaths, other than that of old age, is consumption (which is prevalent) and the remains of scrofulous diseases inherited by many of the younger generations. Through the assistance of the Indian councils and chiefs, and the influence of missionaries and others, the Indians generally have learned to keep their houses and premises clean, and try to attend to sanitary requirements.

**Buildings.**—Many new and improved dwelling-houses have been built by the Indians during the year to the value of eight thousand dollars, together with improvements to old houses to the value of seven hundred dollars.

**Education.**—The education of these Indians is well attended to by the Government industrial and boarding-schools and the twenty day-schools taught by Episcopal and Methodist missionaries. Most of these schools are partly supported by the Indian Department, which also supplies text books and school material. The pupils are progressing very well, and are taught to speak, read and write in English. A potent source of Indian education here is their contact with white people at the missions, stores, mills and salmon canneries, where even the pagan Indians gain an education in general knowledge of men and things, and especially of trade and business principles. There are about six hundred Indian children of school age, who usually attend school for most of the year.

**Religion.**—There are eighteen well-built and commodious churches at the permanent Indian villages, and nine comfortable, smaller churches at salmon canneries for the use of the Indians working there during June, July and part of August of each year. A certain number of the missionaries are detailed every summer to the canneries for the purpose of teaching the children in day-school and keeping the Indians up to their religious duties.

**Characteristics.**—These Indians, as a rule, are industrious in respect to all of their old-time employments, and also at any new interesting kind of labour, such as steamboat work, cannery work, saw-mill work or building, but if they are placed at agricultural labour or clearing land, they quickly become indolent and abandon the work. Fully thirty per cent of Indians are quite industrious, forty per cent fairly industrious in their own way, and about twenty per cent may be classed as indolent.

**Progress.**—There are many instances of Indians, in bands where the "potlatch" has been given up, increasing in wealth and substance, and quite a large number have made deposits of money with reliable people for safe-keeping and deposits in the savings bank.

**Morality.**—The moral standing of some pagan bands is very low, but many Indians of the civilized bands will compare very well with the people of many European nations. Their sense of moral propriety has risen greatly within the last ten years.

**Temperance.**—As a rule Indians are temperate in the use of everything excepting intoxicating drinks, of which the majority will make immoderate use whenever opportunity offers. However, there are large numbers who are now total abstainers and resolutely refuse to drink an intoxicant. There has been comparatively little drunkenness amongst our northern Indians this year.

**General Remarks.**—The Government industrial-school at Metlakahtla and other industrial and boarding-schools for Indian children are doing good work in training and educating both sexes. The department steamer "Vigilant" is kept in good order and has been very serviceable to me in travelling through this extensive agency.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
*Indian Agent.*

British Columbia,
West Coast Agency,
Alberni, 20th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th of June, with tabular statement and list of Government property.

**Agency.**—The West Coast Agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

**Reserves.**—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres. There are two large reserves in Barclay Sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahts, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, belonging to the Oiahts, containing one thousand seven hundred acres. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two hundred to two hundred and fifty acres. These tribes all speak the same language with dialectic differences, and have been called the Aht nation.

### Alberni Reserves.

**Location and Area.**—The main village of the Tseshaht tribe is situated in the lower corner of No. 1 Reserve, on the west bank of the Somass River. This reserve contains one thousand and thirty acres, the greater part of which is good land, but with considerable timber on it. In the south-west corner is a lake about eighty acres in extent, round which wild hay is cut. The main village of the Opitchesaht tribe, Ah-ahs-win-iss, is situated on the east bank of the Somass River, a quarter of a mile from the town of Alberni, the main road running along the bank of the river in front of the village, and consists of ninety-six acres.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Tseshaht tribe numbers one hundred and fifty, consisting of forty men, forty-eight women and sixty-two children and young people. There have been thirteen deaths in this band during the last year, eight adults and five children, ten of which were from consumption. There were seven births. The Opitchesaht tribe number sixty-one, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-four women and nineteen children, with five deaths and three births, making a decrease of six in one tribe and three in the other.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—In the month of September there was an epidemic of chicken-pox among these bands, which also attacked the pupils at the girls' home. I attended to the sick myself, and there were no deaths from this cause; of the eighteen for the past year at Alberni thirteen were from tubercular diseases. All the Alberni Indians have been vaccinated except the infants. Sanitary precautions are enforced as much as possible, the Indians being supplied with disinfectants when necessary, and houses and premises are generally kept clean.

**Occupation.**—The Alberni Indians, except a few old men, all seal, and were the first sealers on the coast, the best sealing grounds being formerly off Barclay Sound, and these Indians the most proficient with the spear. They move down to the islands in Barclay Sound early in the spring, where the men seal on fine days and fish, the women gathering in a plentiful harvest of shell fish, herrings and herring spawn. Since gold prospectors have been at work at Alberni, these Indians get some employment in carrying men by canoe up and down the canal and about Barclay Sound. They own twenty horses, which

are principally used for riding and driving, and six spring wagons; they get some work for horses in hiring them out, and packing goods to the mines. Four Nahwaik of the Tseshaht tribe own five of these horses and do some ploughing, raising feed for their horses, and vegetables and small fruits for themselves and families; but the women do most of the gardening work. There are several hundred fruit trees planted out, some eighty trees bearing fruit on the Opitchesaht Reserve. The men get occasional work at various sorts of labour from the settlers, and some of the women get employment at washing, and picking potatoes in the season. Some of the men hunt in the winter season, supplying themselves with deer meat, and trap and shoot a few fur-bearing animals.

### Reserves of other Tribes.

**Elh-la-teese Reserve,** at the head of Howchuklesit Harbour, Alberni Canal, four hundred acres in extent, belongs to the Howchuklisaht tribe; population, forty-two, consisting of seventeen men, sixteen women, and nine children.

**Ah-adyooas Reserve,** Diana Island, Eastern Channel, Barclay Sound, eighty-five acres in extent; Oiaht tribe; population, one hundred and ninety-three: sixty-eight men, seventy-five women, and fifty children.

**Mah-co-ah Reserve,** Village Passage, Barclay Sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres in extent; Toquaht tribe; population, twenty-two: nine men, seventeen women, and six children.

**It-tat-so Reserve,** Ucluelet Arm, one hundred and sixty-two acres in extent; Ewlh-u-ilh-laht tribe; population, one hundred and seventy-six: sixty-one men, sixty-two women, and fifty-three children.

**Opitsat Reserve,** Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres in extent; Clayoquaht tribe; population, two hundred and sixty-six: eighty-nine men, one hundred and four women, and seventy-three children.

**Yahksis Reserve,** Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and three acres in extent; Kelsmaht tribe; population, eighty-one: twenty-nine men, thirty-two women and twenty-two children.

**Mahktosis Reserve,** Matilda Creek, Clayoquot Sound, two hundred and fifty acres in extent; Ahousaht tribe; population, two hundred and seventy: eighty-eight men, one hundred and one women and eighty-one children.

**Heshque Reserve,** Heshquiat Harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres in extent; Heshquiaht tribe; population, one hundred and twenty-five: sixty-two men, sixty-three women and seventy children

**Yuquot Reserve,** Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, two hundred and ten acres in extent; Moo-a-chaht tribe; population, two hundred and four: eighty-three men, eighty-one women and forty children,

**Cheshish Reserve,** Back of Bligh Island, Nootka Sound, twenty-nine acres in extent; Matchetlaht tribe; population, sixty-five: twenty-six men, twenty-six women and thirteen children.

**Nuchatl Reserve,** Esperanza Inlet, sixteen acres in extent; Noochahtlaht tribe; population, ninety: thirty-six men, thirty-seven women and seventeen children.

**Oke Reserve,** Esperanza Inlet, thirty-two acres in extent; Ehattisaht tribe; population, one hundred and twenty-six: forty-four men, forty-six women and thirty-six children.

**Acteese Reserve,** Barrier Islands, Kyuquot Mission Island, seventy-five acres in extent and Village Island, one hundred and eighteen acres; Kyukaht tribe; population, four hundred and eighteen: one hundred and seventy-one men, one hundred and seventy-one women and seventy-six children.

**A-co-us Reserve,** Battle Bay, Ou-ou-kiush Inlet, one hundred acres in extent; Chaicclesaht tribe; population, one hundred and nineteen: forty-three men, forty-three women and thirty-three children.

**Pacheena Reserve,** Port San Juan, one hundred and fifty-three acres in extent; Pachemaht tribe; population, eighty: twenty-six men, thirty women and thirty-three children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages on the coast at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait, viz.:

**Tsooquahua,** two hundred and thirty-five acres in extent; population, thirty-two: twelve men, twelve women and eight children.

**Wyah,** one hundred and thirty-two acres in extent; population, sixty-nine: twenty-six men, twenty-seven women and sixteen children.

**Cloo-oose,** two hundred and forty-eight acres in extent; population, forty-one: fifteen men, fourteen women and twelve children.

**Carmanah,** one hundred and fifty-eight acres in extent; population, seventeen men, seventeen women and fourteen children.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Indians of this agency number two thousand seven hundred and fifty: nine hundred and eighty men, one thousand and thirty-two women and seven hundred and thirty-eight children, and are slowly decreasing in number. Except on the occasion of marriage with other tribes, these Indians almost invariably stay on their own land.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—A mild form of la grippe was the only epidemic along the coast; scrofula and consumption with some cases of syphilis are the most fatal diseases among them. There is an improvement with regard to the cleanliness of their houses and they are gradually getting into a better way of living. The practice of moving away from the reserves to the fishing stations at certain times of the year keeps the villages in fair sanitary condition.

**Occupation.**—The principal occupation of all the able-bodied men of these tribes is sealing. Some men make their living entirely by making canoes, which are chiefly sold at home, there being a great demand for sealing canoes since that industry became general, and canoes are double the value they were when I first came on the coast, as they soon wear out and are liable to be broken on board the schooners.

The dogfish-oil industry used to be of importance, but owing to the low price and limited market, very little is made at the present time. Some canoes of West Coast Indians go to the Fraser River salmon fisheries, but since the greater demand for Indian sealers, not nearly so many as formerly. There is a small cannery in operation in Clayoquot Sound which gives some employment to Indian women. A new cannery is also built in Nootka Sound which, if successful, will also give work to the Indians in that Sound. There are four sealing schooners owned by Nitinaht Indians: "The Patchealis," "Mountain Chief," "Amateur," and "Fisher Maid." Charlie Chipps, who owns the "Fisher Maid," has a small trading store at Port San Juan on the Pacheena Reserve; there is also a store on the Chaicclesaht Reserve managed by Indian Jim, who sells goods there for the store-keeper at Kyuquot, getting a percentage on the cash taken in. Several other small schooners used for sealing on the coast are owned by Indians. One, "The Qui-impta," was entirely built by Indian Jack at Ucluelet. The Indian catch of fur-seal for the months of May and June when the Indians alone have the privilege of sealing, amounted to fifteen hundred. These with the Behring Sea catch and schooner catch on the coast, with the furs got in all the tribes, such as bear, land-otter, beaver, marten, mink, racoon and an occasional sea-otter, average in value for the year one hundred dollars for each male over the age of sixteen. Deer are found on the islands and up the sounds, and a few elk at the heads of the inlets. The hair-seal is also hunted, being a favourite article of food; and a few small whales are harpooned or cast ashore during the year, whale blubber and oil being considered a great delicacy and being a marketable commodity among themselves. Halibut cut thin and dried in the sun is also an article for sale and barter. While fish is the staple article of food, the consumption of flour, sugar, canned goods and most other articles of food used by the white

man have largely increased among them of late years. There is no systematic farming, in fact, except at Alberni and in Barclay Sound they have little land suitable for it, and make so much easier a living in other ways. A few young fruit trees are planted out here and there, with small garden patches of potatoes and perhaps a few rows of carrots and turnips, generally on deserted village sites, the work being done by the women. The women employ their spare time in making cedar, rush and rag mats, many of the young women also make small baskets of various shapes and table mats which are very neatly worked in coloured grass on a cedar bark foundation. The women are all clever at making their own and their children's clothes, and many of them possess sewing machines, and knit socks.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There is a steady improvement in the aspect of the villages. These Indians are naturally clever at carpenter work and are giving up the practice of many families living in one large house, and neat frame buildings are built every year. The improvement is most marked at Alberni, Clayoquot, Heshquiat and Kyuquot, where they have fine villages. The Oiahts own a bull, two heifers and a horse; the Ucluelets a horse, two cows, three head of young stock; the Claoquahts two horses; the Ahousahts three horses, and the Heshquiahts three horses, five cows, one calf and three sheep. The Alberni Indians possess two ploughs.

**Education.**—There are about three hundred and forty children of school age in the agency in the eighteen tribes resident on twenty-one different reserves. There are seven schools in operation: four Presbyterian, one day and boarding-school connected with the Indian girls' home at Alberni, the school-room being a separate building adjacent to the Tseshaht Reserve. Miss Armstrong, formerly teaching at Fort Pelly Agency, holding a second-class New Brunswick certificate, has charge of the day-school.

The girls boarding at the home are taught all kinds of sewing and household work under the superintendence of Miss Johnston, the matron; and several of the boys have received some instruction in carpentry and music. The second school on Ittatso Reserve at Ucluelet is taught by Mr. Swartout, who holds a second-class Ontario certificate, and is also superintendent of the Presbyterian missions on the coast. The school-building was put up at the expense of the mission, and is situated between the two villages. The third school at Oiaht is taught by Mr. Eastman in a house on the reserve on Diana Island rented from an Indian. This school is not yet sanctioned by the department.

The fourth school is on the Mahktosis Ahousaht Reserve, in a house lent by an Indian. This school is taught by Mr. Russell, who holds a second-class professional certificate. Mr. Russell hopes to build a school-house and residence this summer.

The Methodist Church has a mission at Nitinaht on the Clo-oose Reserve, under the supervision of the Rev. W. Stone, who teaches school himself and holds an Ontario teacher's certificate. The school-house is a commodious building, erected at the expense of the department.

There are two Roman Catholic schools: one on the Opitsat Reserve, Clayoquot, taught by the Rev. Father Van Nevel, and the other on Mission Island, Kyuquot, taught by the Rev. Father Mulieman. These schools have not been regularly taught during the past year, but the teachers hope to have a good attendance for the coming year. All these schools are taught according to instructions received from the department. The schools at Aberni and Nitinaht are most thoroughly furnished, being supplied with patent desks and seats, &c. The others are sufficiently supplied with home-made desks and forms for the comfort of the pupils. Discipline and order are fairly maintained, and those pupils who attend regularly make rapid progress in the rudiments of education.

The children are docile and much may be done with them by kindness. Many of the parents are interested in the education of their children, and pay visits to the school-house when work is in progress, but the attendance of the children depends mainly on the personal influence of the teacher, and there is always this idea with the older Indians that the obligation is on their side for allowing their children to be taught as white men.

**Religion.**—Till within the last few years, all the missionary work and teaching on this coast had been done by the Roman Catholic priests, who have a church at Alberni, and churches and school-houses at Oiaht, Clayoquot, Ahousaht, Heshquiat, Nootka and Kyuquot. Nearly all the children and young men and women have been baptized by the priests, and all the tribes were visited periodically by them and received religious instruction. At the present time there are three missions in operation, with resident priests, at Heshquiat, Clayoquot and Kyuquot.

The Rev. Father Brabant, who has devoted his life to the Indians, and speaks the language like a native, was shot at Heshquiat, some twenty years ago, by the then young chief Mataquor, having his hand shattered and a charge of shot in the body. It was done out of revenge to the white man, during an epidemic of small-pox in that tribe, when the reverend father had been most active in looking after them, preventing the spread of the disease and burying the dead. Mataquor wandered away into the bush and perished miserably by himself; his bones were only found a few years ago at the back of the mission, identified by his gun and knife. His son Antoninus, an infant at that time, grew to be a lad of promise, whom Father Brabant took a great interest in, but he died of consumption a few years ago; a marble stone marks his resting place in the Heshquiaht burying ground. The Heshquiaht tribe are almost all Roman Catholics, and many of them show great faith in their religion. Father Brabant also spends some months in the year at Nootka, with the Mo-utch-aht tribe. The Clayoquot mission was without a resident priest for several years, but Father Van Nevel was well received on his arrival this year, and hopes to do a good work among the tribe.

At Kyuquot mission, which has never been without a resident priest, though school has not been successful, many attend church regularly, and many of the tribe are Christians. The Roman Catholic clergy have done much good among these tribes during the last twenty years in helping the agent and Government to maintain order and make them law-abiding, attending to the sick and destitute, inculcating morality, and fighting against their superstitions and vices, such as drinking and gambling, and teaching them to be independent and self-supporting. The churches and buildings also have all been put up without the aid of the department or help of the Indians.

In Barclay Sound missionary work is now carried on by the Presbyterians.

At Alberni, Indian services and Sunday-school are held in the school-house and at the Opitchesaht village, the pupils at the home and some of the Indians also attending service at the Presbyterian church. Services are also held on Sundays at the school-houses at Ucluelet, Oiaht and Ahousaht, Mr. Swartout also occasionally visiting the fishing stations in Barclay Sound when the Indians are away from the village.

The Rev. W. Stone, of the Methodist mission, uses the Nitinaht school-house for church on Sundays and also holds prayer meetings among the Indians. At the sealing season, when the whole tribe congregate at the Pacheena Reserve, Port San Juan, he follows them and teaches school and holds services at that place. While many of these Indians are indifferent to the teachings of religion and think their own way and belief the best, there is enough interest manifested to encourage missionary work among them, and they have no regular form of pagan worship and acknowledge the existence of a supreme being who dwells above.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—While these Indians are naturally industrious, I must say that many of the young men are careless and indolent, and if there are any old men attached to the family they do most of the work, such as cutting wood, fishing. Since the demand for Indian seal-hunters in Behring Sea, these Indians have earned much more money and have accumulated personal property, but they are not provident, and the majority of them spend all they earn, and many of them are in debt at the beginning of the sealing season. At the same time, if the sealing industry came to an end, though it would cause some hardship, there would be no fear of starvation while they had their canoes and the salt water.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I cannot report that the Indians in my agency are altogether temperate. Many of them, especially the young men, will drink liquor to excess when they can get it, and it is a source of immorality and waste of money, and the temptations are greatest in Victoria when they return from the sealing season and

are paid off. Neshquiaht is the only reserve where no drunkenness occurs. Liquor brought there is seized by the Indians themselves. At the same time I can report an improvement in respect to the consumption of liquor along the coast. Since the Rev. Mr. Stone has been stationed at Clo-oose very little liquor has been taken to Nitinaht. I may say the same at Ucluelet since Mr. Swartout has been there, and for the last year constables have been stationed at Clayoquot and Kyuquot by the Provincial Government, who have been of great use in breaking up the liquor traffic. At Alberni also, at the request of the young Chief Shewish and others of the tribe, I appointed two Indian special constables, one of whom, Seymour Gaelic, did good work in suppressing this evil, arresting a white man engaged in the business on the islands in Barclay Sound and bringing him to Alberni for trial.

While there are cases of immorality, especially where the reserves are in close proximity to the white settlements, the greater number of these Indians marry early, keep to their wives and are very fond of their children, and I think compare favourably with the other agencies on the island.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
*Indian Agent.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, 10th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

This agency embraces twenty-five different bands, situated on as many reserves.

**Alexandra Reserve.**—This reserve is situated on the Fraser River, about four hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians make a living by farming, fishing, hunting, trapping, and are also employed by white men as farm hands.

**Alkali Lake Reserve.**—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser River, three hundred miles from its mouth, and the band in point of numbers is the third largest in the agency. These Indians farm, raise cattle, hunt, fish, trap; and some of the men are employed as packers with white men. They are well supplied with hay meadows.

**Aneham Reserve.**—This reserve is situated at the extreme west of the agency, and the band is the largest. These Indians have a splendid reserve. They farm, raise cattle, hunt, fish and trap; and a number of the young men are employed as herders with the white men.

**Anderson Lake Reserve.**—This reserve is the limit of my agency to the south. The agricultural land of this reserve is not extensive, but of good quality, and the climate is excellent, so that everything in the way of fruit and vegetables grows in abundance. These Indians raise cattle; fish, farm, and also do considerable gold-mining, and last season they cut and sold $1,500 worth of saw-logs.

**Bridge River Reserve.**—This reserve is situated on the Fraser River, about five miles from the village of Lillooet. These Indians are very industrious and comfortably off. They farm, gold-mine, raise stock, and are also employed in various ways by white men.

**Canoe Creek Reserve.**—The land fit for cultivation on this reserve is small, and water for irrigating the same is very limited. The members of this band make a good living by stock-raising and other pursuits, and no help is ever asked for destitute members.

**Cayoosh Reserve, No. 1.**—The land on this reserve is poor, but on account of the excellent climate and plenty of water for irrigation, these Indians raise fair crops and are very seldom in need of assistance.

**Cayoosh Reserve, No. 2.**—This is about two miles from the last-mentioned reserve. The farming land is limited, and scarcity of water for irrigation purposes is the great drawback. However, these Indians manage to get along, as they gold-mine and some are employed as farm hands with white men.

**Clinton Reserve.**—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They cultivate all the available land, and are comfortably well off. In the winter season they supply the greater portion of the fuel used in the village of Clinton.

**Dog Creek Reserve.**—This reserve is well provided with land for the few Indians occupying it, viz., eleven. They cultivate the soil and raise sufficient for their wants.

**Fountain Reserve.**—In point of numbers the band occupying this reserve is the second largest in the agency. These Indians are very industrious and raise good crops of grain and vegetables.

**High Bar Reserve.**—This reserve contains some good land for cultivation, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating purposes it is almost useless, and the band can scarcely find enough water to irrigate the dozen acres cultivated. These Indians depend chiefly on the vegetables they raise, and, as they live on the banks of the Fraser River, they generally find plenty of salmon for winter consumption.

**Kenim Lake Reserve.**—This reserve is one of the most prosperous in my charge. The Indians raise good crops and have a number of cattle, and in winter and spring fish and trap very successfully.

**Lillooet Reserve, No. 1.**—The band occupying this reserve is industrious and well-behaved, and the men can find employment all the summer on farms and in gold mines.

**Lillooet Reserve, No. 2.**—This is only a small band—ten. These Indians have plenty of good land and raise enough for their wants.

**Pavilion Reserve.**—This reserve is situated in the centre of the farming district, and Indians find employment as farm hands. They cultivate a number of acres and raise good crops.

**Quesnelle Reserve.**—The Indians occupying this reserve do not take kindly to farming and would rather be employed at anything else than cultivating the soil. They make a living by hunting and fishing.

**Seaton Lake or Mission Reserve, No. 1.**—Very little farming is done by the Indians on this reserve owing to the poverty of the soil and the scarcity of water for irrigation. During the summer the men are employed as packers for miners.

**Seaton Lake or Enias Reserve, No. 2.**—This, I may say, is almost abandoned; only two people remain and they do not cultivate the soil; they live by hunting and fishing.

**Schloss Reserve, No. 5.**—The Indians on this reserve have some good land and raise sufficient for their wants. Some of the men are employed as guides to hunters and tourists.

**Neciat Reserve, No. 6.**—There is very little land fit for cultivation on this reserve. These Indians raise a few potatoes and pease, and make a living by trapping and fishing.

**Soda Creek Reserve.**—The Indians on this reserve farm and have a few cattle. They are industrious and manage to live without much assistance for their destitute.

**Stone Reserve.**—The land on this reserve is of good quality, and as a rule good crops are raised by these Indians. They also devote a good portion of their time to hunting and fishing.

**Toosey Reserve.**—This reserve is well supplied with good land, but water for irrigating purposes is scarce. At my last visit there a Chinaman was employed in constructing a ditch for carrying water which, when completed, will be sufficient for the wants of this band.

### Williams Lake Reserve.

**Resources.**—The Indians on this reserve are in good circumstances, and besides raising good crops have quite a number of cattle.

**Area.**—This reserve contains seventy-four thousand and sixty-five acres.

**Occupation.**—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and are employed as farm hands, packers, guides, &c.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians on the various reserves in this agency belong either to the Shuswap or Chilcoten tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this agency is one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of nine hundred and twenty-seven men and nine hundred and seventy-two women, being an increase of twenty-one compared with last year. During the year there were ninety-three births and seventy-two deaths.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The majority of the causes of death were from pneumonia, la grippe, and a couple of cases from whooping cough. This disease did not extend beyond the Fountain and Pavilion Reserves.

**Buildings.**—The buildings at most of the reserves are of a substantial nature, made of hewn timber.

**Farming Implements.**—Each reserve is well supplied with farming implements.

**Education.**—The only school in this agency is the Williams Lake Industrial-school, at which fifty scholars attend, who are making rapid progress. There are about one hundred and fifty children of an age to attend school. The discipline and order are good. The parents of the children attending school take great interest in their progress.

**Religion.**—With the exception of thirty-seven, who are of the Church of England faith, the remainder are Roman Catholics. There is a church on nearly all the reserves, and the Indians manifest great interest in religion. At four of the reserves they have churches which cost about two thousand dollars each.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—As a rule these Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The younger generation are more inclined to intemperance, but, on the whole, I think this is decreasing, owing to the strict enforcement of the Indian Act for such offences.

**General Remarks.**—I regret to state that at a dozen of the reserves early frost destroyed the greater portion of the grain and root crops, which necessitated relief being given to quite a number of destitute Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 21st October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting to the department my nineteenth annual report of inspection of the different Indian agencies within this superintendency, I would respectfully state for your information that their condition is reasonably satisfactory, considering the numerous complications which are frequently involved in their management.

**General Observations.**—The Indian agents, medical officers and other officials are generally discharging in a commendable manner the various responsible duties incumbent upon them in connection with their respective positions. The payments of annuities are accurately made to those entitled thereto, in accordance with the stipulations of the several treaties, and so carefully is this important matter attended to that seldom is any irregularity ever discovered in the pay-sheets.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary regulations in reference to cleanliness on the different reserves are strenuously enforced, and in many instances, especially around dwelling-houses, scrupulously observed. Liberal supplies of medicines are kept at dispensaries established in central localities for the convenience of those afflicted with various diseases, of which consumption, scrofula and syphilis are the most prevalent and fatal. Measles, scarlatina, variola and other eruptive fevers are invariably attended with considerable mortality, but under the judicious treatment of those experienced physicians appointed to prescribe for them the malignity of these diseases is greatly diminished, and the condition of patients frequently ameliorated.

**Destitute Indians.**—On each reserve a limited quantity of provisions is regularly distributed, as occasion may require, to the old, infirm and destitute, who are incapable of providing for themselves, and consequently, under ordinary circumstances, no serious destitution of these unfortunate classes of Indians is to be apprehended.

**Occupation.**—The different occupations by which the Indians of this superintendency obtain their livelihood are farming, hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering berries, digging seneca, working on steamboats, in saw-mills, at the fisheries, as voyageurs, making railway ties, cutting saw-logs and cordwood.

**Farming Operations.**—In consequence of the unusually cold, wet weather experienced last season, sowing and planting were unavoidably late, and therefore the quantity of cereals harvested was below the average of previous years; but this deficiency was somewhat compensated by the increased quantity of roots and vegetables grown.

**Stock.**—Owing to the luxuriant pasturage abounding on the reserves, and the comparative absence of flies last summer, the cattle everywhere are in excellent condition, and their numbers are gradually increasing.

**Buildings and Farm Implements.**—Great improvement in buildings is noticeable. Better and more commodious dwelling-houses and stables are constructed, and greater care is taken of stock. Although the Indians have repeatedly been requested to gather all their farming implements, and have them properly stored away in winter, yet it often happens that these articles are left scattered about their premises. The attention of the agents has, however, been called to this gross negligence, and they have been instructed to have this matter strictly attended to hereafter.

**Education.**—There are fifty-one day-schools, three boarding-schools and two industrial-schools in operation within this superintendency, having an attendance of one thousand six hundred and ninety-one children. Of these day-schools thirty-two are

under the patronage of the Episcopalians, thirteen are under the Roman Catholics and six under the Methodists. These schools are conducted by fifty-one teachers, of whom several are graduates of universities, a number hold provincial certificates, and the majority of the others are missionary licentiates. The course of studies taught is similar to the instruction given in the provincial schools. All the Indian schools have been furnished with either patent seats and desks, or hand-made ones, stoves, blackboards, maps, globes, reading and other books.

The order and discipline of pupils depend altogether upon the controlling influence of the teachers in charge. It is easy to govern children if an interest in their studies is awakened within them, but this cannot be accomplished without making their lessons attractive and intelligible to them by practical illustrations, and wherever the teachers adopt this method of imparting instruction their schools are orderly and progressive, and the parents are usually interested in the education of their children, and knowledge is disseminated among them; whereas, on the contrary, when their understanding is not enlightened by copious illustrations, corporal punishment is resorted to invariably to enforce obedience, and the children and their parents are neither edified nor interested in school matters.

The boarding-school at Portage la Prairie, under the auspices of the Presbyterian mission, is a model one, and is deserving of every encouragement from the department. Miss Fraser, the principal, and Miss Laidlaw, the teacher, are eminently qualified by natural and acquired ability for the positions they occupy. Those at Pine Creek and Water Hen River are admirably conducted by the teachers in charge. The industrial-school at St. Paul's under the management of Mr. Principal Fairlie, recently appointed, and of Instructor McDougall, promises to be a wonderful success; and that at St. Boniface is second to none in Canada in artistical accomplishment, musical attainments, literary acquirements, industrial achievements and agricultural performances.

**Vital Statistics.**—This superintendency embraces eight agencies and sixty-seven bands of Swampy-Cree and Ojibbewa Indians, and has a population of nine thousand five hundred and six, namely: two thousand and ninety men, two thousand four hundred and twelve women and five thousand and four children, an increase of one hundred and twenty-five over that of the preceding year. The number of births during the year was four hundred and six and of deaths three hundred and forty, an increase of sixty-six, besides fifty-nine absentees who have returned to their reserves.

**Religion.**—There are twenty chapels erected by the different denominations for missionary purposes, namely, nine by the Episcopalians, six by the Roman Catholics, four by the Methodists and one by the Baptists. Two-thirds of the Indians are nominal Christians, and the remainder are pagans.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Indians are generally improvident and lack application, self-reliance and perseverance, so indispensable in acquiring a competence, or in accumulating the necessaries of life beyond their immediate requirements, but some individuals are most industrious and progressive in cultivating their lands and in improving their dwelling-houses.

**Temperance and Morality.**—They are remarkably law-abiding, excepting when under the influence of intoxicating liquor, which occasionally is supplied those frequenting towns or cities by vile and disreputable characters, for immoral purposes, but on account of the vigilance of officials and of policemen this demoralizing traffic is diminishing.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,

*Superintending Inspector for Manitoba.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,
BERENS RIVER, 9th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement for the year 1896.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are twelve reserves in this agency, with a population of two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight Indians, divided as follows, viz. :—Black River Reserve, sixty-three; Hollow-water River, one hundred and thirteen; Loon Straits, fourteen; Blood-vein River, ninety; Fisher River, three hundred and thirty-seven; Jack-head River, eighty; Berens River, two hundred and sixty; Peekangekum, seventy-one; Grand Rapids (Berens River), one hundred and sixty-eight; Poplar River, one hundred and forty-seven; Norway House, five hundred and sixty-one; Cross Lake, two hundred and thirty-four.

**Education.**—There are nine day-schools in operation, out of which one or two are making noticeable progress this year, some are barely holding their own, while others are perceptibly losing ground. I must, however, state that the department is not to blame for the backward condition of these schools. In some cases the missionaries themselves take no interest nor the least trouble to induce the children to attend, or to influence the parents to send them to the day-schools, and they even interfere with the children being sent to industrial-schools. With one exception, the school-houses are inferior with common class furniture. With time no doubt, these disadvantages will be overcome.

**Dwellings.**—On some of the reserves a better class of houses are being built, but the Indians who still follow the chase make but little improvement in building.

**Gardens.**—The rocky, marshy and bushy nature of the country along the eastern and northern borders of Lake Winnipeg is not suitable for farming purposes. Vegetables, however, when properly planted and well attended to, grow to perfection on most of the reserves, but of late, especially since the department has wisely given up supplying seed yearly, the Indians have not made any progress in gardening. They do not seem to make an effort to procure seed for themselves, consequently very little is planted.

**Hunt.**—The fur-hunt during the past year was good, but prices paid by traders for some classes of skins was lower than that of last season. Moose and caribou were fairly plentiful, and rabbits very numerous. Fishing in the vicinity of the reserves was generally good from the agency northward. The Indians are self-sustaining in this agency, and do not cost the Government anything in that respect, and do not suffer for want of food.

**Health.**—La grippe and a severe form of influenza has been prevalent throughout the agency during the past fall, winter and spring. Scrofula and consumption, the most potent and fell diseases among the Indians, have also been the cause of considerable loss of life. The annual visits through this agency of Dr. G. T. Orton, medical superintendent of this district, has, however, ameliorated to a very great extent the sufferings of many of the Indians who have been troubled by these and other diseases.

**Occupation.**—The Indians on reserves north of Berens River get little, if any, employment whatever, excepting in the capacity of voyageurs for the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders, while transporting their merchandise from one place to another, purchasing furs, &c., from outlying districts; but south of this they are able to command fair wages at lumber camps, mills, fisheries, farm work, &c.

**Stock.**—The Fisher River, Black River, and Jack Head Bands are slowly but surely increasing the numbers of their stock, while other bands do not exert themselves the least in that direction. The cattle at the above-mentioned reserves were well taken care of during the past winter and looking very fine in the spring.

**Characteristics.**—The Indians in this agency are in general submissive to the law and peaceable.

I have, &c.,

A. MACKAY,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
SELKIRK, 30th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

ST. PETER'S RESERVE.

**Location, Area and Resources.**—The St. Peter's Indian Reserve is situated on the banks of the Red River, beginning some eight miles south of the southerly end of Lake Winnipeg, and is about eight miles square, comprising about thirty-four thousand acres of what might be called fairly good land for general farming; some nine thousand acres of this is under wood, some fifteen thousand is swamp and bush, which is of little use except for pasture; the remainder of the reserve is good farming and hay land, the bush land is all good farming land. Where there is prairie it is much cut up with hay or swamp land, so that it is difficult to find more than ten acres of good farming land in one piece; but on the whole it is a splendid piece of property and eminently suited to an Indian population. The Red River, Devil's Creek, Muckle's and Wavy Creeks, which flow through it are alive with all kinds of fish; wild-fowl are plentiful, thousands of muskrats are caught annually. Any one who wishes to farm can have all the land he wants; if he wants to keep cattle or horses, they have one of the finest grazing and hay sections in the province.

**Tribe.**—The St. Peter's Band is composed of Swampy-Crees and Ojibways, about evenly divided,

**Vital Statistics.**—There are in this band two hundred and eighty men and three hundred and two women and five hundred and sixty-eight children. During the year there were forty-nine births and fifty-three deaths—thirty-seven children and sixteen adults. The latter died principally from consumption and old age; most of the children died from whooping cough. Thus there were four more deaths than births. There was an increase of thirteen in the population compared with the last payment, that number of Indians having returned to the reserve.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians of this band has been above the average. Last fall whooping cough caused a number of deaths among the children. Every member of the band has been vaccinated, except some of the very young children, by Dr. Orton. All refuse matter around the houses has been burnt; a great many of the houses are as clean and tidy as any in the province.

**Occupation.**—A great number of this band work at the fisheries; a number are in the Hudson's Bay Company's service; some work for farmers and others through the province and the North-west Territories. Only about fifteen families can be classed as wanderers. They live at Winnipeg, Stonewall, and other parts of the province; these do little work of any kind, but tell me that they make a good living. Sometimes they come for their annuity and sometimes they do not.

The women are beginning to stay at home and attend to the cows, &c., when their husbands are away at work. The men work at the fisheries, in the lumber camps and in the harvest fields; that is the labouring class. The farmers, such as Chief Asham, Councillor Sinclair, Philip Thomas, Abraham Thomas, Charles Sinclair and many others make a living at home by their farms, and by working with their teams in winter. Chief Asham only began to farm last year. This year he has about twelve acres in crop; he sowed wheat, barley, pease, potatoes and garden vegetables, which all took well. Philip Thomas expects about eight hundred bushels of grain; his wheat was the first cut in this section of country. The largest grain crop for one individual is not over twenty-five acres. Besides this they make from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons of hay for sale.

Basket-work and mat-making is now almost a thing of the past. Very little work is done by them as guides to tourists or work for traders in sending supplies to the north for Indian trade; this business has moved some three hundred miles north. Colin and Malcolm Johnstone, of this band, live near Prince Albert, and trade with the Indians to the north. They also do a lot of freighting with their oxen. I am told that their business amounts to several thousand dollars a year. There are only five families belonging to this band who make a living exclusively by hunting and fishing; all the rest, with the exception of the wanderers, do some farming, or have gardens. Every one who lives on the reserve owns cattle or horses, and many of them have pigs and fowls.

**Buildings, &c.**—Every year there are old houses pulled down and improved ones being built in their places, with kitchens, bed-rooms, &c. Many of the Indians have good furniture, curtains and pictures, mats of different kinds on the floors; three have organs and they own over thirty sewing-machines, also wagons, buggies, mowers, bob-sleighs and everything that is required on a farm; these are their own personal property.

**Education.**—There are three hundred and thirty-five children of school age belonging to this band; one hundred and sixty-four attend the day-schools and over seventy are pupils at the industrial-schools. There are four what are called Protestant schools, but which are really departmental, as no assistance is given and apparently little interest taken by any mission or church in their welfare. During the year one hundred and sixty children have attended the schools. There is one Roman Catholic school where about eleven children attend, some of whom are Protestants. The attendance at this school would be better, but the Roman Catholics are scattered all over the reserve, and in some cases at too great a distance to send their children. No assistance is given the teacher of the mission, but the parish priest often calls in and examines the children and advises the teacher, thus evincing great interest in the school.

Mr. McDougall, teacher of South St. Peter's, is a well qualified teacher. He takes great interest, and has done wonders with the children; he has been a professional teacher for years. Mr. J. McClure Muckle is an up-to-date teacher; he gained his experience at the Winnipeg schools, and no school has improved so much as his during the last year. Mr. J. Arran Wilson was educated in Edinburgh, and has done good work at the East St. Peter's school, especially in recitations, singing and pronunciation. Miss McLean, at North St. Peter's, has a good school; more than half her children are non-treaty. She receives twenty-five cents a month for each from the Provincial Government for their tuition. I notice that where non-treaty children attend our schools it does good, it acts as a stimulus to the treaty children, they do not want to be beaten, and in fact this feeling is carried to extremes by the mothers, who in many cases dress their children far too well, and as many people would think far above their position.

The course of study at all the schools is the same as at the provincial schools. Three of the schools are furnished with globe desks, one with old-fashioned benches and

long desks, and one with desks made by a local carpenter after the style of the globe On the whole, the Indian children are easily managed after they get over their first wild shyness, and it is seldom they require to be punished. They are particularly good at spelling, geography and writing, or any manual art. In St. Peter's they are all now able to speak English, in fact it is now hard to find a child of ten years of age who cannot.

The Swampy-Crees have always evinced a great desire to be educated, and their children attend school well. Amongst the Ojibways, I believe, most of them in their hearts would as soon their children never went, but the fear that their children would be taken to industrial-schools, and the Compulsory Act makes them send them to school, that is those on the reserve.

**Religion.**—Some nine hundred of this band belong to the Episcopal church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson. They have a fine stone church, two chapels, and the Muckle's Creek school is used once every Sunday for church purposes. The Rev. Mr. Anderson has five or six good Sunday-schools, which are well attended and are doing good work. There are over one hundred Roman Catholics, who have a fine church on the east side of the Red River, presided over by the Rev. Father Allard, V.G. The Baptists also have a church, presided over by the Rev. W. H. Prince, son of ex-Chief Prince, a pure Indian, with a fluctuating congregation of from ten to forty. Then there are about forty pagans. The Indians are very devout; they are all good church-goers; they delight in religious meetings of all sorts. Nine men out of ten can get up and lead at prayer meetings, offer a good *extempore* prayer or preach a sermon, and will be listened to with great attention, and I believe that in most cases their convictions are from the heart and will be lasting. But at the same time, there are some who perhaps have only lately been pagans or who nominally belonged to some church, whose interest in religion seems to me to consist of trying how many different denominations they could belong to in the shortest time: they become Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Plymouth Brethren or perhaps pagans again in such a wonderful way that it is bewildering. I have to ask what denomination they belong to every year. This lamentable state of affairs is caused, no doubt, by the opposition among the churches and by these same people having no fixed convictions in regard to religion.

**Swampy-Crees.**—The fathers of the Swampy-Crees came from the shores of Hudson's Bay, and were a peaceable people, and I do not doubt that, on account of the hard fight they had in order to make a living there and the necessity of thinking of to-morrow, they have transmitted to their descendants an amount of industry that makes them a fairly industrious people. The Swampy-Crees all farm, own cattle, horses, pigs, &c. Most of them live at home, and although none of them are rich, still most of them are comfortable and self-supporting.

**Ojibways.**—These Indians were hunters and warriors, were never accustomed to manual labour, and they find it hard to settle down to farming (none of them grow wheat or oats) but all on the reserve have gardens, where they raise potatoes, corn and garden vegetables. They nearly all have some cattle and horses, and with hunting, fishing and cutting cordwood in the winter, make what might be called a good hand-to-mouth living. They used to be the pony-and-gun class of Indians; now they are in advance of that. A number have buggies, buckboards and wagons. Making hay is a favourite occupation, and they always make enough for their stock and some for sale.

Miskoopenais has over one hundred dollars in the bank and owns four animals; Wa-pi-kis-e-wi-nine owns five horses and some cattle; and both these men stay at home. In personal appearance they have all changed; only one man belonging to the band wears the blanket, and he now often leaves it at home. It is impossible to tell the difference between them and the other natives of the province, and I have impressed the fact on all the children that they are Canadians.

**Temperance and Morality.** Their temperance and moral qualities have improved; there have not been more illegitimate children born during the last year than among other nationalities, that is, taking a community of over eleven hundred souls. A great many of this band are temperance people, and comparatively little drinking goes on amongst them on the reserve or in the province. I am sorry to say that the law as per the Indian Act has a great deal to do with this; however, they know that if they come

on the reserve under the influence of intoxicants they will be punished. Then, Mr. Dagg is a most efficient police magistrate at Selkirk, and drunken Indians are at once arrested in the town, and the man who sells to them or who buys the liquor for them is punished. The hotel men of Selkirk do not sell liquor to Indians.

### Broken Head Reserve.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Broken Head River, which runs into Lake Winnipeg about eight miles from the Red River. It begins about a mile from the river's mouth, and comprises thirteen thousand acres, about seven thousand in wood, the remainder hay land, swamp and muskeg. There is a small amount of prairie that would do to farm, but the Indians prefer to cultivate small inclosures along the banks of the river where it is generally heavily wooded with poplar, spruce, brush and oak.

**Tribe.**—All the Indians here are Ojibways.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are seventy-two men, sixty-six women and ninety-two children.

During the year there were ten births; eight children and four adults died, making a decrease of two. One family of three persons was transferred to the Rosseau River Band, and one girl married a St. Peter's Indian, making a decrease in the band of six since last year. The deaths were caused by whooping cough and consumption.

**Indians on Reserve.**—Only forty families make their home on this reserve. Most of the others live at St. Boniface, Point du Chêne, Poplar Point, Rosseau River, and other parts of the province, and I only see them at treaty payment.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—With the exception of whooping cough there was no epidemic on the reserve. Every year there is an improvement made in the houses; some are clean and tidy, others are only used in the cold weather, the people camping out all summer.

**Occupation.**—These Indians fish, hunt, dig senega root and pick berries, only about half a dozen families remaining at times on the reserve and attending to their cows, &c. This summer a Mr. Ewing, an expert at the making of caviare, has given a great deal of work to the Indians of this band; he gives them nets to catch sturgeon, visits them every few days with his steamboat, buys the fish taken, also oil, or anything else they may have, and I have never seen the people here better off or better clothed. Their principal means of making a living is hunting and fishing, at which they make a fairly good one. It seemed strange this summer to see one of the women, Mrs. David Flett, with a sewing-machine, hard at work in her tent, making clothing, tents and sails for boats, working not only for Indians but for settlers.

**Gardens.**—All who live on this reserve have gardens, raise potatoes, corn and vegetables, but I am sorry to say not enough for their own use, and they have had to buy their seed in almost every case for the last two years.

**Stock.**—They have also a fine herd of cattle and some ponies, for which they always put up enough hay, and have some to sell, but they are rather far from market.

**Education.**—There are only twenty-two children of school age whose homes are on the reserve, and when not absent from the reserve they attend school, but their parents are off half the time, so that Mr. Edwards, the teacher, is almost discouraged at times, but the children are progressing, and most of them can now speak English. There are six children of the wanderers of this band who attend the St. Boniface Industrial-school; I saw them this summer, and what a contrast they are to their parents—tidy, clean, well dressed and intelligent. The school-house on the reserve is a neat, well finished building with tables and benches and everything that is required at a school. Mr. Edwards is a well educated gentleman who takes the utmost interest and care in his work. The parents take very little interest in the school and it is difficult to get them to supply enough wood to keep the building warm in winter; when they go away from home, they have to take their families with them; they seem not to be able to lose sight of their wives and children.

**Religion.**—Of this band one hundred and fourteen are Episcopalians, forty-five are Roman Catholics, and seventy-one are heathens. There is only one church on this reserve presided over by Rev. Mr. Coates, who has done well; his people are devout and much interested in the affairs of their church. Only two Roman Catholic families live on the reserve, and there is no bickering over religion as at St. Peter's.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Such a case as a drunken Indian on this reserve I have not heard of for five years. Their morals are not up to our standard, but they are improving year by year.

### Fort Alexander.

**Location, Area and Resources.**—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Winnipeg River. It comprises some twenty-five thousand acres of wood land and muskeg with small hay meadows; where dry it is composed of a heavy sandy loam in which everything grows most luxuriantly.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this band are about one-half pure Ojibway and the others are Ojibway-French half-breeds.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is four hundred and ninety-eight, consisting of two hundred and forty-two males and two hundred and fifty-six females, of whom two hundred and forty-two are children; there were twenty-seven births; fourteen children and six adults died, making an increase of births over deaths of seven. Some of the children died from whooping cough and other diseases peculiar to children, two of the adults died near Rat Portage, and the others from old age on the reserve.

**Occupation.**—A number of this band go off working at the saw-mills; others live at or near White Dog and a few work at Rat Portage. They do not always come for their annuities; it pays them to let it accumulate, but they seldom stay more than a year at a time.

Alexander Kashaway lives near St. Boniface; his children are adopted by persons who live in that neighbourhood, and are paid through the Winnipeg office. I have never seen them.

The people of this band depend for a living almost entirely on fishing and hunting, but they supplement this by cultivating a small amount of grain, with potatoes, beans, pease, and all kinds of vegetables, of which there is always a surplus on the reserve, but this is accounted for by there being no market.

**Buildings, Stock, &c.**—Their buildings are improving, and they have quite a herd of cattle, but on account of poor bulls, rather an inferior lot. They have a few horses and a number of pigs. They try to keep fowls, but with so many train dogs they are hard to keep.

**Education.**—There are two fine schools—one a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant, with fifty-two children on the roll, while over forty are at the industrial-schools. There are one hundred and thirty-nine children of school age. All who live on the reserve attend school at times, that is while their parents are at home, and weather permits. Miss Chevrefils and Mr. Donald Flett have done good work here, but there is a marked difference in the two schools in regard to speaking English. At the Roman Catholic school, the children almost all speak Indian and French, and do not seem to take to English; at the other schools they do not speak French, and are all beginning to speak English well. This is accounted for, I think, by the different class of books used; there is no doubt that the books of the metropolitan series are behind the age. I remember when the Rev. Father Madore was alive and taught this school, he asked for and received Gage's educational series of books, and there was a marked improvement, but it only lasted a short time, as they went back to the old books. The parents are not very demonstrative in regard to their children's education, and send them more as a matter of custom or duty, and it is hard to get them to take wood or look after the buildings.

**Religion.**—There are two fine churches—one Roman Catholic, one Episcopal—and the people are very devout. Nothing can be more interesting on a fine Sunday in

summer than to hear the music of the church bells and to see the people wending their way in their boats and canoes over the far-famed Winnipeg River to their churches, men, women and children dressed in their finest ; a more orderly and respectable people could not be seen anywhere. Many of them take their dinner with them and remain until the afternoon service. There are two hundred and forty-seven Roman Catholics, two hundred and forty-one Episcopalians and ten pagans belonging to this band.

These people some years ago were like one family, they were brothers, but of late the hostile churches have caused dissensions that have broken up many old friendships, which ought not to be.

**Characteristics.**—The Indians here who have French blood in their veins are to a great extent an industrious people. They are much like the habitants of Quebec, not only in character, but in appearance, habits and manners. They nearly all cultivate enough to eat and have some over.

**Individual Progress.**—Joseph Briere has now about fifteen acres of heavy bush land cleared on which he not only raises wheat, oats and barley, pease, corn, potatoes, beans, onions and other vegetables, but also will this year have enough timothy to keep his cattle. Augustin Guimond, St. Jean Mainville and Maxime Couchene have as fine gardens as one could wish. These people seldom hunt, but during the winter fish in the bay, and sell what they catch to traders. Councillor Joseph Kent, a pure Indian, has a fine farm of about ten acres, raises all kinds of vegetables, with some wheat, barley and oats. He has ten head of cattle, two horses, and some pigs and chickens. He also fishes and hunts a little. Many of his people here have fine gardens.

John Robert Bunn and Duncan Two Hearts are the kings amongst the hunters ; they some winters get from three hundred to six hundred dollars' worth of fur. Bunn put thirty dollars and Duncan ten dollars in the post office savings bank last year as a beginning.

Robert Henderson has cattle, a good little farm, a fine schooner of twelve tons burden with which he freights all over the lake and brings in railroad ties or cordwood. He is a busy man, never idle : fishing in winter, boating in summer, and, as he states, has three good meals a day, but I know that he always has a little over.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There has been no case of intemperance on the reserve for some years. The morals of the people have improved ; where cases of immorality have occurred they are spoken of with aversion. The chief, council, and ministers of religion have done their best in this respect, and a case of this kind is an exception.

**General Remarks.**—The Indians of my agency are a law-abiding people. No strangers from a foreign land need be afraid to come among them. Many of them subscribe to newspapers, and are sure to read all matters pertaining to their race. They no doubt sigh for the good old days, and many of the pagans and ignorant, who are a minority among them, still talk of the Stone Fort Treaty, and desire to be spoon-fed ; but there is no doubt that they are far better off, more civilized, better clothed, better housed and educated. In fact they are new Indians since they have been wards of the Government.

**Hospital for Indians.**—During the last year the Church of England has, under the Ven. Archdeacon Phair, established an hospital for sick Indians within the St. Peter's Indian Reserve. The house of the Ven. Archdeacon Cowley was purchased for that purpose, and although the work is only beginning, it promises to be of great benefit to the Indians. Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, who are in charge, are great enthusiasts, and the only drawback is want of money to carry on the good work.

I have, &c.,

A. M. MUCKLE,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., 12th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Names of Reserves.**—Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou, Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonseemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix.

**Location.**—The first four are situated on Rainy River, the next four on Rainy Lake, and the last two on Seine River and Lac la Croix respectively.

**Area.**—The total area of all the reserves under my charge is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres.

**Resources.**—This agency contains the following resources: timber, including pine; mineral on some of the reserves, but as yet not fully prospected; first-class farming land on all the river reserves. Some reserves on the lake, especially the first three, are very rocky, and as yet I have not heard of any specimens of any kind of mineral being brought from them.

**Tribe.**—The Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is eight hundred and seventy-two, made up of one hundred and seventy-nine men, two hundred and forty-seven women and four hundred and forty-six children. This year there were thirty three births and twenty-nine deaths; thirty were absent at treaty time, whereas forty had returned, making a total increase in the population of fourteen, as compared with that of the previous year. All the deaths were due to natural causes, with the exception of one man on Rainy Lake, who is supposed either to have lost himself in the woods last winter and starved to death or shot himself accidentally. No particular reason can be given for the immigrations and emigrations other than that it is often inconvenient for some of the Indians to attend the payments, and so what is shown one year as an emigration, will appear the following year as just the opposite.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians is attended to by Dr. W. W. Birdsall, and he has been of great service to them in cases of accidents, such as gun-shot wounds. The general health of the Indians is good, and nothing in the shape of an epidemic has given them any trouble. Their sanitary condition is improving.

**Occupation.**—These Indians engage in the following occupations: working at sawmills, fisheries, for settlers, making canoes, ties, telegraph poles, cordwood, acting as guides for tourists and prospectors, and general farming.

**Buildings.**—Dwelling-houses are being vastly improved upon, especially by those Indians on the river. Some of the houses, on the Manitou Reserve, for instance, are equal to almost any on Rainy River. The Indians are nowadays making them much larger and finishing them with good windows, doors and other comforts. Their stables are also being improved, but as yet are rather on the small side.

**Stock.**—All the Indians have good stock, but have not done as well with them as they should have. There are reasons for this. Firstly, the animals belong to the band and each Indian waits for the other to look after them in the winter, and as a consequence they are sometimes neglected; secondly, the flies in the summer are very hard on the cattle in this district, and it is often necessary to keep them, especially the calves, in a cool, dark stable, in the day time, and this is not attended to as a rule by

them at all. The total number of stock, exclusive of horses owned by these Indians, is ninety four, which shows an increase of seven over last year, a small increase, but a better showing than in the past.

**Farming Implements.**—The implements are being better looked after now than formerly. Most of them are housed when not in use.

**Education.**—There are in this agency one hundred and ninety-five children of an age to attend school, five day-schools and four teachers. The standard course of study is adhered to as closely as possible. All the schools are well equipped, especially those at the Long Sault and Little Forks, both of which are handsome buildings and handsomely furnished inside. The discipline in these schools I always find very good. I may say that at the present time all the teachers under my charge are doing their best to improve the children under them, and though progress on the whole is slow, there are bright exceptions, and I am convinced that if only regular attendance could be secured, the results would be very different indeed. The parents of the children have no control over them, and many of them, for the very slightest excuse, will endeavour to stand in the way of a teacher. A teacher's life is often a very hard one and his position on the reserve delicate. The Indian knows this, and sometimes takes advantage of it. However, there is no doubt that the majority of the Indians fully realize now the advantages to be gained by education, and some of the young able-bodied men can now be seen with their pocket-books as they go to the store to do business, and with their very excellent memory to back them the store-keeper and others who do business with them, have to see that their accounts are correctly rendered.

**Religion.**—There are only fourteen Christian Indians on Rainy River. These belong to the Church of England. On the Lake also the majority are pagans. The exception is the Coutcheeching Reserve, where out of a population of one hundred and thirty-one, ninety-eight are Roman Catholics, five Church of England and twenty-eight pagans. There is the Church of England missionary on the river, lately arrived, and stationed at the Long Sault, and the Roman Catholic missionary stationed on the Coutcheeching Reserve. There are also ten Christians at Lac la Croix, members of the Roman Catholic Church. Church services are held in the schools, teachers' residences and Indian houses, there being no churches at any of the reserves yet. The Indians are very apathetic in regard to religion, and missionaries find them very hard to deal with. This is a matter hard to explain. The younger members of the band, I fancy, would soon give up paganism, if only the obstinacy and superstition of the older ones could be dispensed with.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—An Indian is naturally indolent, except when he is hungry. The majority of the Indians under my charge are less indolent than they were, otherwise they would have starved to death, because their hunting and fishing is almost a thing of the past (I refer now especially to the River Indians); and if they had not gone to work on their farms and found other work outside their reserve, they could not possibly be as well off as they are to-day. There is no doubt that some are industrious. Take a young half-breed like Joseph Guimond, of the Coutcheeching Reserve, and you will find that he is not only very comfortably off, but hardly ever without his day's work. Then for an Indian take "Kay-bay-gah-bo," of the Manitou Reserve, who lives in a large two storied house, and has always plenty to eat, and who had potatoes to ship to Rat Portage this spring, when prices were good. Surely this is an indication of industry and progress.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Personally, I should say that, taking all things into consideration, these Indians are both temperate and moral. They stand to be tempted in both ways continually by the lower class of white people, and I consider they do well to withstand the temptation as well as they do. Leave them alone and I think they would not bother the whisky-seller at all; neither do I think they are immoral amongst themselves; of course there are exceptions in all the reserves.

**General Remarks.**—By way of conclusion I would state that these Indians are self-supporting and deserve some credit for it, inasmuch as they have had to find a living to

make up for the loss of the fish and fur. Only the very destitute and sick get any help from the Government. They furnish themselves with seed and often purchase it out of their earnings, when they are not able to save it from the previous year's crop. Their farms are of course small, but it takes hard work to clear the bush, and I think a little well done, is very much better than the reverse.

Unless anything unforeseen happens to mar the prosperity of these Indians, I see no reason why they should not continue to improve their condition, and become more and more independent as the years pass by.

I have, &c.,

F. C. CORNISH,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA,
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 15th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

SANDY BAY RESERVE.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba. The land is high, a ridge of considerable height running the entire length of the reserve, and with a sufficient quantity of timber near, and the lake affording plenty of good water, it has a pleasant, healthy location.

**Area.**—The reserve has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres.

**Resources.**—Hunting, fishing, digging seneca root, and cattle-raising are the principal resources.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The pure-blooded Indians of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe, the remainder being English, French and Scotch half-breeds.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of forty-two men, fifty-two women, and one hundred and sixty-three children. There have been eight births and seven deaths, making an increase of one in the population, since the previous year. In the majority of cases the deaths were caused by consumption or scarlet fever. No emigration or immigration has occurred on this reserve since the previous year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—As a rule the health of the Indian is good, the diseases most prevalent being scarlet fever, whooping cough and consumption. Sanitary precautions are taken as far as possible by having the houses and surroundings kept in a fair state of cleanliness, and enforcing the liberal use of whitewash on the buildings, also by having the Indians vaccinated by Dr. George T. Orton during his visit to the reserve. During an epidemic of scarlet fever the school was closed, the patients were isolated, and medicines were freely administered by medical officers.

**Occupation.**—A large variety of occupations are open to the members of this band, among the principal ones being hunting, fishing, digging seneca root, acting as guides to tourists, working during harvest time for farmers, and the manufacture of flat sleighs, double and single sleighs, carts and cart-wheels, harness, snow-shoes, &c. Among the women butter-making is also developing into an occupation.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are in all about eighty-eight buildings on this reserve. Many of the older ones are not so good as we could wish, but the houses built in later years are a great improvement on the old ones, having more rooms, better ventilation, and being better constructed generally. Of the ninety-three head of cattle, seventeen belong to the Government, the remaining seventy-six being personal property. These Indians have sixty-two horses and also a number of pigs, poultry, &c. They have nine double and six single sets of horse harness, and four double and twenty-five single sets of ox harness. Their farming implements consist of three ploughs, one set of harrows, nine wagons, twenty-five carts, thirty-six grub-hoes, thirty-five spades, and twenty-two axes. These, with six mowing-machines, four hay-rakes and forty scythes, complete their outfit of implements. They have also ten buckboards.

**Education.**—There are in all about ninety-two children of an age to attend school, and although twenty-six seems a small average attendance, there are numerous circumstances, such as illness, absence of families during rat-hunting, root-digging, and harvesting seasons, insufficiency of clothing during severe winter weather, which make a larger attendance almost impossible. There is only one school, under the management of one competent teacher, and it is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The following is the course of studies taught in this school:—English, writing, arithmetic, geography, reading, recitation, history, vocal music, calisthenics, religious instruction, ethics (the practice of cleanliness, obedience, order, neatness, right and wrong, truth, independence, self-respect, reasons for proper appearance and behaviour, industry, honesty, thrift), and general knowledge. This last head embraces facts concerning things in school, day of the week, months, seasons, measures of length and weight in common use, colours, animal and vegetable kingdoms, their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c., money, the useful metals, uses of railways and ships, manufacture of articles in common use, the races of man. All the above mentioned studies are taught as far as standard IV. in this school. The school-house is a frame building; it is located in the centre of the reserve on the main road. It is properly lighted and heated, and the hygienic conditions are all that could be desired. It is provided with the requisite number of school desks, table, chairs, blackboard, &c., and also with a sufficient quantity of school materials, books and biscuit. It will easily accommodate sixty pupils. The discipline maintained is very good, as is manifested by the good order always apparent when visitors inspect the school. The progress of the pupils is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the number of parents who were indifferent to the education of their children seems to be decreasing year by year, so that now as a rule the parents are desirous of having their children educated.

**Religion.**—Of the fifty-five families on this reserve forty-two are Roman Catholic, six are Protestant and seven pagan. The school-house is used for divine service.

## Lake Manitoba Reserve—Treaty No. 2.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Manitoba.

**Area.**—It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

**Resources.**—Hunting, trapping, fishing and cattle-raising are the chief resources.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is composed of twenty-six men, twenty-seven women and fifty-five children. During the year three births and two deaths occurred, making an increase of one since the previous year. The deaths were caused by old age, and cold and fever. No emigration or immigration has taken place this year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The Indians are in good health and free from diseases. The houses and premises have been kept clean, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

**Occupation.**—These Indians are generally occupied in hunting, trapping, fishing, manufacturing wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, also butter-making.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are in all fifty-five buildings. Of the cattle on this reserve one hundred and sixty-eight are Government cattle, the

remaining fifty-five being personal property. There are three Government horses and twenty-eight belonging to the Indians. They have two wagons, twenty-two carts, three buckboards, four ploughs, two and a half sets of harrows, three mowing-machines, two hay-rakes, two double and seventeen single sets of horse harness, four double and fifteen single sets of ox harness, twenty grub-hoes, twenty-five spades, twenty-one scythes and thirty axes.

**Education.**—There are thirty-five children of an age to attend school. The average attendance is only ten, owing to the peculiar geographical shape of the reserve, which extends lengthwise eleven miles by only two miles wide, thus making it exceedingly difficult, and in some cases impossible, for the children to attend school more regularly. Some of the children live four and six miles distant from the school-house, so that in severe winter weather it is impossible for them to attend, although the school-house is situated in the best part of the reserve. As a rule the clothing is good enough. Here the holidays are taken to suit the absence of the Indians, thus filling the number of school days (two hundred and sixteen) as required by the department. The teacher is competent and energetic. The programme of studies furnished by the department is followed, and the pupils are advanced to standard IV. There is only one school on the reserve, under the Roman Catholic denomination. The school-house proper had to be abandoned last spring, it being too old, and, part of the roof suddenly giving in, it was considered dangerous, and a house was rented for the time being until a new one is built, which will be in the course of the fall. The materials and equipment of the school are for the present sufficient. The progress is good, discipline and order satisfactory. The parents in general take an interest in the education of their children, so much so that some of them, being too far away from the school, have removed their buildings or built anew in the immediate vicinity of the school, so that around its location a village is gradually springing up.

**Religion.**—About two-thirds of the Indians are Roman Catholics, five belong to the Church of England denomination, and the rest are pagans. Those professing Christianity seem to be devoted to their creed.

### Ebb and Flow Lake—Treaty No. 2.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Ebb and Flow Lake.

**Area.**—It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

**Resources.**—The principal resources are hunting, trapping and cattle-raising.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The pure Indians of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe, while the remainder are French and Scotch half-breeds.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of nineteen men, twenty-one women and thirty-nine children. There were four births and five deaths during the year, and one member emigrated to another band, through marriage, making a decrease of two in the population since the previous year. No immigration has occurred on this reserve. The deaths were caused by cold, fever and consumption.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians is good and no diseases or epidemics occurred last year. The houses and premises are clean.

**Occupation.**—The members of this band are hunters, trappers, guides to tourists and boatmen. They also work in the lumber camps in the winter.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are thirty buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, forty-six are Government and fourteen are personal property of the Indians. They have also twenty-two horses. There are three wagons, four buckboards, eleven carts, two mowers, one hay-rake, fifteen grub-hoes, twelve spades, twelve scythes and twenty-five axes.

**Education.**—There are thirty-nine children of an age to attend school. The average attendance is ten. This poor attendance is due to the insufficient clothing of some of the children, slight illness, absence, &c. The school is situated in the centre of the reserve, and the children have only a short distance to go, the longest distance being

one mile. The teacher is competent. There is only one school, under the Roman Catholic denomination. The general course of studies prescribed by the department is followed as far as standard IV. The school-house is a log building with a shingled roof. It is located on high land and is well heated and comfortable; it will seat forty pupils and has a sufficient equipment of desks, tables, chairs, blackboards, &c., also the necessary amount of books, school materials and biscuit. The progress is satisfactory, discipline and order good.

**Religion.**—On this reserve sixteen families are Roman Catholic, two Protestant and five pagan; making a total of twenty-three families or seventy-nine souls.

### Fairford Reserve—Treaty No. 2.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the banks of the Fairford River and on the south-west shore of Lake St. Martin.

**Area.**—It has an area of eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acres.

**Resources.**—Besides hunting, fishing and raising cattle, the members of this band work in the lumber camps and mill near Fairford, in winter, and act as guides to tourists and boatmen in summer and fall.

**Tribe or Nation.**—This band is composed of Indians of the Ojibway tribe and Scotch and French half-breeds.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is one hundred and seventy-three, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-two women and ninety-two children. There have been nine births and eight deaths, making an increase of one since last year. The deaths of two women were caused by childbirth. The six other deaths were those of children who died of cold, fever, &c. No emigration or immigration took place this year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of this band is generally good, with the exception of a few colds, the prevailing disease being consumption. The houses of the half-breeds at Upper Fairford are neat and clean, and those of the Indians at Lower Fairford, though small, are generally clean. Lime is liberally used, the whole population being in the habit of burning limekilns every year. At every yearly visit of the medical officer, vaccination is properly attended to.

**Occupation.**—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, trapping, boat and canoe-building, making wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, harness, &c.; some of them are carpenters also. Among the women butter-making is quite an occupation.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are in all one hundred buildings. Under Government control there are one hundred and thirty-seven head of cattle and three sheep. The personal property of the Indians consists of two hundred and twenty-nine head of cattle, thirty-four horses and thirty pigs. They have six wagons, ten ploughs, six harrows, seven mowing-machines, seven rakes, fifteen carts, one grist mill and one spinning-wheel, fifteen double and eighteen single sets of horse harness, ten double and fifteen single sets of ox harness. They have twenty-five grub-hoes, fifty axes, twenty scythes, thirty spades, twenty five hay-forks, and five cradle-scythes.

**Education.**—There are forty-six children of an age to attend school. There are two schools on this reserve, one at the upper with an average attendance of ten, and one at the lower with an average of twelve. The attendance is regular at the upper school, while at the lower it is rather irregular on account of the river. As a rule the clothing is good, owing to the free distribution of clothes to the children by the Church Missionary Society. The teachers are competent and discharge their duties satisfactorily. The programme of studies furnished by the department is followed as far as standard V. at Upper Fairford, and standard IV. at the lower school. Progress is good. The schools are under the Church of England denomination. The school-house at Upper Fairford is similar to that on Sandy Bay Reserve, on Lake Manitoba, and that at Lower Fairford is a log building. They are provided with the requisite number of desks, tables, chairs, blackboards, &c., and also with a sufficient quantity of school materials,

books, and biscuit, and have ample room to accommodate all the children of an age to attend school. The discipline in both schools is very good. The parents, having in the majority of cases themselves received the benefit of a primary school established about forty years ago by the Church of England, take a great interest in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—There are one hundred and thirty-nine of the inhabitants belonging to the Church of England denomination, thirty-two are Baptists, and two are Roman Catholics. At Upper Fairford there is a fine church and parsonage with a cemetery attached, under the charge of the Rev. George Bruce and Henry Cochrane. The mission which has, and is still, accomplishing much good, was established over thirty years ago, and in a great measure accounts for the marked civilization of this band.

### Sandy Bay Reserve—Treaty No. 2.

**Location.**—This reserve is located on the west shore of Lake St. Martin.

**Area.**—It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

**Resources.**—Hunting, fishing, cattle-raising, digging seneca root, building boats and birch canoes, making snow-shoes, wooden flat sleighs, &c., are the principal resources.

**Tribe or Nation.**—This band is mostly composed of the Ojibway tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is as follows: twenty-eight men, twenty-eight women and forty-six children. During the year four births and four deaths occurred, thus leaving the population the same as before. No emigration or immigration took place.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of this band is fair, the prevailing diseases being whooping cough, cold and fever and consumption. The houses are in a fair state of cleanliness and the premises are kept clean. The Indians were vaccinated by the medical officer, Dr. G. T. Orton, during his annual visit.

**Occupation.**—The members of this band are chiefly occupied in hunting, fishing, digging seneca root, boat and canoe-building, making sleighs, snow-shoes, &c. They also hire out as shantymen and millmen.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are in all about forty-five buildings. The Government cattle number forty-five head, while as personal property the Indians have forty-three head of cattle and five horses. They have one wagon, five carts, two double sleighs, twelve single sleighs, three ploughs, three harrows, one mower and rake, thirty axes, fifteen grub-hoes, ten spades, five single sets and one double set of horse harness, twelve sets of ox harness and fifteen scythes.

**Education.**—There are thirty-one children of an age to attend school. The yearly average attendance is about fifteen, which is pretty good, considering the poor clothing and the prevailing diseases, before mentioned. The village is built on a ridge about three miles long, the school-house being at the head of the ridge, thus making a considerable distance for some of the pupils to walk. The school is under the Church of England denomination, and the same course of studies is taught as in the other reserves. The teacher is very competent. The school-house, which is a log building, was rethatched and duly repaired last spring. It has a capacity of about thirty children, and has a sufficient number of desks, chairs, tables, blackboards, &c., also a proper quantity of books, school material and biscuit. The progress is fair, discipline and order the same. About the same interest is maintained here by parents in the education of their children as elsewhere. The school was opened in 1877, before the site was chosen for the reserve, the teacher following the migration of the Indians while hunting and fishing, and teaching under a large wigwam tent, until the present site was chosen for the reserve and a school-house was built.

**Religion.**—Of this band seventy belong to the Church of England denomination and thirty belong to the Baptist persuasion.

LAKE ST. MARTIN RESERVE—TREATY NO. 2.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake St. Martin, and east of the narrows of the same lake.

**Area.**—It comprises an area of four thousand acres.

**Resources.**—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are among the chief resources. The making of birch canoes is also a lucrative industry, as the Indians on this reserve supply Indians of other reserves with them.

**Tribe or Nation.**—This band also is mainly composed of the Ojibway tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are twenty-six men, thirty-one women, and forty-five children. There was one birth and four deaths. This should make a decrease of three, but owing to the immigration of three, by a widow with two children marrying a member of this band, the population remains the same. No emigration has taken place. The deaths were caused by cold and fever, and consumption.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—In general the health of this band is good, though in June last the whooping cough was very prevalent, although medicine was freely administered by the medical officer. The houses and premises were clean at the time of my inspection. The medical officer in his yearly visit, vaccinated those who had not had that advantage previously.

**Occupation.**—The time of these Indians is chiefly occupied in hunting, fishing, building birch canoes, making flat sleighs, &c.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are on this reserve fifty-four buildings. The Indians have under their care fifty head of Government cattle, besides seventy-two head of cattle and seven horses as personal property. They have three carts, one double and fifteen single sleighs, one double and fifteen single sets of ox harness, three single sets of horse harness, two ploughs, two harrows, twelve grub-hoes, ten scythes, twenty-five axes and ten spades.

**Education.**—There are twenty-three children of an age to attend school, giving a yearly average attendance of seven. The children were kept from attending more regularly by insufficient clothing, and whooping cough before mentioned. The school-house, which has room for thirty children, is a log building with shingled roof, and is kept in very good order and condition by the energetic and competent teacher, Mr. John Moar. The course of studies is the same as taught in the other reserves. There is only one school, under the denomination of the Church of England. It was opened in 1877. The equipment and school materials are sufficient. Order and discipline are very good. Some of the parents on this reserve are indifferent, while others take an interest in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—There are sixty-eight belonging to the Church of England denomination, twenty-five Baptists and nine pagans, making a total of one hundred and two souls.

CRANE RIVER RESERVE—TREATY NO. 2.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the north-east side of the mouth of Crane River, and on the north-west side of Lake Manitoba.

**Area.**—Its area comprises eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

**Resources.**—Hunting, fishing and cattle-raising are almost the only resources.

**Tribe.**—This band is composed of Indians belonging to the Ojibway tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of eleven men, thirteen women and twenty-six children; two births and two deaths occurred during the year. The deaths were caused by old age, cold and fever. There were no immigrations or emigrations, thus leaving the population the same.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians, with a few exceptions of colds and coughs, is fairly good. The houses and surroundings are kept in fair order. The Indians have all been vaccinated.

**Occupation.**—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing and cattle-raising on a very small scale.

**Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.**—There are in all twenty-seven buildings. Of the cattle thirty belong to the Government, while as personal property, they have thirty cattle, one horse and four pigs. They have three carts, one grist-mill, one mower, two ploughs, two harrows, one double set and four single sets of ox harness, one set of horse harness, four single sleighs, twelve grub-hoes, ten scythes, fifteen axes and ten spades.

**Education.**—There are twelve children of an age to attend school. The average attendance is ten yearly, which is very regular. The school-house is a log building with thatched roof, and is kept in good order. The school is under the Church of England denomination. It was opened in 1883. The programme of studies furnished by the department is followed. The equipment and school materials are sufficient, the teacher is competent, the order and discipline maintained are very good. The parents take a great interest in their children's education as shown by the regular attendance.

**Religion.**—The majority of the members of this band, forty-three, are pagans; the remainder, seven, belong to the Church of England.

### Water Hen River Reserve.—Treaty No. 2.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated south of Water Hen Lake, between the two Water Hen Rivers.

**Area.**—It comprises an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

**Resources.**—Its resources are principally trapping, hunting, fishing and cattle-raising.

**Tribe or Nation.**—This band forms part of the Ojibway nation.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is composed of thirty-two men, twenty-nine women and fifty-eight children. Seven births and five deaths took place during the year. One death was caused by old age; the rest by cold and fever.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—In this reserve there are no diseases, and the health of the band is good. The houses and premises are kept clean, and the Indians were vaccinated by Dr. G. T. Orton during his annual visit to the reserve.

**Occupation.**—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the chief occupations.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are fifty-five buildings. The Indians have charge of sixty head of cattle and two horses, Government property, while as personal property they have thirty-six head of cattle and three horses. They have two carts, twenty single sleighs, five flat sleighs, one mower and rake, four ploughs and four harrows, one double and five single sets of horse harness, one double and fifteen single sets of ox harness, twenty grub-hoes, fifteen scythes, thirty-five axes and ten spades.

**Education.**—There are thirty children of an age to attend school, giving a yearly average attendance of fifteen for the day-school and ten for the boarding-school. The former was opened in 1883 and the latter in 1889. The new school-house, built by tender three years ago by the department, is 32x25 feet, is two stories high, and has the latest improvements. The equipment and materials are sufficient, and in accordance with the standard of the house, making it, in respect of accommodation, a first-class school-house. Both schools, under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, are a credit to the department and to the teachers and pupils. The English and French languages are fluently spoken by the scholars, and the girls at the same time receive instruction in the arts of house-keeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, making dresses, &c. The programme of studies furnished by the department is scrupulously followed; consequently the progress made by the children is very good. There is only one school-house on this reserve, and it is under the Roman Catholic denomination. Order and discipline are very good. The parents manifest a great interest in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—There is one church on this reserve, built by the Reverend Oblate Fathers in 1891. It is a log building with shingle roof, large and commodious. The whole of this band, one hundred and nineteen souls, profess the Roman Catholic religion.

PINE CREEK RESERVE—TREATY NO. 4.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Pine Creek River, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis.

**Area.**—It has an area of one thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

**Resources.**—Hunting, fishing, trapping and stock-raising constitute the principal resources.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is composed of ten men, eighteen women and thirty children. Two births and two deaths occurred this year. The deaths were caused by cold and fever. There were no immigrations or emigrations.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of this band is good, no diseases or epidemics existing among them. The houses and premises are kept clean, and vaccination was performed by the doctor during his last visit to the reserve.

**Occupation.**—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the chief occupations.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are twenty-six buildings in the reserve. The stock under Government control consists of twenty-three head of cattle and as personal property they have fifteen head of cattle and fifteen horses. They have two ploughs aud two harrows, one mower and rake, two wagons, two buckboards, six carts, one set of double ox harness, two double and single sets of horse harness, fifteen grub-hoes, ten scythes, eighteen axes and ten spades.

**Education.**—There are fifteen children of an age to attend school. The yearly average of the day-school being thirteen and that of the boarding-school ten, that being the number of pupils attending that institution. The day-school was opened in 1883 and the boarding-school in 1889. The new school-house was built in 1893, by the department by tender, and is therefore a first-class one. It is under the patronage and guidance of the Reverend Oblate Fathers, with a very competent staff of teachers. The course of studies followed at this school is the same as at Water Hen River, with the addition of the pupils being taught the useful art of husbandry, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres being attached to it. The course of studies furnished by the department is exactly followed, and the progress made by the children is very good. Order and discipline are also very good. The school is under the Roman Catholic denomination. The parents manifest great interest in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—There is one church near the reserve built by the Reverend Oblate Fathers in the year 1886. It is large and comfortable, with a parsonage attached. With the exception of two Protestants, the members of this band, numbering forty-seven, are Roman Catholics.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—As a rule the Indians are a very law-abiding people, and in the pursuit of their occupations industrious. Some of them having nothing a few years ago, have acquired by their industry a considerable number of cattle, horses, farming implements and other personal property, thus indicating the fact that they are growing richer. They show great forethought in providing large quantities of hay for winter use, working in this case as well as white men.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Owing to the enforcement of the "Indian Act" they have of course very little opportunity of procuring intoxicants, and are, therefore, sufficiently temperate, while in other respects, their morality is not below the average standard.

**General Remarks.**—It may be said that the Indians are steadily becoming more settled in their mode of life. They take a greater interest in improving their homes and acquiring as much personal property as possible, instead of being contented with the

proverbial "frying-pan and tea-pail" which not very many years ago constituted the amount of their household possessions. The houses now built are much improved by having more rooms, being larger, better ventilated and better furnished. In many of the houses neat sets of furniture may be found, and in nearly all tables, chairs and stoves have a place, whereas formerly the Indians were quite satisfied with the traditional chimneys, by which to prepare their meals, which were then eaten off the floor. Also, their manner of dress is remarkably improved. Tattooing, long hair, blankets, &c., no longer have a place amongst them: instead, they all endeavour to dress more like and copy the customs of white people. Likewise, their manner of travelling is much improved, as they now use horses and sleighs, wagons, buckboards, &c., instead of "dog trains" and "trains" as formerly. One marked evidence of civilization lies in the fact that the "medicine men" were unable to hold their customary "long tent" this year for want of followers, showing that the rising generation is beginning to relegate such things to the past.

It will be observed that I have put my remarks on the characteristics and progress, temperance, morality, &c., under one heading for all the reserves. To explain this, I may say the same remarks on those subjects apply to all the Indians in my district, so it was useless repeating them at the end of each reserve.

In conclusion, I may remark that the present generation is a decided improvement on the preceding one, and everything indicates that my fervent hope will be fulfilled: that the rising generation will make a still further and more decided step towards civilization.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., 13th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The year ended 30th June, 1896, has been remarkably free from epidemic disease.

**Medical Visits.**—We made the annual trip with the agent on the upper lakes and visited all the reserves on Rainy River the week following.

**Operations.**—During the year I have made several special trips to Sturgeon Falls Band, more especially for the chief's family, which had been considerably afflicted with sickness, but no fatalities. I have visited the river reserves very frequently and find them greatly improved. At Stangecoming I reduced and dressed a fractured and dislocated arm and at Redgut's Reserve found a girl suffering from Monson's disease, a somewhat rare form of nerve lesion. The first recovered, and the latter has improved under treatment.

**Dwellings.**—At the Manitou Reserve especially, the Indians have erected several good substantial and capacious houses. There appears to have begun a healthy rivalry among them, and this should be encouraged.

**School-buildings.**—The sanitary condition of the various schools is good, the two new school-houses being models of neatness. Under the very careful management of the several teachers there has been a marked and wholesome improvement in the speech, manners, morals, appearance and cleanliness of the Indian children on the various reserves.

**Food Supplies.**—During the winter, moose, carriboo and fowl were plentiful, and in the spring sturgeon swarmed in the rivers, so that our Indians have been bountifully supplied.

**Accidents.**—During the year there have been numerous accidents, especially axe wounds. While none of these have been fatal, yet it proves that our Indians are in constant demand as woodsmen, and lumber and tie-manufacturers. There have been several gun-shot accidents. One boy, Adams, discharged a gun through his left hand, necessitating amputation of the index finger and other parts. He was only nicely recovered from this wound when he returned, having discharged another shot through his right hand. This hand has been saved, but its usefulness is greatly impaired. Another boy, at Sturgeon Falls, received a charge, consisting of one ball and several buckshots, with small-sized birdshot, into his legs. At last dressing all the conditions were most favourable for saving the injured parts.

**Diseases.**—Phthisis, as usual, has filled a great part of the monthly report, but with improved sanitary precautions and regulations, I am hopeful of wonderful results as to final partial eradication of this most dread disease from among our Indians. Venereal disease, though somewhat prevalent, has not increased, and though there are several cases of old-standing disease, I am happy to report that I have found no recent cases of syphilis. A few cases of hip-joint disease have been reported and an effort made to procure hospital accommodation for them. Our far-removed and isolated position has heretofore precluded such facilities.

**Hospital.**—The ladies of Fort Frances have been most active and have now collected considerable money for the erection and equipment of a local hospital at Fort Frances. The lots have been procured from the Crown Lands Department, cleared, and the foundations laid for a convenient hospital building. When this building is completed we hope to be able to accommodate the most deserving cases of our Indians, and we fully trust that your generous department will appreciate the laudable effort.

I have, &c.,

W. W. BIRDSALL, M.D.,
*Medical Officer.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the department my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Medical Visits and Medicines.**—During the year I have visited all the reserves under my charge, and paid especial attention to their sanitary conditions, taking great care in instructing the several bands as to the same, and leaving a supply of medicine with the school teachers and Hudson Bay Company's officers for cases of emergency, and until I could be sent for; and while absent from my office here, my son, Thomas Hanson, jr., who understands the uses of medicine, attended to all office calls.

**Health and Diseases.**—I am pleased to report that the health of the Indians under my charge has been better than usual during the past year, the only epidemic I have to report being at Lac Seul, where tonsillitis (sore throat) required a second visit to eradicate, and with but one fatal case, that of a child.

**Operations.**—During the year I performed a number of minor surgical operations successfully, and when not absent visiting the various reserves, I have attended to all office calls personally.

**General Remarks.**—I have also to report that the Indians of my district are in a more prosperous condition, a better class of houses being erected by them; they are also adopting the ways of the white man more and more; large numbers of them are being employed at the mines, in the lumber camps, and at the fisheries, for which they receive good wages, thus enabling them to purchase food and clothing sufficient for their wants; the hunting has also been very good, rabbits especially being very plentiful.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
*Medical Officer.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT,
WINNIPEG, 21st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the general health of the Indians under my medical superintendency, consisting of the reserves in the Indian agencies of Messrs. Muckle, Mackay, Martineau, Reader and Ogletree, during the last year, has been fairly good; no general epidemics or contagious diseases except phthisis and various scrofulous affections so common to the Indian having occurred, and even with regard to these diseases I notice a marked decrease in their prevalence since I first inspected these reserves, especially where the agents, teachers and missionaries have taken pains to inculcate in season and out of season the now known character of these diseases and the sanitary regulations necessary for their prevention. I notice this especially in the agency of Angus Mackay, at Berens River, where his estimable wife, who, as medical dispenser, is indefatigable in her care of the health of the Indians of that reserve, and aided by the agent, whose general kindness and regard for the sick and afflicted cannot be exceeded, does excellent work in continually urging the observance of cleanliness and other health-preserving regulations. The missionary, Mr. McLachlin, and the teachers have also assisted in drawing attention to the printed sanitary regulations I had circulated. Also at Fisher's River I noticed an improvement, and at Norway House Reserve, where scrofula and consumption were very prevalent, a marked change for the better has taken place, which I ascribe not a little to the exertions of Mr. Strath, teacher and dispenser. Though not a qualified medical man, he has gone through a course of studies in Dublin, and under the practical tuition of his late father, a medical man, possesses a really good general knowledge of medicine and surgery. Also, his mechanical genius and love of gardening, as well as the tidiness and industry both of himself and his estimable wife, are a daily lesson in themselves to the Indian population around them.

**Deaths.**—The deaths that occurred during last year were from general causes, such as consumption and scrofula, the careless management of children by parents, especially during the teething of infancy, and in young men and others by exposure to wet and cold in the spring of the year, when trapping and muskrat-hunting, many dying from bronchitis, pneumonia and other inflammatory diseases.

**Calisthenics.**—The teaching of calisthenics so beneficial in developing the chest and guarding against consumption and other diseases, should form part of the duties of all the teachers, as I have found it carried out only by two or three.

**Operations.**—During the year I have performed numerous operations, especially for the removal of scrofulous glands, which have all been successful and vastly improved the health of those afflicted. Upon one Peter Smith, who was in a horrible condition with running sores, I successfully performed the difficult operation for the removal of the whole of the hip joint and diseased portions of bone from the pelvis. The operation was a success and a good union resulted, but after six months' suffering from consumption and disease of spinal bones, doubtless the result of his long suffering from hip joint disease, he finally succumbed at St. Boniface Hospital, where he received the most faithful and kind attention, as do all I have sent to that excellently equipped institution.

**Industrial-schools.**—I regret to have to report sickness at the St. Paul Industrial-school. During the past winter and spring an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out, and though all passed through the various stages of the fever, no less than six succumbed to consumption, induced, doubtless, by the depletion of the fever and in some by a complication of pneumonia and bronchitis. One girl died from meningetis, doubtless of a tubercular character. In the summer time, when windows are open and the children out of doors during the day, or in the school-room, little sickness prevails. The St. Boniface Industrial-schools, I am glad to say, have been comparatively free from fever, though some deaths have occurred from consumption.

In the summer season a large number of Indians are employed at Selkirk and Pony Island, where I have observed a good deal of diarrhœa, sore throat, neuralgia and other derangements, due, I have no doubt, to the fact that the useless fish are allowed to rot on the shore, creating a most horrible stench. This should be at once stopped, and all refuse burned, as was already ordered at one time. This fact and some cases of sickness amongst the non-treaty Indians from Oxford and York Factory I have reported to His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, as I deem they require immediate action. I may in conclusion state that I have always received every assistance in the care of the sick from Mr. Inspector McColl, whose energy and vigilance are ever alive to the requirements of the Indian wards of the Government.

I have, &c.,

GEO. T. ORTON, M.D.,
*Medical Officer.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
THE PAS AGENCY,
OONIKUP, SASK., 3rd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions dated the 15th April last, calling for my annual report for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1896, and in accordance therewith now submit the same.

**General Progress.**—In taking a retrospective view of the past year, I am thankful to be able to report that, with the assistance of the school teachers in bringing before the Indians the various things necessary for their advancement, much has been accomplished in the direction desired by the department. I have requested the teachers to furnish me with a monthly journal, so as to be in a position to know what is being done and the condition of the Indians generally. There can be no question that the Indians are advancing.

In July and August last the annuity payments took place, and the schools and reserves generally were examined. It was during that time that Mr. Inspector McColl

and Dr. Orton visited the agency, when both had an opportunity of judging of the condition of the Indians. The visits of these gentlemen are always anticipated with interest, and would be more so if happening more than once a year. Later on, in September and October, I again visited the bands at Cumberland, Moose Lake and Chemawawin, while that at The Pas in the immediate neighbourhood has been frequently called upon.

**Clothing Supplied.**—At the time I went round in the fall, the generous supply of clothing was partly distributed; but most of it was reserved till winter. And here I would respectfully state that but for these useful articles of clothing, both the aged and destitute would have suffered keenly in the cold weather.

During the winter I visited all the bands, settling disputes, examining the schools, and inspecting the reserves generally.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—I again went round some of them in June, and am pleased to report that generally the houses and premises were in a better condition than on any previous occasion. I regret to report that from last fall until the spring the whooping cough attacked every band in the agency but Grand Rapids. On that account it was necessary to purchase more provisions for the sick and destitute, and the dispensers of medicines were busy indeed. Owing, therefore, to this severe epidemic among the children, the census at the next payment of annuities will be materially affected, especially at Moose Lake

**Office Work.**—In the office I have been extra busy, and the work here has increased since the school teachers have been requested to assist in the supervision of the bands. A considerable amount of office work has been done by members of my own family, and by an Indian youth from the Big Eddy school, whom I have taken in hand with a view to training him for future usefulness. He is doing very well, and I have great hopes of him, as he writes a good hand, is fairly advanced in arithmetic, and speaks English.

I will now briefly review the reserves in detail.

**The Grand Rapids Indians** are not doing as well as they were some time ago, owing to the influx of Icelanders to work for the fishing companies, and removal to the island from the mouth of the river of the Robinson Company. These Indians do not farm to much extent. It is, however, a good place for fish, but not for furs. The Indians, therefore, miss the employment which they used to have, and suffer in consequence. The school on this reserve is still closed.

**Chemawawin.**—At this place the Indians do well in hunting and fishing, but are much away from the reserve, so that the school is carried on under difficult circumstances. The teacher, Mr. Walter Charles Lundie, has done good service, not only in the school, but also in going about the reserve instructing the Indians at home and in the gardens. At my visit there in June I was pleased to find things generally well.

**Moose Lake.**—Here the reserve is divided, some of the band living on the mainland and the rest at Big Island. Those at the former place are generally slow and indifferent, while at the latter settlement they are thrifty and prospering. I called at both places in June, and was pleased to see at the island gardens well cultivated and houses kept clean. These Indians have made a good start on their new reserve. The teacher also reports that it is a pleasure to visit them. Mr. Taylor is now leaving the school, so that it will be closed for a time. While the children could attend, fair progress was made, but during the whooping-cough epidemic nothing could be done.

**The Pas Reserve.**—We now come to The Pas, which is the largest reserve, and the band the most intelligent in this agency. There are two schools here, conducted by Mr. Thomas Lamb and Mr. Robert Bear, respectively. The attendance at the school at The Pas proper is excellent. At my last examination, in May, there were over fifty pupils. The order of the school and the progress of the pupils show that Mr. Lamb's labours are telling. It is hoped that some smart scholars will be turned out from this school.

There was not much difficulty with these Indians last winter, as many of them made a good fall fishing, and furs were numerous. But when the whooping-cough attacked the band in February, we were kept extra busy attending to the sick, while a number of the men were much hindered in their usual pursuits. For a time both

schools were closed, and not a few children were cut off by death. I am, however, thankful to say that the epidemic has now passed away.

The spring hunt of muskrats was poor; but when the Indians returned from their winter and spring quarters, gardening operations were carried on, both among adults and children, as far as seed would go. Premises were also cleaned up; so that when I left there in the early part of June the reserve presented a nice appearance.

**Pas Mountain Reserve.**—The next reserve is at the Pas Mountain, where the band is settled in two parts, one at Shoal Lake, and the other at Red Earth. At the former place there is a school doing well under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Bear. The Shoal Lake Indians are thriving better than formerly, as is shown by some new houses which are, I think, the best in the agency, and by their attention to sanitary measures.

Hunting is not very good at this place; so that when fish fail (as is often the case), they find it hard to live. It is, however, a good place for cattle, only they are not numerous.

The other portion of the band, residing at Red Earth, are progressing in whatever they put their hands to; but they find it hard at times, owing to the lack of fish which, as a rule, are very scarce up there. The Red Earth Indians are, perhaps, at the head of all the bands in this agency for keeping their premises clean and tidy, and in supplying their houses with firewood. They are good gardeners, and live largely upon potatoes and milk, having a goodly number of private animals. This year, as it was obvious they should cultivate the land to a greater extent than heretofore, they have received some assistance, and this has been an encouragement to them.

**Cumberland.**—This is the western terminus of this agency. Here the Indians reside but little, as their hunting grounds lie far north. The school is carried on under Mr. James Settee, jr., but the attendance is small.

It has been difficult to get these Indians to adopt habits of cleanliness, but the school teacher is energetic in carrying out my instructions. At my visit there last winter I considered it necessary to instruct one of my travellers then and there in the presence of the inmates of the house to take a spade, collect and throw away an accumulation of rubbish from the corner, at the same time I gave the occupants a good talking to.

I am pleased to be able to report that not only at Cumberland, but on all the reserves where there is a school teacher, the houses and premises generally present a better appearance than in times past. It is not now an uncommon sight to notice spittoons in the houses, whereas formerly, the Indians, as a rule, used no such article.

In conclusion I beg to report that with a view to encourage the Indians in the cultivation of the soil, I have promised them prizes for the three best gardens. And in order to get the school children interested in this industry, I have promised them also prizes for the three best gardens of small seeds. It is hoped, therefore, that thus more interest will be taken, not only in putting down seed, but in keeping down weeds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. READER,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 22nd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the department my annual report with tabular statement showing the state of the Indians under my charge, with inventory of all Government property and the approximate value of the same for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

This agency comprises five reserves as follows:—

ROSSEAU RIVER RESERVE PROPER.

This reserve is situate at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers. It has an area of some thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres. This reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay and the Rosseau River runs through a portion of it, and the soil cannot be surpassed in any part of the North-west.

ROSSEAU RIVER RAPIDS RESERVE.

This reserve is situate on the Rosseau River eighteen miles from its mouth; it has an area of only eight hundred acres. This reserve is well adapted for farming, as it is high and dry. There is no hay on it and the soil is much lighter than at the mouth of the river, but grain does well on it as also potatoes and other roots.

**Tribe.**—These bands belong to the Chippewas and speak their language.

**Vital Statistics.**—They have a population of about two hundred and fifty-one: men, sixty-eight; women, seventy-seven, and one hundred and six children. There were thirteen births and seventeen deaths. There was an immigration of seven, and an emigration of two, making an increase of one over last year, but reducing the band by four, the deaths exceeding the births by that number.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians in general, was pretty good. The deaths were from natural causes. There were no infectious diseases among them.

**Occupation.**—Some fifteen of these Indians farm and the majority of them make a great deal out of digging snake root; they get from seventeen to twenty-five cents a pound for it. They had a very good crop of wheat and got a good price for it.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Their stock looks very well. Only a few of these Indians have good buildings. Their farming implements are in pretty good condition, but they are not careful of them.

**Education.**—These bands have no schools and only a few of them attend the industrial-school at St. Boniface. The parents are generally opposed to sending their children away from home. There are about thirty children of school age in these bands. There are no schools on the reserves and the parents are not interested in education, especially the band at the rapids.

**Religion.**—There are quite a number of the bands located at the mouth of the river who are members of the Roman Catholic Church. They are building a small church which they expect to have completed this fall. In general, they are not much interested in religion.

**Progress.**—The Indians are not naturally industrious; they are rather indolent, but generally law-abiding, and I cannot say that they are becoming richer, with the exception of Adam Martin, of the Reserve Proper, and Mamahchekah Pow, at the Rapids, and their sons, who are doing well.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Many of these bands are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and a number of them are immoral in other respects.

### The Long Plain Reserve.

This reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, fifteen miles west of the town of Portage la Prairie. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres. This reserve is not very well adapted for farming; there is not much clean prairie on it—not more than a section or a section and one-half in all—and some of this has brush on it, and the soil is of a light sand, with the exception of one hundred or more acres in the River Valley. The rest of the reserve is wood and hay meadow alternating. These Indians have very good stock, but the flies are generally very bad on this reserve.

**Tribe.**—This band also belongs to the Chippewas and speaks their language.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are about thirty-one men, thirty-eight women and forty-eight children. There were six births and eight deaths. There was an immigration of two and an emigration of ten, making a decrease of ten from last year, but reducing the band by only two, as the deaths exceeded the births by that number.

**The Health and Sanitary Condition** of this band have been pretty good. There were no infectious diseases among them, and they generally keep their premises very clean.

**Occupation.**—A number of this band farm. They cultivate some one hundred and twelve acres. The crops were pretty good last season. Some of these Indians work for the farmers when harvesting and threshing and receive good wages for their labour.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—The members of this band have very good stock, which are generally in fine condition. Only a few of them have anything like good buildings; only two or three of them have thatched roofs on their houses, the others having nothing but flat mud roofs. Their implements are getting pretty well used up, as they have had them for a number of years and are not very careful of them.

**Education.**—This band has no school on its reserve. The Indians are very much opposed to the education of their children. There are about twenty children of school age, but I never could prevail on any of the Indians to let their children go to an industrial-school.

**Religion.**—With the exception of three or four Indians that belong to the Roman Catholic Church, they are all pagans and are very much opposed to clergymen going among them.

**Progress.**—The large majority of this band are rather indolent, but very law-abiding. I cannot say that they are becoming much richer. They are too much given to having horses instead of oxen to work with, and consequently lose money by purchasing horses, as horses will not stand the work with the care given them by Indians as oxen will.

**Temperance and Morality.**—A number, in fact a large majority of this band, are given to the use of intoxicating liquor, and many of them are immoral in other respects, but not to the same extent as formerly.

### Swan Lake and Garden Reserves.

This band is nearly evenly divided, one-half residing at the Swan Lake, and the other at the Indian Gardens.

**The Swan Lake Reserve.**—This reserve is situate on the north side of the Swan Lake, in township five, range eleven, west of the first principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba, and contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. This reserve

is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay, and a fine spring creek running through it and a large amount of good clean prairie with a gravelly subsoil well adapted for grain-raising. The only drawback is that the country in the neighbourhood of the Swan Lake is subject to early frosts.

**Indian Gardens.**—This reserve is situate near the south bank of the Assiniboine River, it comprises section eleven in township nine, range nine west of the first principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba, and contains six hundred and forty acres. This small reserve is well adapted to farming; the soil is of the very best quality and the crops come in early, but it is not suitable for stock, as there is no hay on it, and cattle are not allowed to run at large, as the herd law is in force.

**Tribe.**—This band also belongs to the Chippewas and speaks their language.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are twenty-eight men, thirty-seven women and fifty-eight children. There were four births and two deaths, one immigration and two emigrations, making an increase of one over last year, but an increase of two to the band, as the births exceeded the deaths by that number.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of this band has been pretty good on the whole. There was no infectious disease among them during the year. They keep their premises pretty clean and the only two deaths that occurred were from natural causes.

**Occupation.**—Some five of the band residing at the Indian gardens and seven or eight of those residing at Swan Lake farm each from five to twenty-six acres and had a heavy crop; but that at Swan Lake was impaired by frost. When not engaged at their own crop some of them dig snake root and others work for the farmers in time of harvest and threshing.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—This band has not as many cattle as the other bands; at the gardens where the chief was given the cows, they have not increased as fast as on the other reserves, as they lose some of them every winter from the fact that they are not properly fed on account of no hay being on their reserve. They have no good buildings on those reserves; they are all log shanties with flat mud roofs. Their implements are in fairly good condition as the chief, Yellow Quill, is pretty careful of them

**Education.**—This band has no school. These Indians are as much opposed to having their children educated as the Long Plain Band are, and will not allow any denomination to come on their reserves to open a school.

**Religion.**—The members of this band are all pagans and are very much opposed to having clergymen come among them. They say that they want to follow up the tradition of their forefathers and will not depart from them.

**Progress.**—Those Indians in general are indolent, although a few of them show sign of improvement, viz., Yellow Quill and his two sons at the gardens, and Keecher Makah, Kay-pay-kese-quop, and Wak-em-ah-way-we-tung at Swan Lake.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The majority of this band are not given to the use of intoxicants as much as some of the other bands; but as to their moral status they are all alike.

**General Remarks.**—I may say that on the whole I consider that the Indians under my charge have advanced considerably within the past few years in the way of farming, many of them being able to handle a plough and drive a binding-machine and build stacks of grain as well as most white men. They also build very good fences on some of the reserves, and inclose large areas of land to keep their cattle and ponies from roaming about; and many of them have cooking and box-stoves in houses in which they spend the winter. This I do not consider to add to the state of their health, as they keep their houses too warm.

In reference to drunkenness, I must say that there is a very great improvement, as when I first went amongst them during the annuity payments, I would see them by the

dozen lying in the grass "dead drunk," whereas I did not see the sign of liquor on a single Indian during the time that I was making the payments this year.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 27th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Reserves.**—There are forty-three separate reserves in this agency; the Indians reside on twenty; the others are wild lands, not cultivated. There are also several islands, which they cultivate.

**Vital Statistics.** The population of this agency is made up of two hundred and forty-five men, two hundred and seventy-nine women, two hundred and seventy-six boys, and two hundred and eighty-four girls. During the year there were forty births and thirty-three deaths: twelve adults, thirteen boys and eight girls. The cause of death in the case of the adults was mostly consumption. The children died from the usual infant complaints.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of the Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions were taken, and all refuse burnt in the spring around their dwellings. Dr. Hanson visited the several bands during the winter and spring.

**Occupation.**—These Indians find employment during the winter hunting and cutting cordwood for steamers, and working in the lumber camps; in the summer acting as guides and on steamers.

**Stock.**—All the animals are in good condition; but, owing to the high water, I fear very little hay can be procured.

**Education.**—There are seventy children of school age on the four reserves on which schools are established: one Government school, one under the supervision of the Roman Catholics, and two under the Episcopalians. The children who attend school are all young, as after the age of fourteen the boys commence to hunt and the girls marry. The highest grade taught is standard IV., in the Dalles school; the others are in standard III. The attendance is very irregular, owing to the parents having to leave the reserves to hunt and fish. The discipline of the schools is good and the progress of the pupils where they attend regularly is good.

**Religion.**—There is a mission at Islington under the supervision of the Episcopalians, and a very good church. There are a hundred and forty-nine Episcopalians and twelve pagans on this reserve. The teacher on the Dalles Reserve is a catechist and holds service in the school-house. There are thirty Episcopalians, fifteen Roman Catholics and seventeen pagans. The members of the Assabasca Band are all pagans. At White Fish Bay there are six Roman Catholics and fifty-two pagans.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The Indians in the vicinity of the towns are more addicted to intoxicants than those on the other reserves, but several arrests have been made lately, and intemperance is being gradually stamped out.

**Progress.**—The Indians, as a rule, are industrious and law-abiding. There are a hundred and forty-eight very good houses on the several reserves, and thirty-seven stables.

The Indians on the several reserves are in a fairly prosperous condition, and still self-supporting. Assistance is given during the winter to the old and destitute from the supplies left at the agency for that purpose.

Dr. Hanson visited the reserves during the winter.

I am sorry to have to report that owing to high water, the rice crop will be a total failure. The hay marshes are also flooded, and I fear that some of the cattle will suffer for want of hay.

I have, &c.,

R. J. N. PITHER,
*Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
SAVANNE AGENCY,
FORT WILLIAM, ONT., 27th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896. There are eight reserves in this agency: Lac des Mille Lacs, Kawawiagamok, Wabigoon, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows and Eagle Lake.

LAC DES MILLE LACS RESERVE.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at Poplar Point on Lac des Mille Lacs.

**Area.**—It contains an area of two thousand nine hundred and fifty acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are fishing and hunting.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of eighty-one, consisting of sixteen men, fourteen women, twenty-two boys and twenty-nine girls. There were two girls born during the year, one woman died and one woman was transferred to the Robinson Treaty, as she married an Indian belonging to the Fort William Band.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians is excellent. All have been vaccinated and there are no infectious diseases of any kind. Their premises are well kept.

**Occupation.**—The Indians on this reserve live by hunting, fishing and the products of their gardens, one or two acting occasionally as guides to prospectors in the mining district.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—There are eight log houses, a stable and a barn on the reserve, all of which are in good sanitary condition. The band has only one cow, a fine animal. Their ploughs and harrows are never used and are stored away until such time as they will require them. These implements were given to the Indians under treaty stipulations in or before the year 1886. None have been given to them since that date.

**Education.**—There is no school on this reserve and the Indians do not seem anxious to have one, although there are twenty-one children of school age.

**Religion.**—All the Indians are heathens and there is no church or missionary near them.

### Kawawiagamok Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on Kanninpininamkok Lake on the Kawawiagamok River.

**Area.**—It contains an area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are fishing and hunting.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of only twenty-four, consisting of eight men, six women, six boys and four girls. One woman and one girl died during the year and there were no births.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—All in the band are healthy, but they do not seem to thrive at all.

**Occupation.**—They do not cultivate the soil at all, depending entirely on hunting and fishing.

**Education.**—They have no desire to see their children educated, and there is no school on the reserve.

**Religion.**—All the members of this band are heathens, and missionaries have no communication with them whatever.

### Wabigoon Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake.

**Area.**—It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are hunting and fishing.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of eighty-five, consisting of thirteen men and twenty-five women, twenty-five boys and twenty-two girls. Two girls were born during the year. One woman was transferred to the Fort Frances Band and another to the Lac Seul Band, they having married men of those bands. One woman received the commutation of her annuity, having married a white man, and another died from old age.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There were no cases of sickness when the reserve was last visited during the treaty payment and the sanitary instructions from the department have been carried out.

**Occupation.**—When not hunting and fishing, which is their chief mode of living, these Indians attend to their gardens, which are in excellent condition and give promise of a plentiful crop.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—The majority of the families on this reserve have good houses, which are all clean and in a proper sanitary condition and are first-rate winter quarters for them. This band has no farm stock. Their ploughs, harrows, &c., they do not utilize, and have therefore stored them away. These implements were given to the Indians under treaty stipulations between the years 1885 and 1889. None have been given to them since the latter date.

**Education.**—There are twenty-four children of an age to attend school on the reserve, but the attendance is very irregular. This, of course, makes it rather up-hill work for the teacher, Mrs. Johns, who is assisted by her daughter; but they deserve credit for the efficient manner in which they have taught the pupils. Their studies are elementary. A few of the Indians are anxious to see their children educated, and in order to assist in this direction they intend building a new school-house in a more central position on the reserve, when the children will be better able to attend during stormy weather.

**Religion.**—There is no church on the reserve and the Indians are all heathens. The English Church has a mission station about twelve miles from the reserve, and the Rev. Mr. Prewer, who is in charge, takes great interest in all that concerns the Indians, and I have no doubt he will have beneficial results from his labours in the future.

### Frenchman's Head Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated near Lac Seul.

**Area.**—It contains an area of twenty-four thousand acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are fishing and hunting.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of two hundred and three, consisting of fifty men, fifty women, fifty-six boys and forty-seven girls. During the year eight children were born—four boys and four girls. One boy was killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's track in February; one man, one woman and one boy died. One man was married to an Indian woman from Nepigon and she was admitted to the band. Three persons who were absent last year returned to the band and there were twelve others absent this year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—All the Indians are healthy. Their sanitary condition is looked after and their premises kept clean.

**Occupation.**—The members of this band hunt and fish and several are in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company as carriers and canoe-men.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are twenty-five log houses and two stables on the reserve, all of which are clean and tidy. Their stock is in first-class condition and well cared for. Ploughs, harrows, &c., they never use and have them stored carefully away. These implements were formerly given under treaty stipulations. None are now issued to these Indians.

**Education.**—There are forty-six children of school age, one school and one teacher. The school is well equipped with a plentiful supply of all necessary books, &c. The pupils have made fair progress; but, as on the other reserves, the attendance is irregular, as the parents do not take a proper interest in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—In this band there are seventy-four Roman Catholics, one hundred and three belong to the Church of England and four are heathens. The Church of England has a church on the reserve and a missionary. The attendance at all the services is usually very good.

### Lac Seul Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at Lac Seul.

**Area.**—It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are hunting and fishing.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of three hundred and thirty-one, consisting of seventy-two men, seventy-one women, one hundred boys and eighty-eight girls. During the year there were fifteen births—five boys and ten girls; five women, one girl and three boys died. One woman married a white man and received her commutation, another left the band and married an Indian at White Dog Reserve. One woman from Cat Lake, another from Osnaburg and a third from Wabigoon were married into the band.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians is very good and due care is taken as to their sanitary condition.

**Occupation.**—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing, and several are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company as carriers, &c. The chief

who was elected at the treaty payment, Wm. Ackiewence, is an excellent carpenter and is instructing a number of the younger Indians in his trade.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—There are fifty-three substantial well-built houses on this reserve and the Indians are taking considerably more interest in the erection of good, comfortable dwellings. Their farm stock is increasing and well cared for. Their ploughs and harrows, never being used, are stored away; they were given under treaty stipulations in 1875. None have since been issued to these Indians.

**Education.** The Indians on this reserve take more interest in the education of their children, and the results are better accordingly. There are seventy-one children of school age and this season a second school has been opened on the reserve. One school is situated on Canoe River and the other on Treaty Point; one teacher in each school. Elementary studies are taught and the children are smart and went through their examinations very creditably.

**Religion.**—Of the Indians of this band three hundred and twenty-one belong to the Church of England, eight are heathens and two Roman Catholics. The Church of England has a mission station and church close to the reserve and the services are well attended. Under the able guidance of the Rev. Mr. Pritchard these Indians are making good headway in Christianity.

### Wabuskang Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at Wabuskang Lake.

**Area.**—It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are hunting and fishing.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of seventy-seven, consisting of seventeen men, nineteen women, sixteen boys and twenty-five girls. During the year there were three births,—two girls and one boy; and one man died.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—All the Indians are healthy and free from epidemic. Their premises are kept clean and sanitary regulations are carried out.

**Occupation.**—These Indians hunt and fish.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—The fifteen houses on this reserve are well kept and are clean and tidy. These Indians have no stock and their ploughs and harrows are never used. These implements were formerly given under treaty stipulations. None are now issued to these Indians.

**Education.**—There are seventeen children of school age, one school and one teacher, on this reserve. Elementary studies are taught in the school and some of the children are very proficient in their knowledge of the English language, writing, arithmetic, &c., but, as on the other reserves, the attendance is irregular.

**Religion.**—Of the Indians of this band twenty-four belong to the Church of England, forty-four are heathens and nine are Roman Catholics. Service is held in the school-house by the school teacher, who is also Church of England missionary, and the attendance at worship is fairly regular.

### Grassy Narrows Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the English River.

**Area.**—It contains an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are hunting and fishing.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of ninety-six, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-two women, twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls. During the year there were three deaths,—one boy, one girl and one woman. There was one birth, a girl, and one woman from Big Island Band married into the Grassy Narrows Band.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—All the Indians are healthy and their premises are clean.

**Occupation.**—They hunt, fish and pick berries.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—All the houses are well looked after and are fairly good buildings. These Indians have only one cow, but it is a splendid animal, and their cow-house is clean and tidy. Ploughs and harrows they do not use at all.

**Education.**—There are twenty-two children of school age on the reserve. A school was built by the Roman Catholics, but there is no teacher in charge at present and the parents have no great desire to see their children educated.

**Religion.**—Of the Indians of this band thirty-two belong to the Church of England, thirty are heathens and thirty-four are Roman Catholics. There is no missionary at this point.

### Eagle Lake Reserve.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at the lake of the same name.

**Area.**—It contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are hunting and fishing.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of fifty-eight, consisting of eighteen men, fourteen women, fifteen boys and eleven girls. One woman died in April and one man died from exposure while out hunting in February. Two girls were born during the year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There was only one case of illness on the reserve. One man had his leg hurt and was being attended to by Dr. Hanson. Their premises are kept clean and all have been vaccinated.

**Occupation.**—These Indians hunt, fish and pick berries.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—There are several very comfortable houses on this reserve, and the Indians take some little pride in keeping them neat and clean. Their cattle are in excellent condition and are properly housed and cared for. Ploughs and harrows are not used at all.

**Education.**—There are fourteen children of school age on the reserve, but so far there has been no school or teacher. The Indians are building a school-house now, which is nearing completion, and when finished will be a very comfortable building. They seem anxious to have their children educated.

**Religion.**—All in this band are heathen and there is no church on or near the reserve.

**General Remarks.**—The Indians on the various reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition and all are self-supporting, maintaining themselves by hunting, fishing, &c., the year round; but during the present season the water in the lakes has been so high that they have not been able to obtain their usual abundant supply of fish. Their crops in general last fall—potatoes and other garden stuffs—were a thorough success, and owing to there being a plentiful supply of rice and wild fruits of all descriptions, the Indians are contented. The hay crop also has been first-class, and consequently the cattle are increasing, and in as fine condition as could be wished for.

The progress made at the various schools is satisfactory, although the attendance was not very regular, owing to the Indians leaving the reserves for their hunting grounds, when those who have children usually take them along, thus leaving but a small number to attend school.

The houses and outbuildings continue to have a more improved and sanitary appearance, the Indians taking more interest in sanitary matters, and all through the reserves the houses have a substantial and comfortable appearance.

The Indians as a whole do not indulge in liquor, and the headmen and others endeavour, as much as possible, to prevent those in the bands from obtaining liquor.

At all the reserves during the annual treaty payments there was strong competition amongst the traders, with the result that the Indians were enabled to buy a first-class quality of goods at reasonable prices.

The Indians are law-abiding on all the reserves.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McINTYRE,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
INDIAN HEAD, 21st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896, with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

**Location.**—The Assiniboine Reserve is situated eighteen miles south-east of Indian Head and twelve miles south-west of Wolseley Station, Canadian Pacific Railway.

**Area.**—There are forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres in this reserve or seventy-three square miles.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are very limited, only consisting of dead wood and wild hay, and the supply of dry wood is very nearly exhausted. The market for both hay and wood is very small.

**Tribe or Nation.**—These Indians are Assiniboines or Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation, speaking very nearly the same language as the Sioux, and have a great number of their old customs. They try hard to continue them.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population on this reserve is two hundred and ten, of which number twenty are in the United States, leaving a total on the reserve, this date, of one hundred and ninety souls,—fifty-four men, seventy-eight women, and fifty-eight children. The above is according to the census taken on the 16th October, 1895. Since that date there have been six births and two deaths, which gives an increase of four. The principal causes of death among the adults are consumption and scrofula, and with children colds. One man and one woman left for the United States. Nine men who formerly belonged to this agency have returned from the United States. As all Indians are of roving and careless disposition, and like to be travelling from one place to another, I can give no particular reason for this habit unless it is their love of change.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians has been good since my last annual report, there being no contagious diseases or epidemics amongst them. Every sanitary precaution has been taken, such as cleaning up all rubbish and burning the same, the whitewashing of houses and cleaning out of wells, and the vaccination of Indians who were absent from the reserve last fall.

**Occupation.**—The principal means that these Indians have of making a living is by the sale of dead wood and wild hay, and the market for both these articles is very limited, so that they have to depend for the greater part of their food supply on farming, there being neither fish nor large game of any kind in the vicinity of this reserve. I have encouraged them to adopt mixed farming. They are raising wheat,

oats, potatoes, turnips and other garden vegetables. They are also raising cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Their buildings are all of log, well plastered with mud, whitewashed with lime and made comfortable for winter; the greater number of them have lumber floors. Their houses are heated by open fireplaces and stoves. All their houses are well-built and properly ventilated. The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, mowers, reapers and hay-rakes. A number of mowers and rakes were purchased through the sale of cattle of their own raising. The stock are: oxen, used in working the land, making hay, hauling wood and hay to the market; cows, from which beef steers are raised, and the milk is also used by the Indians and their children. They also make butter. Sheep are raised for mutton and wool.

The ponies raised by these Indians are too small for farm work, being only used for riding and drawing light loads; some are used for raking hay.

**Education.**—There are thirty children of school age in this agency, but a great number of them are delicate, and are affected with scrofula, and are unable to attend school. There being no day-school on this reserve, all the children are sent to the Qu'Appelle and Regina Industrial-schools. Sixteen children are attending these schools, four at Qu'Appelle and twelve at Regina. All the children are making good progress in reading and writing English, and in the different trades taught in the above institutions. The parents of these children are taking more interest in the progress made by them each year, and are very proud of the efficiency displayed by them.

**Religion.**—There are fifteen Roman Catholics and twelve Presbyterians on this reserve, the remainder, one hundred and sixty-three, are all pagans.

The Presbyterian Church authorities placed Mr. Neil Gilmour on this reserve last fall as a missionary and are now putting up a large stone building to be used as a church and dwelling-house for the missionary. They have also engaged an interpreter to assist Mr. Gilmour.

This reserve is also often visited by a priest who holds meetings with the Roman Catholic Indians.

I am sorry to say that so far these Indians have not manifested much interest in religion, but I now look for a better result, since a missionary has been placed amongst them.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The greater number of these Indians are industrious and work hard at their farming and stock-raising to make a living for themselves and families, but the uncertainty of the crops sometimes causes the Indians to become discouraged for a time, but when spring comes again they work as hard as ever to secure a crop.

These Indians have been very law-abiding, there having been no arrests made among them for five or six years and there have been no complaints made against them by the white settlers.

They are gradually becoming better off each year and are making steady progess in farming by increasing their fields and herds of stock; some of the more industrious have been purchasing implements, such as mowers, hay-rakes, wagons, and bob-sleighs. They are building better houses and furnishing them each year more like the white people, with bedsteads, tables, chairs and cooking-stoves, dishes, coal-oil lamps, &c.

**Individual Progress.**—Gee-Gus has fifteen acres of wheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, corn and other small garden stuff. He has eleven head of cattle, two stables and a good house, well furnished, with kitchen and stove. He has also a wagon of his own.

Big Darkness has fifteen acres of wheat, potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots. He has also ten head of cattle, two stables, house and kitchen, well furnished, bob-sleigh, wagon and mower.

Pretty Bear has twelve acres of wheat, potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots. He has also eleven head of cattle, three stables and house, with shingled roof, a mower, cooking-stove and furnished kitchen.

Dry Walker has eight acres of wheat, potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots and corn. He has also twelve head of cattle, two stables, good house, bob-sleigh, mower and wagon.

Wes-e-can has ten acres of wheat, potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots and corn. He has also seven head of cattle, ten sheep, a good house and stable, bob-sleigh, mower and a new hay-rack.

A great many more instances could be given, but would take up too much space.

**Temperance and Morality.**—These Indians are very temperate, there being no case of intoxication either on or off this reserve that has come to my knowledge. The women on this reserve are fairly moral. I know of no cases of immorality or prostitution amongst them. They are kept out of the small towns as much as possible.

**General Remarks.**—The advancement made by these Indians during the past year in the different branches of farming is most encouraging. They were well off last winter for food and were comfortably housed.

The Indian women are more industrious than they formerly were and take more pride in keeping their children and houses neat and clean, and a general improvement may be observed around their dwellings.

The annuity payments took place on the 16th October last and passed off very quietly, there being no complaints.

The individual earnings of these Indians during the past year were $1,139.06, made from sale of hay, dry wood, tanning hides, freighting and working out for farmers.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, 22nd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge for year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Area and Location of Reserves.**—No. 108, Red Pheasant's, twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres; No. 109, Stony, forty-six thousand two hundred and eight acres; situated in the Eagle Hills, South of Battleford. No. 113, Sweet Grass, forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres: No. 114, Poundmaker's, nineteen thousand two hundred acres; No. 116, Little Pine's, sixteen thousand acres; situated on the south side of the Battle River and west of Battleford. No. 112, Moosomin's, sixteen thousand acres; No. 115, Thunderchild's, twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty; situated between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan and west of Battleford.

**Resources.**—The resources of this agency are mixed farming, cattle-raising, selling hay, wood, lime and charcoal.

**Tribe.**—All are Crees with the exception of the Stony Reserve Band.

**Vital Statistics.**—This agency contains a population of eight hundred and sixty men, women and children. During the year there were thirty-two births and fifty deaths, making a decrease of eighteen. The principal causes of death were scrofula and consumption.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the various bands has been fairly good considering the number of scrofula cases and consumption. No epidemics have occurred. Children who had not been vaccinated were inoculated at treaty payments as well as a number of adults who had been operated on before. Premises have been kept clean, all rubbish and refuse being regularly removed from the dwellings, which are whitewashed at least once a year. During the summer months the Indians live in tents and teepees, which is much better for their health than living in their houses, as they can move their tents from one place to another.

**Occupation.**—The Indians earn quite a sum of money selling wood, hay, lime, charcoal and occasionally a little fur, which, however, is getting very scarce in this district. They also engage in general farming and cattle-raising. The total earnings from all sources amount to $7,036.43.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Buildings, agricultural implements, &c., are in a fair state of repair. Stock is in splendid condition, the numbers on the different reserves being one thousand four hundred and ninety-one head, consisting of two hundred and fifty-four oxen, four hundred and twenty-one cows, seven hundred and ninety-one young cattle and twenty-five thoroughbred bulls, of the Shorthorn, Durham, Galloway and Polled Angus breeds, as well as one hundred and ninety-four sheep and two pigs, all of which are doing well.

**Education.**—There are one hundred and thirty children of school age; five schools —three Protestant and two Roman Catholic—five teachers. The children are principally in standards I., II. and III. Equipment, discipline and order are good; progress very fair. The schools have been fairly well attended, but I must say the parents do not take much interest in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—There are seven churches and buildings used for divine service (three Roman Catholic and four Protestant) with four missionaries, and some of them are fairly well attended by the Indians.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians of this agency, as a whole, are industrious, and law-abiding; many are becoming better off every year as they see the fruits of their industry.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The Indians, with very few exceptions, are temperate; very few cases of immorality come to my notice.

**General Remarks.**—I have much pleasure in being able to report a steady improvement in the manner and customs of these Indians, as well as a growing disposition to imitate and carry out the methods adopted by the white people to gain a livelihood. Their principal industry in the future will be cattle-raising, and, only having the purest pedigreed bulls now, the beef cattle are getting to be of good size and quality. For instance, a four-year-old steer dressed one thousand four hundred and seventy-one pounds of beef, whilst several three-year-olds dressed on an average one thousand pounds. For this year alone six thousand tons of hay will be required, which means an enormous amount of work, besides building and putting in order houses and stables at the different reserves and hay camps, the latter being at Round Hill and Buffalo Lake, distances from the reserve of twenty-five and ninety miles respectively. There will, I expect, be a good crop of potatoes and turnips, also some grain, which has hitherto almost proved a failure, and in consequence a much smaller acreage is under cultivation this year. The industrial-school is now under the management of the Church of England, worked on the *per capita* system, and at the present time has one hundred and eight pupils; some of the older ones are placed out at service and are giving good satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

P. J. WILLIAMS,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., 30th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last.

**Reserves.**—There are nine reserves under my supervision, four of which are inhabited by branches of what was in the early part of the present century the great "Sioux Nation," and the other five reserves are occupied by branches of the Ojibways, or now better known as the "Saulteaux" tribe. The Sioux, as the department is aware, do not receive annuities for the reason that they are American Indians, and have no claim on the Canadian Government, whereas the Saulteaux have received and are to receive, under treaty obligations, an annuity of $5 each for all time to come.

For convenience in many ways, all the Indian reserves were numbered some years ago. The number, name of band and the population of each band within my agency are as follows: Reserve No. 57, Bird Tail Band, seventy-five; Reserve No. 58, Oak River Band, two hundred and seventy-five; Reserve No. 59, Oak Lake Band, thirty-seven; Reserve No. 60, Turtle Mountain Band, twenty-nine—Sioux. Reserve No. 61, Kee-see-koo-wenin's Band, one hundred and thirty-six; Reserve No. 62, Way-way-see-cappo's Band, one hundred and sixty three; Reserve No. 62½, Valley River Band, sixty-eight; Reserve No. 63, the Gamblers' Band, twenty; Reserve No. 67, Rolling River Band, one hundred and twenty-one—Saulteaux.

## THE BIRD TAIL RESERVE, No. 57.

**Location.**—This reserve is located at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine Rivers, in township fifteen, range twenty-seven, west of the first principal meridian and about ten miles south-west of the town of Birtle.

**Area and Resources.**—It has an area of six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, of which about two thousand five hundred acres are particularly well adapted for cultivation and the growing of almost all varieties of cereals. This portion of the reserve is fairly level, free from stone and scrub and is of a good loam, resting on a warm porous subsoil. The larger area lies in the valleys of the two rivers, whose banks connecting the up and the low lands, are more than two hundred feet high.

The bottom lands and hillsides are well adapted for pasturage, but neither of late years have grown a sufficient quantity of grass to provide an ample supply of good fodder for winter use, so that they have had to resort to the rationing of straw. The result has been that the cattle have not thriven as well as it was desired they should. It is evident that artificial means of irrigating these bottom lands will have to be resorted to if a good supply of grass is to be assured every season from them, and it is desirable that this should be, not only to enable these Indians to retain the present number of cattle, but to encourage them to increase the number, as the rearing of cattle is unquestionably a profitable industry wherever an ample supply of fodder can be depended upon.

Experiments have been made at this reserve the past few years at the growing of timothy and brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) with the result that the former did not do well; but I am glad to be able to report that the brome grass promises to be a suitable, hardy and prolific fodder plant. A small quantity was sown with grain in the spring of 1894, and it took root, but appeared to be sown too sparsely and last season it was

not cut, so that this season it has spread out, completely covering the ground, and it stands fully four feet high. It will yield several tons of hay, besides which I hope there will be several bags of seed, which it is the intention to use to increase the acreage.

**Crops.**—Every family of this band has this season put in a crop of grain or garden stuff, or of both. The most extensive farmer this season is Sunka Ho Nahon (Dog Yelping), who has over ninety acres under crop, consisting of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and corn. His garden contains onions, beets, radishes, lettuce, pumpkins, tomatoes, turnips, carrots and cucumbers, and a flower bed.

The Sioux take great pride in growing corn, and view it as one of their most profitable crops. This season there is approximately ten acres under corn on this reserve, and they say it never promised better at this date than it does this year.

**Poultry.**—Nearly every householder now owns domestic chickens, and two families acquired turkeys last spring with the view of trying their hand at rearing more, but the result has not been very encouraging to them, as the frequent rains this spring seemed to have chilled the young chicks, and all but four have died. By way of encouragement I have told them that many white men have been less fortunate than they in turkey-raising, and that the only way to succeed is to try again.

**Education.**—Every child of school age and in good health, belonging to this band is either at the Birtle Boarding or the Regina Industrial-school.

**Religion.**—There is a church on the reserve under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination and under the direct supervision of the Rev. Mr McArthur, who resides about four miles distant. Service is held every Sabbath morning and school every Sabbath afternoon, under the superintendency of Charley Hauska. A weekly prayer meeting is held in the church each Tuesday evening, conducted by the missionary, or, if he is absent, by Charley Hauska. A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association also has weekly meetings in the church. Isaac Thunder is president and John Bunn, treasurer of this association.

The women of this band have an organization known by them as the Wigan-oninieiye. They meet at the home of one of its members every Thursday, and do sewing, knitting, beadwork, &c., and the articles there made are sold, and the proceeds sent to the Foreign Missionary Society. About twenty dollars each year has been gained in this way for several years past, and for the purpose stated. The officers now are Mrs. Hauska, president; Mrs. Silas Bokka, treasurer, and Mrs. John McLeod, secretary.

**General Remarks.**—There are many branches of the Sioux nation. Those of this band are principally the "Wah-pa-tou-wans" and the minority "Siyos." They allege that they were drawn into the Minnesota war in 1862 by the hasty action of the "Mdewakantanisans" branch of the Sioux, who resided at a considerable distance to the south. The Indians of this band are unquestionably the most law-abiding, industrious, moral and temperate within my agency, and it is hard to believe that they or their forefathers were a party to the Minnesota massacre.

Intoxicants are not legally sold within twenty-five miles of this reserve, and these Indians therefore are not placed so close to temptation as other bands in this respect, and the fact that there is a strong temperance sentiment among the neighbouring white people may be the reason for their temperate habits.

## Oak River Reserve, No. 58.

The reserve is occupied by three branches of the Sioux nation, namely, the Sissetons, Wah-pa tou-wans and the Mdewakantanisans.

**Area, Location, &c.**—The area of this reserve is about nine thousand seven hundred acres, and it is located in township ten, range twenty-three, west of the first principal meridian, at the junction of the Oak and Assiboine rivers. Fully one-third of the area is bottom lands, the higher portion of which is fairly well adapted for grain-growing and all of these bottom lands would grow enormous crops of grass if irrigated, which would

not be a difficult undertaking, as the land is fairly level and there is an abundance of water procurable from the two streams that flow through and form the southern boundary of the reserve. A portion of the high land is a light sandy soil, and on the banks of some of the ravines that run through this high land, stones are plentiful, but the larger portion of this high land is of excellent quality and only requires good farming to ensure a heavy crop of all cereals adapted to the country.

**General Remarks.**—These Indians have one hundred and fifty head of cattle, which is about as large a herd as it is possible to provide hay for unless fodder is specially grown for them, as the native grass for the past few seasons has been a light crop owing to frequent mowings and the want of an adequate supply of rain or flooding of the meadows from the rivers. About one-quarter of an acre was seeded during the spring of 1894 with the brome grass, which has thriven well there also, and it is intended to collect the seed from this plot and increase the acreage as largely and rapidly as possible. Last season there were eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-four bushels of wheat, eighteen hundred and thirty-six bushels of oats, and over eleven hundred bushels of potatoes harvested on this reserve, besides a fair crop of corn and garden vegetables. This season there is approximately eight hundred and sixty-seven acres under wheat, two hundred and seventeen under oats, nineteen acres in potatoes and several acres under corn and garden stuff, all of which promises a good yield.

"Caska Hauska" is the largest individual farmer, having about eighty-seven acres under crop, consisting of wheat, oats, potatoes, corn and garden stuff.

Several members of this band have erected new and creditable stables for their stock, and all have paid better attention to their cattle during the winter months than they formerly did. A number have added articles of furniture to their dwellings and exhibit more of a disposition to keep them tidy and clean.

**Religion.**—There is a church within a few yards of the eastern boundary of their reserve, which was erected by the Episcopalians for the benefit of these Indians, and service is held every Sabbath by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, who was lately stationed there. I have been informed that the church has been filled with Indian hearers at every service.

**Indian Marriages.**—I know of only three couples of this band who have been married by clergymen, and who are living together in wedlock, which is evidence to me that all who attend church have not renounced their belief in the Indian's free and easy marriage contract, which admits of more than one wife at pleasure.

**Education.**—The day-school that was in operation on this reserve for the past few years was closed last December, chiefly for the reason that the attendance was both small and irregular. It remained closed until the 6th inst., when it was again re-opened, with Miss Hooper, an experienced teacher, in charge, since which time there has been an attendance of about thirty pupils daily.

This band is now under the direct supervision of Mr. Richard Joynt, who is a practical farmer of long experience in this province.

**Morality and Temperance.**—There have been no convictions during the year for infractions of the Indian Act with regard to the procuring of intoxicants by members of this band; but this is not cited as positive proof that these Indians are now a more strictly temperate lot, but as evidence that previous convictions and a close watch over them have had a very beneficial effect.

### Oak Lake Reserve, No. 59.

**Location.**—This reserve is located in township seven, range eight, west of the first principal meridian, which is about four miles north of Pipestone, a station on a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**Area.**—The area of this reserve is about two thousand five hundred acres.

**Resources.**—The Pipestone Creek, a sluggish stream, flows through this reserve, and between this creek and the eastern boundary there is a sufficient supply of timber for the use of these Indians for building and firewood purposes. About one thousand acres

of this reserve is suitable for cultivation; the remainder is fairly good pasture land and wood land, as previously recited. Of late years there has been an inadequate supply of hay procurable for the small number of cattle they have had, and a large ration of straw has had to be grown to meet this emergency. The brome grass was not tried at this reserve, but as it has proved so successful at other points, it is my intention to try it here with a view of overcoming the hay problem and providing for an increased number of cattle.

**Occupation.**—This band, which only numbers thirty-seven souls, has about one hundred acres under crop this season. They grow sufficient potatoes and corn each season for their own food requirements, and this, with their wheat and their earnings obtained by working for the settlers, together with basket-making, tanning hides, and a little hunting, provides their livelihood without practically any assistance from the department.

**Education.**—All the children of this band, of school age and in good health, are at the Regina Industrial-school.

**Religion.**—John Thunder, from the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve, is located here as missionary, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. A neat frame building has been erected on the reserve, the lower part of which is used as a church, and the missionary resides in the upper rooms. Mr. Thunder reports that a majority of this band attend service every Sabbath and exhibit evidence of interest in religious matters.

**Temperance.**—Two or three members of this band have the record of not being total abstainers, but they have so far been able to evade punishment, and also to shelter the parties who supplied the intoxicants.

**Tribe or Nation.**—With one or two exceptions, all the members of this band are of the "Walpe Kute" branch of the Sioux nation.

### The Turtle Mountain Reserve, No. 60.

**Location.**—This reserve is located on the northern base of the mountain from which the reserve derived its name, and on section thirty-one, township one, range twenty-two, west of the first principal meridian.

**Area and Vital Statistics.**—The area of this reserve is six hundred and forty acres, and the number of Indians now belonging to this band is twenty-nine, increased by the return of one family and the marriage of a widower.

**Occupation.**—They gain their livelihood from the produce grown in their gardens, together with fishing, hunting and the sale of berries and firewood, and also by odd jobs of work at the town of Deloraine, and from the settlers. If it were not for the proximity of this reserve to the international boundary, the location would be a good one for this small band; but it seems to be the meeting ground for a large number of scallawag Indians from both sides of the line, and I fear for this reason the Indians of this band will never progress.

**Education.**—The day-school that was in operation is now closed. The attendance during the last quarter that it was operated was less than three pupils, and with so few pupils there was little encouragement to keep it open. We hope that some of those who attended the day-school will be placed in one of the industrial-schools. There are now three children from this reserve in the Regina Industrial-school and one in the Birtle Boarding-school.

**Tribe.**—The members of this band are principally of the "Wah-pa-tou-wans" branch of Sioux.

**Crops.**—They have this season under crop approximately seven acres, nearly three of which are in potatoes, corn and garden stuff.

**Sioux.**—The Sioux in my agency are not a prolific race, few have large families, in fact, the majority have very few children.

## TREATY BANDS,

*All of which are of the "Saulteaux" Tribe.*

### THE KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN RESERVE, No. 61.

**Location.**—This reserve is located at the southern base of the Riding Mountain, in township eighteen, range twenty-one, west of the first principal meridian, and comprises an area of five thousand six hundred acres.

The Little Saskatchewan River, which takes its rise about twelve miles to the northward and on the summit of the mountains, flows through this reserve from the northern to the southern boundary. It is a fairly rapid-flowing stream of clear fresh water.

**Resources.**—The valley of this river is about three-quarters of a mile in width, and that portion that is overflowed during the spring freshets has for several past seasons given a heavy growth of grass, which has been used for winter feed. This spring, however, the river has been much higher, and it is feared that these meadows will not be sufficiently dry to allow the luxuriant crop of grass to be cut. Several hundred acres of this bottom land could be artificially irrigated at comparatively small cost, and this would unquestionably be a profitable undertaking, as immense quantities of fodder could be grown there, so that a much larger number of cattle could be provided for, whereas these Indians have now to put forth every energy to provide for their herd of about one hundred and thirty cattle and their work horses. The uplands produce excellent pasturage, but the soil appears to be too rich for wheat. It produces a strong growth of straw, but the grain rarely ever ripens before the frosts come and either damage or destroy it. This season sixty-five acres were sown in oats, four and five-eighths acres planted with potatoes and about three-quarters of an acre in garden stuff, all of which was cut down during last month by two hailstorms, but it has since recovered considerably, and there is yet promise of a fair crop.

**Cheese Factory.**—Messrs. H. Roberts & Co. started a cheese factory this season within one mile of the reserve, and five Indians have become patrons, and have expressed their gratification at this prospective way of gaining an income during the summer months; and I trust that their expectations will be realized to such an extent that they will not be satisfied until the milk from a much larger number of cows will find its way in the same direction, with profit to these enterprising Indians.

**Stock.**—These Indians sold cattle during the fiscal year and realized over $400 for them, and negotiations are now in progress, the outcome of which will, I trust, be the disposal of another lot for about a like sum. The money realized for the cattle sold was invested principally in procuring farming implements, building material for dwellings, and for food.

**Education.**—The day-school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church is yet in operation, with Mr. R. C. McPherson as teacher. The average attendance during the fiscal year was eleven, besides which there are seven from this band enrolled at the Birtle Boarding and four at the Regina Industrial-school.

**Religion.**—The Presbyterian denomination has maintained a missionary at this reserve for a good many years, and has a neat church conveniently near the reserve. Every Sabbath the Indians turn out in respectable numbers to divine service. There is also a well attended Sabbath-school held in the church, and weekly prayer meetings in their own houses, in which service the Indians take an active interest. Mr. McPherson is missionary as well as teacher of the day-school, and during the nine months that he has been with them, he seems to have gained and retained the good-will of the Indians. This mission and school is known as "Okanase."

**Temperance.**—I am glad to be able to report that there is a stronger temperance sentiment within the limits of this reserve than there was a few years ago. I should

be glad if this sentiment would become contagious in the vicinity of the reserve and result like the leaven which the woman hid in the three measures of meal. One white man was convicted and fined for selling a member of this band an intoxicant during the year.

**Occupation.**—About one-half of this band yet reside off the reserve set apart for their use and home. They reside on the Riding Mountain and in the vicinity of Lake Winnipegosis, where they gain a livelihood by fishing, hunting, gathering senega root, &c.

**Progress.**—Those that live on the reserve are yearly adding to their wealth and have, with one or two exceptions, comfortable dwellings and stables. In their houses may be found ordinary beds, chairs, cooking and heating stoves; and nearly all take their meals from tables.

### Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve, No. 62.

**Area and Location.**—This reserve has an area of thirty-nine square miles and is located on the Bird Tail Creek, in townships nineteen and twenty, ranges twenty-five and twenty-six, west of the first principal meridian, which is about eighteen miles north-east of Birtle.

**Resources.**—It is a good location for Indians, having abundance of timber, pasture, and meadow-lands, interspersed with small lakes and plenty of arable land. It is within reasonable distance from market, and from lakes in which fish are fairly plentiful, and from the Riding Mountain, where many species of game abound. The soil, however, seems to be too fertile for successful wheat-growing, and almost every trial has resulted in the grain being frozen before it could be harvested, which has entirely discouraged the Indians from continuing their efforts in that branch of farming.

**Stock.**—In the cattle industry, however, they have made better progress, and have sold during the fiscal year cattle for which they have realized upwards of $500, and the sales this year will probably bring them as large a sum and still leave them with about one hundred and seventy head. They have for the past few years put up more hay than they required for their stock. They sold the surplus from time to time and with the proceeds purchased food and other necessary articles. Their cattle have also received more attention and care than previously.

**Occupation.**—From this source of revenue, together with the sale of cattle, firewood baskets, berries and senega root, and the tanning of hides, they gain a fairly good livelihood. Last season they had an abundant yield of potatoes, and this season they have planted about thirteen acres.

Two members of this band have erected small buildings, specially to keep milk in, and they are making butter for their own use. Several others have expressed their determination to erect similar buildings.

**Education.**—There are nineteen children from this reserve attending the Birtle Boarding and four the Regina Industrial-school, besides which two, whose parents reside near the western limits of the reserve, attend a settlers' day-school.

Little, if any, opposition is now manifested by these Indians to the education of their children. The only reason advanced by them against sending their children to school is the distance they are asked to send them, for the Birtle Boarding-school cannot take them, as it now has as many pupils as it can possibly accommodate.

**Progress.**—These Indians year by year are unquestionably exhibiting more self dependence; they are exhibiting a disposition to live more comfortably by keeping their dwellings cleaner and providing articles of furniture. Several new and more commodious dwellings are now in course of erection.

**Religion.**—The Presbyterian denomination has a native missionary stationed near the reserve and services are held on the reserve every Sabbath at which, I have been told, there is a fairly good attendance. I think, however, the majority of the adult Indians still cling to their old pagan beliefs.

**Temperance.**—There are in this band a few individuals who take liquor if it can be conveniently procured. One was convicted during the year for having been found in a state of intoxication and imprisoned for ten days for the offence. The jail for this district is at the city of Brandon, and can only be reached by railway after travelling a distance of two hundred and twenty-four miles. As the expense of sending the prisoner that distance in the charge of a constable would be considerable, I simply provided the prisoner with a railway transport and money sufficient to pay for his meals on the road and gave him the warrant of commitment, which he delivered over to the keeper of the jail. By return mail I received the jailer's receipt for the safe delivery of the Indian, who spent the time adjudged in jail and walked home when liberated; since which time, I have found him obedient and more willing to work than he previously was, and, I trust, convinced that it will be safer not to touch intoxicants again.

## Valley River Reserve, No. 62½.

**Area.**—This reserve has an area of eighteen and one-quarter square miles, and is located at the junction of the Valley River and Short Creek in townships and ranges twenty-five and twenty-six, which is about fifty-five miles north from here. To reach this reserve, I am obliged to travel fully seventy miles, as there is no direct trail across the Riding Mountain, which lies between the reserve and my headquarters.

**Resources.**—This reserve is a fairly good one for stock, as there are numerous hay meadows on the Short Creek, from which several hundred tons of hay can be procured every season. Timber of a superior quality for building purposes is plentiful. The Valley River affords an abundant supply of good water, and the pasturage is most luxuriant and ample for a very large herd.

**Occupation.**—These Indians have been accustomed to hunting all their lives, and they have not yet seen the advantage to be gained by keeping cattle, for which they would undoubtedly have to put up a lot of hay and provide shelter during the winter months, particularly as game abounds in the vicinity, and they have always been able, whenever food was required, to procure it with very little exertion.

**Game Laws.**—The game laws of this province have of late years been remodelled and more rigidly enforced with a view of protecting the game, so that these Indians are now exhibiting more of a disposition to acquire and maintain more cattle and place less dependence on wild animals.

**Buildings and Stock.**—With very few exceptions all have superior dwelling-houses and fairly good stables. They now have twenty-two head of cattle in their possession.

**Occupation.**—They make a good deal by gathering senega root, bead-work, tanning hides and by fishing and hunting.

**Education.**—A day-school, with Mr. F. E. Miller in charge, has been opened on this reserve under the auspices of the Episcopalian Church by whom it is wholly maintained.

At first Mr. Miller accompanied the Indians when absent from the reserve on hunting expeditions or gathering senega root and taught their children in the open air or in the teepees as an opportunity offered.

Last October a building was erected on the reserve from funds voluntarily given by friends of the church in various parts of the Dominion, since which time a class has been regularly taught in this building, and the average attendance has been in the neighbourhood of one dozen. In the teacher's opinion satisfactory progress has been made. Five children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, are able to read in first reader, write fairly well, and do sums in addition. Seven others between the ages of eight and ten years read words containing three letters and are able to count up to one hundred, while others of younger age know the alphabet and the figures up to thirty.

**Religion.**—The Rev. Mr. Gill, of Russell, visits the reserve occasionally and holds service. When there, he informed me that he inspected the school and was pleased to observe that the children were making very satisfactory progress at their studies. He

hoped that the day was not far distant when the parents of some of these children would give their consent to the removal of their children to some of the larger educational institutions that have been provided for their benefit.

### Gambler's Reserve, No. 63.

**Area and Location.**—This reserve has an area of about fifteen square miles and is located at the junction of Silver Creek and the Assiniboine River, and about two miles from Binscarth, a station on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, or in townships eighteen and nineteen and ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine, west of the first principal meridian.

There were seventeen persons who received annuity at the last annual treaty payments, but only six of this number reside on the reserve. Five are now pupils at the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school, and one is a pupil at the Birtle Boarding-school, the others reside outside of the reserve.

The wife of Otterskin lately died, and he has recently expressed a wish to be allowed to remove to one of the reserves at File Hills, where he will be nearer to his two boys who are at the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school. If his wish is granted, only John Tanner and family will be left as actual residents on this reserve.

Otterskin is in fairly good circumstances. He owns about twelve head of horses and fifteen head of cattle, besides which he has five head of cattle controlled by the department. He also has a fair supply of implements and household effects.

Owing to the illness of his wife and not being in good health himself, he did not put in any crop this spring, but John Tanner put in approximately fifteen acres, and has a fairly large herd of private cattle and several horses. He is rich in worldly goods from an Indian's point of view.

### Rolling River Reserve, No. 67.

**Area and Location.**—This reserve has an area of twenty square miles and is located about fifteen miles north-westerly from the town of Minnedosa, in township seventeen, range nineteen, west of the first principal meridian.

**Resources.**—The southern portion of the reserve is well adapted for grain-growing and the remainder for stock-raising, as there is a fair supply of hay available and an abundance of the best pasturage. These Indians have, however, been backward in taking up civilized life and only within the past few years have they exhibited any disposition towards this end.

**Education.**—For years I tried to induce them to place their children in one of the industrial-schools, but I only succeeded in getting two parents to do so before this year. Now I am pleased to be able to report that there are five boys from this band at the Regina Industrial and nine pupils more are enrolled on the registry of the Birtle Boarding-school. There are only about five children in good health and of school age on this reserve and without the benefits that these schools afford, but I expect that most of these will soon be placed in some school.

**Farming.**—They have put in this season five and one-half acres of wheat and about three acres of potatoes and garden stuff.

**Occupation.**—They have been gaining their livelihood principally during the summer months by gathering senega root, tanning hides and working for the settlers adjacent to the reserve.

They provided an ample supply of hay and wintered their cattle much better than ever before.

**Religion.**—The missionary, Mr. Wright, still resides on the reserve, and gladly instructs and advises the Indians in all their work. Religious services are held by him every Sabbath, and I have been told that there is a fairly good attendance at every

service. The women are now taking some interest in sewing and knitting, which has been taught them by Mrs. Wright.

**Temperance.**—I am under the conviction that the majority of Indians will take liquor when it is placed within their reach, and that much depends on the surroundings of the Indians as to whether they consume much or little of it. The members of this band do nearly all their trading at towns where intoxicants are sold, and I believe they can procure liquor whenever anxious to do so and have the funds to pay for it. I am satisfied that it is so procured and that it would require a detective at these trading points all the time to stop the traffic, and he then would have to be armed with authority to search every Indian who leaves these towns, as the Indians and those who supply them know the risks they are taking, and they do not openly expose themselves to such risks. Still, I believe the traffic is much less than it was a few years ago and that this was effected by the imprisonment of several of the Indians for drunkenness and the conviction of several white men a few years ago for supplying the liquor.

**Buildings.**—As evidence that these Indians are improving in the way of erecting more commodious dwellings and the keeping of them clean and tidy, I will recite for your information a portion of my report as made to the Indian Commissioner after a visit to this reserve last January, and after an inspection of the houses, stables and premises, &c.:

"'Ka-ka-se-way-sing,' or better known as 'Hunting Hawk,' erected a new house last year. It is of hewn logs, floored, shingle roof, whitewashed inside and outside and has an annex similarly constructed, which is used as a kitchen. In the kitchen I found a cook stove, table, lamp, chairs, tinware hanging on the walls, a box attached to the wall in which dishes were nicely placed, and their meals were taken from the table, over which was spread an oilcloth covering.

"The door leading to the main house is painted two colours and the door casings were also painted. In the main house I found three elevated beds, which were nicely made up, and chairs and a box stove. The floor was as clean as when the lumber left the planer, and the two windows had cotton shades with white linen curtains inside and lambrequins for covering the same. The window casings were painted a green shade. An inclosed stairway led from this room to the one above, or will so lead when finished. The stairway and the door had not yet been made and put in place. The upper room is used for a sleeping apartment for his brother-in-law, who lives with him.

"There were two log stables, both of which were clean and the manure was removed about twenty yards away, which was done with a flat sled made for the purpose. The horse stables and a field of about twenty-five acres are inclosed by a rail fence. In a corral near the stable there were a few tons of hay and he claimed to have fifty more tons in stack."

**Education.**—The Birtle Boarding-school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It has now twenty male and twenty-seven female pupils enrolled, besides which six of the most advanced pupils were transferred to the Regina Industrial-school during the fiscal year. Of the forty-seven pupils now at this institution, twenty-five are grant earners of seventy-two dollars each per annum from the department, while the others are wholly supported by the church under whose auspices the school is conducted.

Mr. W. J. Small, B.A., is now the principal and class tutor; and Miss McLaren, who was appointed at the time this school was opened in December, 1888, is still matron.

The Presbyterian Church authorities still own the building and lands on which the school is placed. The building is of stone throughout, and is two stories high, with a basement and attic full size.

The area of the school lands is thirty acres, of this about four acres are under cultivation for the use of the institution, and at the same time as a ground for instructing the pupils in the art of gardening, besides which several of the larger boys have put in, and have kept in order, a patch of ground for their own individual benefit, in which I am pleased to be able to report they exhibit considerable pride.

The female pupils are taught general housekeeping, sewing, knitting, laundry work, dairying, &c

In the class-room the pupils have made fairly good progress, and I believe the children from this agency who are at the Qu'Appelle, Regina and Elkhorn Industrial schools and the Portage la Prairie Boarding-school are progressing favourably.

**General Remarks.**—During the early part of the fiscal year diphtheria broke out on the Valley River Reserve, No. 62½, and Dr. Wright, of Russell, was dispatched there with a supply of anti-toxine, and he soon had the epidemic under control. With this exception, there has been no epidemic of note amongst the Indians of this agency, and the health of the Indians has been fairly good.

Between the annuity payments of 1894 and 1895, sixteen treaty children and five adults died; and among the same bands and during the same period there were twenty-three births.

For the twelve months ended the 30th of June last, there were less than eighty-five sacks of flour and less than four hundred pounds of meat gratuitously issued to the Indians of this agency.

In conclusion I may say that although the Indians have not advanced as rapidly as I desired they should, yet there are many evidences of progress, and, all things considered, there is much cause for thankfulness for the results obtained.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, 23rd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Location and Area.**—The Blackfoot Reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow River, adjacent to and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, including townships nineteen, twenty and twenty-two, west of the fourth meridian.

The reserve contains four hundred and seventy square miles, more or less.

**Resources.**—There is a large coal mine on the southern part, or "South Reserve," as it is called, which has been worked for some years, the coal being of excellent quality There are other coal seams on the reserve from which coal has been taken of a fair quality, but sufficient work has not yet been done on them to prove their value. The reserve contains an immense area of excellent grazing land, and the ditch now being constructed by Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., and very nearly finished, will increase the area of farming lands to upwards of one thousand five hundred acres. This ditch, of six miles in length, has been made entirely by Indian labour.

**Tribe.**—These Indians are a branch of the Blackfoot nation, of which the Bloods and Piegans are also offshoots.

**Vital Statistics.**—The present number is one thousand two hundred and twenty-six, consisting of six hundred and twelve males and six hundred and fourteen females, five hundred of whom are children. There have been seven immigrations and four

emigrations, four being transfers made at the request of the persons interested and by authority of the Indian Commissioner. Births during the year numbered forty-two and deaths eighty-six, making a decrease of forty-one. The deaths are due principally to scrofula and consumption, and the reason of the immigrations and emigrations is intermarriage with Indians belonging to other reserves.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of these Indians has been good. There was an epidemic of chicken-pox in July, 1895, but without any serious consequences. An excellent hospital has been completed at the north reserve, so that, when desired, any infectious or contagious cases can now be isolated. Attention has been given to the whitewashing of the houses and the cleaning up and burning of all rubbish around the dwellings. Ninety-nine Indians have been vaccinated, and any suggestions of the medical officer (Dr. Lindsay) as to sanitary improvements have been carried out.

**Occupation.**—A large number of Indians have been employed on the irrigation ditch, which, when completed, will create new industries, such as growing vegetables and cutting hay for market in excess of what will be required for home consumption. Thirteen car-loads of coal have been shipped to Calgary and other points during the winter, and the mining of the coal required for the schools, agency and farms, together with that supplied to neighbouring settlers, occupies quite a number of men in both mining and hauling. Others are engaged in farming and cattle-raising. The Indian, Crow Collar, has developed quite a talent for carving heads in stone, which he sells; and another, Sharp Voice, has been learning to make hair bridles and cruches. A good many women earn money by the sale of bead-work, tanning hides and making overcoats, shirts, moccasins and other articles of clothing.

**Buildings.**—Many of the old houses have been torn down and new ones built, some of which are improved by shingle roofs, partitions and floors. The number remains as last year—one hundred and seventy-one. Twenty-two new stables have been built, fifteen at the north and seven at the south reserve, making thirty-five. The root-houses now number thirteen, seven new ones having been built, besides an ice-house, pig-sty and poultry-house.

**Stock.**—Fifty heifers were given this year by the department for ponies. The cattle in the hands of the Indians now number one hundred and thirty-three, being an increase of eighty-five head over last year. The Indians are ready to take one hundred and twenty-five more on the same terms. The number of their ponies is two thousand one hundred and fifty-two.

**Education.**—There are four hundred and ninety-five children on the reserve, about two hundred of whom are of school age, the rest being either too old or too young to attend. At the north reserve there is a large boarding-school, attended by both boys and girls, which has been improved and added to during the year. The camp children are encouraged to attend the day-school by being given a meal, but the attendance is very small and irregular, and the day-school shows no progress. At the south reserve the large boarding-school opened two years ago is kept in excellent order. The grounds have been greatly improved and fenced; a large vegetable garden will be started next year. A number of trees have now been planted. There is no day-school in connection with this school, which is for boys only. It has been found that the influence of camp children is nearly equal to camp life on the children in the homes. There is no doubt that the discipline and order might be better, but I am satisfied there has been a decided improvement in these matters. Everything is being done to make these homes cheerful and attractive; the food is good and plentiful. There is a teacher at each boarding-school, one holds a second-class certificate, and the other is qualified for his post. The programme of studies is followed as closely as possible, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory in both schools. Both these schools are under the auspices of the Church of England mission. The day-school, Crowfoot's, also at the south reserve, has improved greatly in both attendance and progress since the engagement of the present teacher, Mr. Race. This school is under the Roman Catholic denomination.

The interest of the parents in education is not very marked, but an improvement in this direction is noticed; everything is done to lead parents to take an interest in the school. A class is held at the north reserve mission twice a week by Mrs. Stocken and Miss Haynes. They have taught the mothers and sisters of the pupils, who now do all the knitting and mending for the children. Mrs. Wheatley has done the same for the children at Crowfoot's day-school.

A monthly supper is given by the principal of the boarding-schools, the Rev. H. W. G. Stocken, to the chiefs, which, it is hoped, may produce an increased friendliness towards the mission and schools.

**Religion.**—There are two missionaries on the reserve, the Rev. H. W. G. Stocken, of the Church of England, and the Rev. Father Doucet, of the Roman Catholic Church. The school-rooms of both boarding-schools are used for holding divine service. There is very little interest in religion manifested by the Indians, but no doubt the younger generation under the influence of the missionaries will improve in that respect.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The character of an Indian is much like that of a white man. An Indian is industrious when receiving a recompense for his labour, and as a rule is law-abiding. These Indians are improving in many ways, as for instance much of the money they earn is spent in the purchase of mowers and rakes, for, although the grazing land is good, the hay land is light, and a large area has to be cut over. Clothing, lumber and shingles are also purchased, and many articles which increase their household comforts. At the lower reserve, Calf Bull, Wolf Collar, Many Bears, Wolf Leg, Old Woman at War, Good Young Man and Standing at the Door, have taken cattle and have good houses, in most cases shingle roofed, with ordinary beds and well furnished. Running Rabbit, head chief, Eagle Rib, minor chief, Hind Bull, minor chief, Iron Shield, minor chief, and Bear Shield have made great improvements in their houses, but have not yet taken cattle. At the north reserve, Little Axe, who, I may say, has set an example to all the other Indians, has a band of forty head of cattle, a good house with shingle roof, well furnished, an ice-house, a milk-house and a pig-sty. He makes butter, and is in a fair way to become self-supporting in a very few years. Others on this reserve who have taken cattle are Jas. Appikokie, Red Old Man, Calf Child, Boss Rib Medicine and The Key. Others, although not owning cattle, are improving their dwellings and fields, viz.: White Pup, minor chief, Big Road, minor chief, and Yellow Horse, minor chief. All those mentioned give good promise of doing well in every way.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There has been very slight cause for complaint in the matter of intemperance, and it is only when visiting Calgary the Indians are able to indulge in liquor, and they are promptly punished when arrested and convicted. In most cases they are moral, but among so many there are of course some loose characters. The Indian police, lately established, will be of great assistance in controlling both intemperance and immorality.

**Fire Protection.**—With reference to protection against fires in the boarding-schools, the department has supplied fire-escapes (being outside stairways) and babcocks; Star fire-engines have also been given with the necessary chemicals; fire-grenades and buckets have also been provided and placed at convenient points, so that the Indians may know that, in putting their children into these schools, all precautions have been taken for their safety. Dr. Lindsay attends to the sick, and I understand with good results, and I know he is very attentive.

**Treaty Payments.**—These passed off very quietly, the usual escort being found by the police. The decrease from last year was forty-one.

**General Remarks.**—During the year the chiefs and headmen had an opportunity to visit the first territorial exhibition at Regina, and were much impressed with what they saw, particularly the exhibits shown by the Indian children at the industrial-schools. We had the honour of visits from Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen; Mr. Reed, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and several from Mr. Forget, Indian Commissioner; which all tended to improve the good feeling on the part of the Indians towards the department.

In conclusion I may say that this has been a good year for the advancement of these Indians.

The staff of employees (the same as last year) has rendered me every assistance in performing the work of the agency and in carrying out the instructions of the department.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, 10th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge.

**Reserve.**—The Blood Agency comprises the one reserve only of the same name and of the one tribe of Indians.

**Location.**—The reserve consists of a tract of land lying between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, and extends from the junction of these at Whoop-up near Lethbridge to a point about fifty miles south-west, the western boundary being a line drawn from the Belly River, just above Fish Creek, to a point on the St. Mary's River about two miles above the mouth of Lees Creek, and running close to the town of Cardston, the new Mormon colony.

**Area.**—The reserve contains an area of about five hundred and forty-eight square miles, or an acreage of over three hundred and fifty-four thousand.

**Resources.**—The land is open prairie with rolling hills, broken here and there by large coulées running almost from one river to the other. At the lower or northern end of the reserve these coulées do not contain any water, and the only water to be had is in the rivers, which are, on an average, about eighteen miles apart. There are no lakes or sloughs in this part. At the upper part of the reserve the coulées, in many cases, contain water, but on no part is water to be found on the level. Along the Belly River there is some wood—mostly cotton wood and willow, but as a rule the embankments on the St. Mary's River are bare. The Indians have their houses and fields along the Belly River from near Whoop-up to a point about forty-miles up the river, and along this distance is to be found some very good bottom land. The farther south one goes, the richer the land becomes, but being near the mountains makes it subject to early frosts. The whole reserve is an excellent grazing piece of country and is undoubtedly one of the best stock districts of southern Alberta; but for cultivation the climate is too dry, and year after year the crop has failed us.

There are a number of different coal seams along the St. Mary's River, in one of which the Indian coal mine is situated, and lately coal has been found cropping out in the southern part of the Bull Horn (or Buffalo Fat) coulée.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Blood Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation and were always the most numerous and warlike tribe of that family; and their proximity to the international boundary line made it much harder in former years to gain any control over them, because upon the least attempt at restraint they immediately crossed the line and lived with the South Piegans, who are a branch of the same people.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of the reserve at the end of the fiscal year was one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight, consisting of three hundred and twenty-six men, four hundred and sixty-seven women and five hundred and forty-five children, being a decrease of eighty-nine compared with the figures given in last report. The difference in population is accounted for by the fact that eighty-one Indians left this treaty between payments for other reserves, and while the figures given last year were those taken at the date of payments, these for this year are as on the 30th June. The larger proportion of those leaving went south to the South Piegan Agency, United States. During the year there were sixty-five births—thirty-six boys and twenty-nine girls; while the deaths for the same period numbered fifty-seven, of whom ten were men, fourteen were women and thirty-three children; which makes a natural increase of eight persons.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians upon the whole has been good, and with the exception of a few cases of erysipelas and whooping cough there have been no contagious or infectious diseases or epidemics. The chief causes of death have been consumption and the various forms of scrofula and syphilis. The Indians take every precaution during the spring months to see that the department's instructions regarding sanitary matters are carried out, and there is little, if any, trouble in getting them to clean up round their houses and premises. All refuse is either burnt up or carefully hauled away to some safe distance from their houses. The houses are as a rule all whitewashed with lime and kept clean. The medical officer has this season vaccinated all Indians and children—with the exception of a few upon whom the operation had been performed in recent years. The introduction of cows and the free use of milk has, in my opinion, a very good effect upon the health of the people, and I am often surprised to see an Indian, when another visiting Indian calls upon him, present him with a large dish of milk instead of the habitual cup of strong black tea; and what is more, seeing his friend enjoy it.

**Occupation.**—The position of the reserve, situated as it is far from any large town, makes means of occupation more difficult, and the large majority of the Indians are therefore chiefly occupied in farming. Crops, however, in this section of the country cannot be depended upon, and the Indians are being encouraged in every way to go into stock-raising or mixed farming. The season under review was not very favourable for the crops. The spring of 1895 had been cold and backward, and the rains late in coming, consequently crops were late and in a good many cases frozen before they were thoroughly ripe, which made the yield small and grain poor. Potatoes were a very fair crop, and the Indians had a good supply for winter use and sufficient for seed this spring. The season of 1896 opened late, and, although growth was good for some time, the warm dry weather of June killed all our grain, and there will be a complete failure this season of all cereal crops and garden produce. Although the crops were a failure last season, the same cannot be said of the hay. This was a good crop and there was a very large amount cut and stacked. The Indians did excellent work at haying, and every wagon on the reserve was busily engaged while the season lasted. For the first time these Indians undertook some large hay contracts, and the results more than exceeded my most sanguine expectations. At the opening of the season I agreed with Mr. Cochrane, manager for the Cochrane Ranche Company (Limited), to cut and stack four hundred tons for the company at their two ranches, and afterwards agreed to cut his meadow and irrigate land for him as well as to put up an extra hundred tons at Fish Creek. The weather during the first part of the season was very unsettled and we lost one week with rain, but after that we had fine dry weather without wind, and work went on like clock-work. The result was that when haying was finished we found ourselves with a heavy hay account against the company, as the following statement will show: Cochrane Company's Fish Creek Ranche, three hundred and ninety-nine tons; Cochrane Company's Lower Ranche, two hundred and sixty-seven tons; Cochrane Company's meadow and irrigated land, seventy-four tons; Cochrane Company, for use of butchers at agency, twelve tons; total, seven hundred and fifty-two tons. This hay was built into large stacks which, after standing thirty days, measured fourteen feet walls and twenty-three feet to the apex. These stacks were well and neatly built, the largest one

containing over one hundred and twenty-five tons, while three gave a total of three hundred and fifty tons. The manager of the ranche expressed himself as well satisfied in every way with the manner in which the contract had been filled, and with the behaviour of the Indians while on the place. Besides the above, the same party also cut and stacked seventeen tons for the North-west Mounted Police at their Big Bend detachment; twelve tons to a party in Macleod; fifty tons for use of agency horses and cattle; forty-nine tons for use of farmers' horses and cattle, and ten tons for hospital cows. The last mentioned one hundred and nine tons was cut and hauled to the different places by the Indians free of charge to the department, as in the two previous years. The Indians also put up a large quantity of good hay for use of their own cattle and for sale to settlers in the district, and at nearly every village large quantities of hay could be seen at any time during the winter neatly stacked and securely fenced. The total quantity of hay put up was thirteen hundred and sixty-two tons.

**Timber Limit.**—The Indians visited the timber limit twice during the year, and on each occasion cut a large number of saw-logs, besides a very large number of dry logs for houses, stables, sheds and corrals. The river, when these were being run down, seemed full of timber for miles, and when they reached the saw-mill the village had quite a busy appearance, some fifty wagons being hard at work from morning till night, each Indian getting his logs piled up ready for sawing. The weather was cold, and the stream being a mountain one, the water also was very cold, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Indians did very well and worked with a will to get the work finished. During their fall visit they merely cut the timber and left it at the edge of the river to be run down when the water was in proper condition.

**Saw-mill.**—The saw-mill was kept running until well on into fall, and succeeded in cutting a lot of lumber for the Indians, and this season it is again running and doing good work. The Indians are very pleased with the mill, and the lumber has been a great boon to them in repairing and improving their houses, &c.

**Coal-mine.**—The coal-mine was again running during the year, but it was found necessary to open out a new entrance, as the old one had a bad roof, and, being driven too wide, was allowing the rocks to scale off, and putting too much weight upon the supports, thereby making it dangerous to work in, as it might give way at any time. The new entrance is only five feet clear, and two rooms are already opened up on the north side, and should allow us to get out coal easier. Black Horse, an Indian, again managed the mine, assisted by Green Grass, and did some very good work. They put out some one hundred tons for the boarding-school, one hundred and forty tons for the agency, farmers and hospital, thirty tons to the day-school teachers and about twenty tons to outside settlers in Macleod and surrounding district. The freighting of the above was all done by Indian teams, and when it is kept in view that most of this had to be hauled over thirty miles one can see that this means a lot of hard and steady work. Besides the above mentioned coal and hay-hauling, these Indians also delivered two hundred tons of coal from the Galt Company's mine at Lethbridge to the North-west Mounted Police at Macleod and Stand Off, sixty tons to the Cochrane Ranch Company, besides all supplies, including flour, for the agency and boarding-school.

**Indian Labour.**—A number of Indians also work out with white settlers in the district, and usually earn good wages for themselves.

**Work of Indian Women.**—With regard to the occupation of the women on the reserve, matters do not stand so favourably as with the men, still a considerable amount of work is done in the way of making moccasins for themselves and families, and in tanning robes for white people in the district. A large number now make very good bread, while some of those having cows make butter. A few also do washing and house-work for the settlers in the immediate neighbourhood.

**Buildings.**—There have been about twenty-five new houses built during the year while a large number have been rebuilt and improved. The new houses are as a rule much larger than the old ones, are higher in the walls, have wooden floors, as a rule, and usually large windows instead of the old way of having a few small panes of glass.

The improvement in the way of windows alone will have a good sanitary effect upon the Indians, because there is nothing that tends more to keep the houses healthy than plenty of light. A few of the new houses are shingled, while a few have also ceilings. Some of the old ones have been improved by the addition of lumber porches and lumber round the eaves, which give them a neat look. Some of the more advanced Indians are going in for houses of two rooms, and I shall be pleased to encourage them in the movement. A much larger number of stables are being erected from time to time, while all Indians who have cattle or who are expecting them soon, have cattle sheds—some of logs and some of lumber, either built or in course of construction. These are usually in some well sheltered place in or near the brush, and the cattle are allowed to run out and in at any time during winter. Sheds I have found much better than stables for cattle, because they do not get too warm and the animals are better able to endure being out during the day. As a rule each shed is surrounded by a corral in which the hay is fed to the cattle. These buildings, situated as most of them are in the bottoms along the river side with a few head of cattle running round, have each the appearance of a fairly well-to-do white man's place.

**Stock.**—The cattle industry upon this reserve is a new one—the first issue having taken place just two years ago—but it is fast becoming an important one, and the care which these Indians have bestowed upon their stock justifies a large increase and all that has been said in previous reports. In making a start, all depended upon the choice of men to whom the animals were issued, and that the choice was a wise one in every case there is no doubt. From the first the Indians recognized them as their own property, bought with their horses, and like most white people took better care of them than if they had been obtained for nothing. The first issue consisted of fifty head of heifers, and the following year one hundred more were purchased, and these have now increased to two hundred and ninety-one. The demand for cattle has been very great during the past season, and it is no easy matter now to divide them out, as each Indian is anxious to have a few—in fact the difficulty now is to know whom to refuse rather than to whom to issue—and, as the reserve is large and a splendid one for grazing purposes, I hope, within a few years, to see a very large herd of cattle in the hands of these Indians. There is plenty of good shelter, and water is plentiful. The Indians have taken great care of their stock and I made it a point to see these cattle regularly all last winter and always found them well cared for with a full supply of hay and plenty of good water close at hand. Out of the whole band only one yearling heifer has died during the two years and that was the result of accident. I have purchased six pure-bred short-horn bulls for use of the band, and trust by careful breeding to have the cattle all well graded in the course of a few years.

**Farming Implements.**—Better care is now being taken of all implements in the hands of the Indians. Lately so many have been acquiring private property of this kind that it makes them realize the value of these things, and, as they do this, they begin to be more careful. Sheds have been erected by some of the Indians for these things, while others are in course of construction. The list of private property in the hands of the Indians shows a considerable increase under this head. There are now twelve private mowers and rakes, nineteen wagons, eighty-five sets of harness, besides a large number of other implements and tools.

**Education.**—Educational matters at present are in a transition state. For the past three years these Indians have been sending their children willingly to the different schools, but lately they have shown a disinclination to let the children go. They all, however, recognize that their children must be educated, and no doubt their present feeling will soon pass away. There are four day-schools: two Episcopal and two Roman Catholic upon the reserve, which have been open all the year. They have an aggregate of sixty-one on the registers, with an average attendance of seven pupils each per day. There is also a boarding-school on the reserve under the supervision of the Episcopal Church, which has sixty-one pupils (thirty-seven boys and twenty-four girls) in it at present. There are also sixty-six pupils belonging to the reserve, in industrial-schools away from the district. Each day-school has a teacher, and the boarding-school has two. The course of studies taken up is in accordance with the department's programme of

studies as far as possible, but with children in day-schools, all in standard I. some changes are made to make it suit the different circumstances. The schools are all well equipped and suitable for the purpose, and the discipline and order maintained are as a rule fair. The progress made by the pupils in the boarding-school is very good, and the children all speak English, more or less, but in the day-schools little, if any, progress is made, and I shall be pleased when all these are replaced by boarding-schools.

**Religion.**—These Indians are almost entirely pagan, if we except the children in boarding and industrial-schools, although a few have gone through the marriage ceremony with the missionaries. There are two churches in which Indian services are held; one under the auspices of the Episcopalian and the other of the Roman Catholic. Some days there is a very fair attendance, but as a rule the Indians do not take much interest in the white man's religion.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—That these Indians are industrious as a rule there is no doubt, but only within late years has this become apparent. The constant pressure brought to bear upon them for years back is only now beginning to bear fruit, and I look for more and more rapid progress in the near future. Of course in a large community there are always a number of drones and the Blood Indians are no exception in this respect. There are also a large number of middle-aged and old men that it is hard to move out of the old groove and these curtail our working contingent. In the beginning of this report I have tried to give a fair idea of how these men have worked during the year, and when we compare that with the amount of money earned during the same period, I think it shows in an unmistakable way that they have been very industrious. They have earned more money this year than in any previous season. For the year their individual earnings amount to over $10,000, which is fifty per cent more than the previous year and double what it was two years ago. The money so earned has been well spent, the Indians as a rule purchasing mowers and rakes, wagons, harness, heavier working horses, cooking stoves and utensils, household goods and clothing, besides extra food. Another sign of progress is the manner in which the men now dress and the way in which their houses are kept and furnished compared with previous years. They as a rule all wear white men's clothes, and it is rare indeed to see any but an old man using the blanket. The women are slower, like their white sisters, in going in for dress reform, and although it is only in rare cases one finds them with a white woman's dress, still they are beginning to discard the blanket for shawls, and no doubt the other change will only be a matter of time. In housekeeping and furnishing there is also great improvement noticeable. Competition amongst the Indians was keen for the prize given by His Excellency the Governor General for the best-kept house, the first and second ones being really good. The walls were decorated with pretty pictures, while growing plants were standing here and there; both were well furnished with a sewing-machine, tables, chairs, lamp, bedstead, &c., and the beds had white sheets and pillow cases. Cotton as a rule is put on the walls or ceilings of houses, which gives them a clean and neat appearance, and in two cases carpets are laid. Individual efforts among the men are more numerous, and in a good many cases in different districts of the reserve may be found Indians with well-built houses, good stables and cattle sheds and the implements carefully housed, and in all their efforts following as well as they can the ways of white men. In five or six cases Indians made contracts with settlers with my consent to put up small quantities of hay, and these were all carried out in a satisfactory manner, and it is through efforts like these that we have succeeded in getting so many private wagons and mowers.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good, and little, if any, crime has been committed. A few cases of intemperance have been reported, and this failing of the Indians is hard to break off. In most cases semi-destitute white men make a practice of selling drink at a large profit to them, and the Indians have either not the courage or the desire to withstand them. There are still a few women who make a practice of going into town for immoral purposes, but through the support of the North-west Mounted Police at Macleod and Lethbridge in running them out of town, these cases are getting fewer each year.

**General Remarks.**—For the second year in succession we have not had any "sun-dance" upon the reserve, and this old pagan ceremony, I think, has died out for good. The workingmen who, as a rule, gave liberally towards its support, get nothing in return, and, interfering as it did, just at the busy season, it lessened their earnings and caused them to ignore it entirely; and now even the old men take it for granted that they have seen the last of it. This summer the Indians have not even gathered into large camps, as formerly. Some made the attempt, but they were told it would not be tolerated, and they afterwards quietly dispersed to their own places, and in this way I hope to stop, in part, at least, their migratory habits. The treaty payments took place on the 17th and 18th October, and, as usual, passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner. The Indians left for Macleod the following day, but only remained there for a few days and again returned to the reserve. While in town they behaved well and no trouble took place.

A few alterations and improvements have been made on the agency and farm buildings since last report. Farmer Jones's house has had an addition put on, and it is now very comfortable. Farmer McNeil's house was sheeted up on the outside, and all outbuildings at his place neatly painted. The hospital has also been painted throughout and has now a fine appearance.

My staff remains the same as at last report, and to its loyal support on all occasions I attribute the success which has been obtained.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, 28th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

This agency comprises the country lying north of a portion of the North Saskatchewan River, between old Fort Carlton and Prince Albert. The headquarters of the agency are on Mistawasis Reserve, where there is a post office, named after the old chief Mistawasis, who recently died. The agency is named after the Hudson Bay Company's post, "Fort Carlton," where our office was for some time: the old fort was burnt down during the rebellion of 1885.

### WILLIAM TWATT'S RESERVE, No. 101.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on Sturgeon Lake, about twenty-two miles north-west of Prince Albert.

**Area and Resources.**—The reserve has an area of thirty-four square miles. It has some good spruce timber within its limits. The supply of fish in the lakes is very good and of great value to the Indians. The grazing land on this reserve is very fine and the supply of hay sufficient for the demand.

**Tribe and Vital Statistics.**—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe and number one hundred and fifty-one souls.

**Occupation.**—Besides the above-mentioned advantages, these Indians earn something by freighting for lumbermen, the fishing companies and others. The land is good strong soil, of which they cultivate a little at present, as they have not long turned their attention to farming, but they have a fine herd of cattle.

### Petequakey's Reserve, No. 102.

**Area and Location.**—This reserve comprises an area of forty-two square miles, and is situated twenty miles west of Fort Carlton, at Muskeg Lake, whence it derives its name.

**Resources.**—This is a good reserve for cattle-raising, grazing being good and hay plentiful. The soil is light but good; it is, however, generally overrun with gophers, and it has been judged prudent to confine the efforts of the Indians for the future to raising cattle. These Indians have not the advantages enjoyed by some of the others, as their neighbourhood does not produce either fur, fish or game.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are sixty-nine members of this band. They are altogether managed from the agency, having no farmer, chief or headman.

**Religion.**—A Roman Catholic mission is situated in the centre of the reserve, and to that denomination all the Indians belong.

### Mistawasis Reserve, No. 103.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated at Snake Plain. Its area is seventy-seven square miles, and it contains the agency office, which is situated on the northern trail, twenty-five miles from Fort Carlton.

**Vital Statistics.**—The band numbers one hundred and forty-six persons.

**Occupation.**—The Indians are employed in mixed farming, and have a good band of cattle, for the raising of which their reserve is well adapted. As at Muskeg Lake, the hunting is very inferior. These Indians nearly always have a grain crop of some kind, but never a large one.

### Ah-tah-ka-koop's Reserve, No. 104.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated at Sandy Lake, on the Assissippi or Shell River, about thirty-four miles north of Carlton House, and has an area of sixty-seven square miles. The farm house is situated on the northern trail, twenty miles north of the agency office.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of two hundred and eighteen.

**Occupation.**—These people are employed in mixed farming. They have a good increasing herd of cattle, for which they have feed in plenty. They are much more successful in raising grain than any other of the bands. An absolute failure they have never experienced. The young men, during the intervals of their regular occupation, trap, hunt and fish with very fair success.

### Ka-pa-ha-we-ken-um's Band, No. 105.

**Location and Area.**—The reserve is on the south side of the Beaver River, thirty miles west of the Hudson Bay Company's Green Lake post. It comprises eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band has a population of seventy-one.

**Resources.**—The reserve is suitable only for grazing purposes, for which it is remarkably adapted. As yet these Indians have but few cattle, as it has not been deemed advisable to trust them with many, for they are still hunting Indians. Their wandering habits have caused them to neglect the few with which they have been supplied; but they live in a good hunting and fishing country, and are still able to support themselves in this way.

### Kee-mee-mos-tayo's Band and the Pelican Lake Indians.

These Indians number one hundred and forty-seven souls. They have not as yet located on a reserve, but have small villages at Stony, Whitefish and Pelican Lakes.

**Occupation.**—These people are hunters, at which occupation they still make a fair living, but their district has ceased to be a really good hunting country.

**Tribe.**—These Indians, like all those before mentioned, belong to the Cree tribe.

### Wah-spa-ton Sioux.

**Area and Location.**—The reserve of these Indians comprises two thousand four hundred acres, and is situated at the Round Plain, nine miles north-west of the town of Prince Albert.

**Occupation.**—These people are engaged in raising grain, of which their second crop is now in the ground.

**Resources.**—The locality seems to be a fairly good one for the purpose. This reserve, being so close to a town, these Indians should be able to raise vegetables and supply hay and firewood for the Prince Albert market.

**Vital Statistics.**—The number of treaty Indians in the district is eight hundred and two, namely, one hundred and seventy-five men, two hundred and twenty women, two hundred and six boys, and two hundred and one girls. The number of births during the past twelve months was thirty-seven, and of deaths twenty-four, an increase of thirteen, of which Ah-tah-ka-koop's Band is credited with seven. The emigrations, twelve, exceeded immigrations, eleven, by one. The net increase was therefore twelve. Of the deaths, eight were those of very old people, and eight little children died of infantile complaints; the remaining deaths were caused by pneumonia, scrofula and consumption. Of those who have left the agency, two were women who commuted their annuity. One woman was transferred by marriage to the Duck Lake Agency and three were children who are at the Battleford Industrial-school, and are now shown on the pay-roll of the Battleford Agency, from which they originally entered the school. The remainder are absentees. Of the immigrations, three arise from marriages of Indians with non-treaty women, four women transferred by marriage from other agencies, and the remainder from the return of absentees.

In addition to these treaty Crees, there is a Sioux band consisting of thirty-seven persons, namely, ten men, ten women, eight boys and nine girls, among whom there has been no change of number during the year, but accretions are expected before winter. The total population of Crees and Sioux under my charge is therefore eight hundred and thirty-nine persons.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of the Indians has been good during the year, and there have been no epidemics. It is noticed that the Indians living on the reserves often succumb to attacks of disease from which a fairly healthy white person would easily recover. This weakness is believed to arise from scrofula, with which nearly every family is more or less tainted, and, besides, the sick persons do not take advantage of such assistance and comforts as are offered them.

On the other hand, the hunting Indians who are much more exposed to the effects of the weather, and cannot be assisted in this way, manage to rally, even from severe attacks of disease. On the five settled reserves under my charge, attention to the cleanliness of the houses and their surroundings is a duty that now gives the farmers

and myself but little trouble, for the people have now begun to look upon the work necessary for this purpose as a duty which they attend to regularly. I should except a few families at Sturgeon Lake, but the farmer there is giving the matter close attention.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—At Sturgeon Lake there are a few good buildings and several more in course of erection. Two years ago the best house on the reserve was a shanty. There is a very good farm house, with stables and warehouse, and on the eastern boundary of the reserve are comfortable mission buildings and school-house. These Indians have ninety-seven cattle and fifty horses, and the workers are fairly well supplied with agricultural implements and tools, of which they purchased a number for themselves last winter.

At Muskeg Lake, Petequakey's Band, I am glad to be able to report great improvement in the style of houses and stables. Nearly all the dwellings are shingled. The band has seventy-five head of cattle and twenty horses, besides some sheep, pigs and poultry. They are sufficiently well supplied with implements and tools, and one of them has been able to purchase a mowing-machine and wagon.

Mistawasis Band has some very good buildings and stables, finished off in good style and comfortable. Great attention has been given to the breaking up of the habit of promiscuously sleeping in one room; now nearly all have comfortable sleeping accommodation up-stairs. These Indians have two hundred and forty-one head of cattle and thirty-four horses. They have a plentiful supply of implements and tools to carry on their farming operations. Ten of the better workers have purchased mowing-machines and wagons by the sale of their cattle.

The houses on Ah-tah-ka-koop's Reserve are constantly improving, it can be noticed that there are always one or two houses in course of erection to take the place of old shanties, and these new houses are generally supplied with an upstairs, and in some cases partitioned off below. The stock is constantly increasing and always kept in capital condition. Their herd now consists of three hundred and seventy-four cattle and forty-three horses. With those supplied by the department and those purchased by the Indians themselves, they are fairly well supplied with implements and tools.

The remainder of the bands are still nomadic in their habits, but have a few small houses for winter use. They have received a few head of cattle, which have not increased in their hands. The beef for this agency is supplied by the Indians.

**Education.**—The children of school age (inclusive of nine Sioux) number one hundred and ninety-four; of these fifty are pupils of the various industrial-schools, and of Duck Lake Boarding-school; eighty-four are on the rolls of the day-schools within the agency, of which there are five. There are no boarding-schools in the agency, but that at Duck Lake contains a number of pupils from the Muskeg Lake Band, whose day-school has been closed. Of the remaining sixty children of school age, part are members of hunting bands, who are continually moving, and the rest are principally children who live at such a distance from their school that they are unable to attend it. In fact, on none of these reserves, except at Sturgeon Lake, are there any Indian children within reach of a school who do not attend. But to secure anything like regularity of attendance is not easy, and it has required constant attention to the matter to keep up a moderate attendance. Not included in the above are thirteen Indian children at Isle à la Crosse school, which, although outside treaty limits, are under my supervision. There are six teachers, one of whom is an Indian; none of these possess territorial certificates. Of the children on the rolls, most are in standards I. and II.; very few have gone beyond the third, for the reason that when they reach this stage the elder pupils are often drafted to industrial-schools. In the matter of equipment very little remains to be desired. Discipline and order are fairly well maintained, although the teachers are necessarily very cautious in the matter of punishment, about which the parents are very sensitive. I cannot report very favourably of the progress of the pupils, which is not encouraging, owing to the irregularity of the attendance and the slight interest which the parents as a rule take in the education of their children. It is true that some are better than others in this respect. Many are careful to supply their children with something to help out the Government ration of biscuits.

**Religion.**—The Church of England has here two churches, served by two clergymen, one of whom also visits Keeneemootayo's Band at Stony Lake periodically. The Indians belonging to this church number three hundred and two. The Church of Rome has one church and one clergyman; in addition the spiritual needs of Kapahawekenum's Band of Meadow Lake are attended to by the clergyman stationed at Green Lake settlement. The Indian worshippers number one hundred and fifty-eight. The Presbyterian Church has one church and one clergymen, whose Indian hearers number ninety-one. The pagan Indians, who are, with few exceptions, confined to the hunting bands and that of Sturgeon Lake, number two hundred and fifty-one. A female Presbyterian missionary lives among the non-treaty Sioux of Round Plain. The Indians on the reserves of Petequakey, Mistawasis, and Ah-tah-ka-koop have been Christianized for a good many years and attend church with much regularity. A large part of Keeneemootayo's Band are Christians, and, although no missionary is stationed among them, appear to make the most of such opportunities of attending divine service as are open to them. The same may be said of Kapahawekeenum's Band; but the Indians of Sturgeon Lake as a body strongly cling to their old belief. Yet some of them have lately begun to attend worship, and better things are hoped for.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians cannot be called industrious in the same sense as this word would be applied to a white man, at the same time they will compare on this point by no means unfavourably with the half-breeds. They are law-abiding, and in the matter of honesty are above the average. These Indians, as a whole, are steadily becoming better off. One whole band, Ah-tah-ka-koop's, has made a steady advance in this respect. Among the other Indians, the cases of Way-chau, Joseph Ledoux, Ayah-tiskayo and J. B. Lafond call for notice. Should these men continue as they have done and the seasons prove favourable, they will soon be comfortably off. Even if the crops fail, their cattle will bring them in an income.

**Household Furniture.**—A large number of these people are now enjoying the use of household furniture, the product of their own labour. Dressers, bedsteads, tables, and even some very creditable chairs are to be found in many houses.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Only on the rarest occasions have these people access to intoxicants, the law against such being strictly enforced; cases of immorality are much more common.

**Mills.**—Although the crop was short, some five hundred sacks of flour were produced at the grist-mill from grain over and above what was required for seed. In August, 1895, and again this month, the saw-mill was in operation, and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-six feet of lumber were sawn for the Indians of Mistawasis and Petequakey's Bands, and eighty-five thousand shingles were made. It can been seen that the possession of a steam saw and grist-mill is a very great convenience to the Indians, and it gives them the further advantage of the use of the engine for the thresher.

**General Remarks.**—The changes of employees during the year are: Mr. Hugh Richardson has replaced Mr. Coburn as farmer to the Sturgeon Lake Indians, and Mr. Louis Couture, farmer to Ah-tah-ka-koop's Band, has been transferred to Edmonton District, an exchange with Mr. O'Donnell of that agency. The employees have given satisfaction, and willingly assisted me at all times in the work of the agency.

I have, &c.,

HILTON KEITH,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, 20th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my nineteenth annual report with tabular statement, and inventory of Government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1896, with list of private property of Indians attached.

**Reserves.**—There are four reserves in this agency, viz., Ochapowace, No. 71, composed of Crees, as is also Kahkewistahaw's Reserve, No 72; the other two are Cowesess' Reserve, No. 73, and Sakimay's, No. 74, chiefly composed of Saulteaux with a slight admixture of Crees.

**Location.**—Speaking generally, the agency is situated north of Broadview, and is bounded by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Qu'Appelle River from the west end of Crooked Lake to the east end of Round Lake—the reserves lying just between the two. It is within easy reach, from different portions of the reserve, of Broadview, Whitewood and Grenfell, the agency buildings being fairly centrally situated, just nine miles north of Broadview; Leech Lake Reserve, having an area of a little over ten square miles, is about forty miles due north again, and is at present unoccupied by Indians, but forms an important hay reserve, and is a very valuable appendix to this agency as was proved in 1894, when an unusually early and fierce prairie fire destroyed a large quantity of hay on Cowesess' and Kahkewistahaw's Reserves, necessitating the wintering of a considerable number of cattle at Leech Lake.

**Area.**—This agency has an area of about two hundred and sixty-six square miles, or one hundred and seventy-eight thousand acres.

**Resources.**—There is a large quantity of dry wood for firewood. A sufficient quantity of hay for present requirements, and some most excellent farming land, which, however, runs a little light and sandy on the western portion, and the townships parallel with the railroad belonging to Cowesess and Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserves are unsuitable for general farming, but the hay is the valuable and indispensable asset; Ochapowace's Band also putting up hay there. Another valuable resource is the fish in Crooked and Round Lakes, which provides the Indians with all the food supply of this nature they require for their own consumption. The proximity of the three towns, Broadview, Whitewood and Grenfell, provides a market for the firewood or hay which the Indians may have to sell after providing for their own requirements.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of one hundred and forty-seven men, two hundred and four women and two hundred and sixty-five children. There were twenty-five births and fourteen deaths, which shows a natural increase of eleven. During the year thirty-one Indians left the agency and fifty-eight returned to it, showing a net increase of population over the previous year of twenty-nine. The reasons of emigration and immigration were normal, no special causes contributing to either.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of all the Indians has been very good and there have been no diseases or epidemics of any moment. Many of the children had very bad whooping cough in the spring, but none died of the complaint. The cough left them and later on seemed to attack the white children of the neighbourhood. The Indians are aware of the necessity of cleanliness round their buildings, and I have no trouble with them on that score. I keep an eye on cases likely to require vaccination, and a record is kept of every vaccination. There was a case of an epileptic on Sakimay's Reserve, who fell into the fire during a fit, and who was so badly burnt before he could be rescued that it was necessary to remove him to Brandon Hospital, where he was well treated and completely cured.

**Occupation.**—Chief O'Soup left the reserve and went to Duck Mountain, and appears to have lived very successfully by hunting, having a large number of dressed hides for sale, but this precarious means of living only obtains amongst a very few, the rest of the Indians following farming chiefly as a living, selling firewood and surplus hay from time to time. The style of farming has considerably improved during the last three years, and especially in the present one, and I have great hopes of a successful and bountiful harvest if the season continues as propitious as it now promises, as the land could not have been better prepared in most cases, the Indians for the most part recognizing fully that they must follow a certain system, and they have acted up to it this year.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—I have no means of comparing the buildings with those of other agencies, and I was afraid they were below the average, as I had been very anxious to get the Indians to improve them for the last two years, and I did not consider the advance was sufficient, but the inspector informed me that the houses were very fair and the stables were good.

There are no good building logs, and lumber is expensive, which are primary disadvantages, but should the Indians be blessed with a good crop this fall, there will be a marked improvement in the buildings, as the Indians are financially in a sounder position than they have ever been in this agency.

They possess a large quantity of farming implements, all paid for, as follows: nine binders, twenty-four carts, sixteen sets of double harness, seven rollers, twenty-five mowers, four ploughs, twenty horse-rakes, twenty six bob-sleighs, thirty-six double wagons, and two fanning-mills, which, altogether, should be worth at least five thousand dollars as it is in first-class working order. Furthermore they owe the merchants very little, as fortunately the merchants decline credit to any extent.

The stock are in splendid condition, the weather and feed being favourable. The Indians have from all sources, including bulls supplied, and cows and oxen lent by the department, by treaty, and their own private property, one hundred and ninety-three horses, one hundred and eighty-seven cows, one hundred and three oxen, six bulls, thirty-four sheep, twenty pigs and three hundred and seventy-five head of young stock, such as steers, heifers and calves, making a total of cattle (exclusive of horses, sheep and pigs) of six hundred and seventy-one head. There is no doubt that their chief source of wealth is in their stock, and they are becoming more alive to the fact that the greater care they take of their cattle the better it is for them. The Galloway bulls suplied by the department are a decided success, producing hardy, hornless stock.

**Education.**—There are one hundred and six children of school age, sixty-nine of whom are at school, leaving thirty-seven not attending, of whom twenty-five belong to Shesheep's party who are opposed to schools as a band; of the remaining twelve I hope to get some to school, but a few of them belong to Indians like those of the Shesheep's party and are obdurate. Of the sixty-nine pupils at school, thirty-seven are attending the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school, six the Regina Industrial-school, eight the Elkhorn, and eighteen the Round Lake Boarding-school.

The scholastic progress of the pupils seems to be very fair. The parents certainly take an increasing interest in the education of their children, and that interest is widely disseminated amongst them. Those who are utter pagans see quite as clearly as the Christian Indians the vital necessity of education, and they compare the progress of the different pupils from the various schools narrowly and keenly, as far as their own attainments will allow.

The Round Lake Boarding-school, under Presbyterian auspices, is situated at the east end of Round Lake, and is visited by me monthly, and I always find discipline maintained, and everything properly kept and in active running order. The teacher, Mr. Sahlmack, is energetic and naturally a very good teacher.

The boy pupils are taught farming and care of stock, and the girls sewing, knitting and general housework, in addition to the regular school programme. The equipment is very good, and the Rev. Mr. McKay, the principal, has made substantial additions to the house, and hopes to erect a wind-mill this summer, chiefly to supply a large

reservoir on the top of the house, from which water can be promptly conveyed to every room in case of fire.

**Religion.**—There are here one hundred and forty-two Roman Catholic Indians, two Church of England and twenty-nine Presbyterians in this agency, the remainder being pagans. There are a number of children at school whose parents are pagan, and, as they themselves are unbaptized, they are accounted pagan. There is a Roman Catholic chapel on Cowesess' Reserve in the Qu'Appelle valley, where service is conducted by a priest, generally about six months in the year. The services are well attended, with great decorum, and the Indian singing, led by an Indian precentor, is remarkable. The Rev. H. McKay holds bi-weekly services (alternate Sundays, on an average) at Indian houses on Cowesess' and Sakimay's Reserves, which are also well attended. The Indians manifest considerable interest in religion, including their own pagan rites, which seem to culminate in a sun dance. There is anything but indifference to religion. The old pagan Indian is very conservative about the sun dance, and takes it very hard that it is made illegal to hold them, and great firmness will be necessary to suppress the barbarous institution. The Christian religion does not seem to progress as quickly as one would suppose, taking into consideration the amount of persuasion employed by the different denominations at work, as in this agency. Of course the schools will show a powerful influence in the future, but paganism is dying hard.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—I find the Indians still much as nature made them—*ne varietur*. Industrious at times, and correspondingly indolent as a counterpoise, and it is this, of course, the farmers and I have to be constantly on the alert to correct, and I am happy to be able to report sure, if slow, advancement in this respect, many showing a desire to make sustained efforts, knowing well how necessary such is to success in the altered condition of their lives; but they find it hard to battle against their nature, although some are fairly successful, and where such is the case success attends their efforts. The first on the list is Alexander Gaddy, who has made close and systematic effort for many years, and who is probably the best-off Indian in the Territories to-day, having been entirely self-supporting for many years, and having received very little help at any time. It seems invidious to make many such distinctions, but I would point to Nepahpeness, the chief of Cowesess' Band, and Ambrose Delorme, of the same band, also Pierre Belanger, of Okhapowace's Band, Louison, of Kah-ke-wista-haw's Band, and Acoose, of Sakimay's Band, who have systematically laboured for some years, and are well off and independent. These are examples to others, and I hope and trust such examples will have a good influence in inducing the rising generation to do better still. There are others, such as Nowekeseswape, on Sakimay's Reserve, and Alec and Mesah-ca-ma-peness, and Kah-ke-no-we-na-peu on Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserve, who although not quite so successful, are progressing along the same lines steadily. The remainder of the Indians are surely progressing in different stages, some in advance of others, but their progress is intermittent as compared with the examples named. I have my eye on them all, and where a slip is made I exhort. They are all law-abiding, and when administered to by those they understand, are most amenable (at the time of exhortation), but the influence quickly wears off, as is the case with children. A bountiful harvest and fair prices would greatlybenefit these Indians and improve their surroundings to a marked degree.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I have only had one case of drunkenness during the past year, and with the exception of that Indian (who was fined fifteen dollars and costs), I have had no trouble at all.

I see reported at times in different newspapers that "the reserves are hotbeds of vice and intemperance." I know that is not the case in this agency, and from the tone of the above utterances, I do not think many of those who pen them, know much of the subject. My experience is that morality is taking a much higher stand even amongst the most unenlightened Indians.

**General Remarks.**—It seems but right in summing up the results of the past year's work, to mention those who nave aided me in that work, and I have no hesitation in saying that my whole staff have done more than they were called upon to do, in the

actual discharge of their duties, and when an extra call was made upon them (which was frequently the case), they cheerfully and strenuously responded, and I can confidently leave the results to the investigation of any one who may bring the closest intelligent criticism to bear.

I have, &c.,

A. McDONALD,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
STOBART, 22nd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

This agency is situated about one and one-half miles north-east of Duck Lake, from which it derives its name.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated on the eastern side of the South Saskatchewan River, about four and one-half miles east of Batoche, and contains an area of sixteen square miles.

**Resources.**—The soil is a rich sandy loam with a sandy subsoil, and the reserve is well covered with scrub and poplar bluffs and is well suited for mixed farming.

**Tribe.**—The Indians occupying this reserve are Crees.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of twenty men, thirty women and fifty-nine children, making a total of one hundred and nine. During the year there were eight births and three deaths, one immigration through marriage and four emigrations through marriage, making an increase of two.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—These Indians have not suffered from any epidemic, and with the exception of a few old cases of consumption and scrofula, and two cases of eye trouble, the health of the band has on the whole been good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed; the houses are kept clean and well ventilated and the premises neat and tidy; and the Indians in general appear to take more pride in keeping themselves clean than in the past.

**Occupation.**—Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians, and they harvested a fair crop of grain and roots, and they looked well after their cattle; they also earned a considerable sum from the sale of furs, and of native roots, which they gather on the prairie.

**Buildings.**—There are several very good buildings on this reserve, with painted shingle roofs.

**Stock.**—The herd held under Government control consists of one hundred and twenty-three head of cattle, all of which are doing well, the natural increase being eighty-one per cent on the number of cows.

**Farming Implements.**—Among the farming implements held by the band are ploughs, harrows, wagons, mowing-machines, horse-rakes and one reaper, quite sufficient for their requirements.

**Education.**—There is no day-school on this reserve, as the Indians prefer sending their children to the industrial or boarding-schools, in which, latterly, a great interest is taken. There are thirty-three children of school age, belonging to the band, of which eighteen are at the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school and four at the Duck Lake Boarding-school, and the remainder are waiting to be admitted to the Duck Lake Boarding-school as openings occur.

**Religion.**—According to the last religious census six of these Indians belong to the Church of England, forty to the Roman Catholic Church, and sixty-three are pagans. There are no churches or missionaries stationed on the reserve and religious matters receive but little attention from the Indians.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The men, on the whole, are industrious, but the majority of the women are indolent. Generally speaking, they are tractable and law-abiding, and are making good progress. They are gradually becoming more thrifty and are in much better circumstances than when I first took charge of them. I would particularly mention Running Thunder, Laroque and Pee-pah-keechen, who have good houses, stables and fields of grain and roots, and in their mode of living are adopting the ways of white people.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The majority of these Indians are temperate, while a few of them will make use of intoxicants if in any way they can procure them unknown to the officials. In other respects they are of a moral disposition.

**General Remarks.**—These Indians as a band seem contented, encouraged by the result of their crops and the success they had in raising cattle. One man had flour enough for himself and family for the whole year, while three other families had each enough for three months. The hay crop was abundant and the cattle wintered well, being regularly fed and watered. The spring's work has been well done, and both grain and root crops promise well, and with favourable weather there will be a large quantity of hay put up. The band is under the supervision of Farmer Marion, who is using his best endeavours to civilize the Indians and make a success of his work, and I may say gives me general satisfaction.

### Okemasis and Beardy's Reserves, Nos. 96 and 97.

These reserves adjoin and are dealt with together.

**Location and Area.**—Both reserves are situated at Duck Lake on the trail between Batoche and Carlton, and have a combined area of forty-four square miles.

**Resources.**—The natural features of the reserves are rolling prairie with scattered bluffs of poplar, willow and scrub, but no large timber, except in small tracts. The soil is very light and in most places sandy. There is a considerable area of hay land, and there are some small meadows. With favourable weather grain and root crops are successfully grown, but both reserves are more suited for stock-raising.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of both these bands are Crees.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of these two bands, taken together, is as follows: men, thirty-seven; women, forty-eight; children, sixty-six; total, one hundred and fifty-one. During the year there were thirteen births and nine deaths, making an increase of four. There were no other changes.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these bands has not been as good as usual, and physically they are becoming weaker. This is generally the case in the first stage in the transition from savage to civilized life; but it is believed that as the Indians become accustomed to their new conditions of life they will overcome this tendency. The chief trouble is consumption and scrofula, but no epidemic visited the reserves. The observance of sanitary precautions are strictly enforced, and to an increasing extent willingly taken up by the Indians. The houses are better ventilated and and the premises kept in a cleaner and more tidy condition, but when the Indians are living under canvas, in the summer months, they enjoy better health than at any other time. Whenever any cases of infectious disease make their appearance they are

as well isolated as circumstances will permit, and all such cases are attended to by the doctor.

**Occupation.**—At the proper seasons these Indians work well in their fields, seeding, ploughing, hay making and harvesting, and all the year through they attend well to their cattle. Some of them occasionally are employed freighting, and at times get work from neighbouring settlers. Very few of them, however, do any hunting worth mentioning. The women earn a moderate amount gathering roots and dressing hides.

**Buildings.**—Some of the houses are of a very good class and other good houses are being erected. I would specially mention Seeseequasis and Yah-yah-kee-koot of Beardy's Band, both of whom have good log houses with shingled and painted roofs and with rooms up stairs. The furniture is fairly good and the families live comfortably.

**Stock.**—The cattle held by these bands under Government control number two hundred and ninety-six. The natural increase this year was seventy-one per cent with twelve cows still to calve. The grazing this spring was specially good and the whole herd is in excellent condition.

**Farming Implements.**—The implements held by these bands are ample for the present requirements, and the mowers, rakes and wagons are mostly the private property of the Indians, purchased from the proceeds of cattle killed for beef.

**Education.**—These Indians are taking more interest in the education of their children, of whom there are thirty-four of school age. There are no day-schools on the reserves, as the parents prefer sending their children to the more advanced schools. There are fifteen at the Regina Industrial-school, one at the Battleford, and one at the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school, and eleven at the Duck Lake Boarding-school. As the interest increases I hope to get more pupils, but a number of the children remaining on the reserves are not in a sufficiently good state of health to send away.

**Religion.**—There is no church on either of these reserves, but several of the members attend the Roman Catholic Church at Duck Lake, and appear to do so with interest, while others take little notice of religious matters. In these bands there are forty-seven Roman Catholics, one member of the Church of England, one Presbyterian, and the remaining one hundred and two are pagans.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The majority of these Indians are industrious, while a few are indolent, but as a whole they are civil and law-abiding and are gradually becoming more provident, and are now in much better circumstances than they were a few years ago. In fact, the majority of them are more thrifty and better farmers than many of the half-breeds and white settlers.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The greater number of these Indians are temperate and moral in other ways, yet there are some who will not hesitate to act immorally and make use of intoxicants if they can in any way procure them without the knowledge of the department officials or the police.

**General Remarks.**—I am pleased to say these bands put in a good crop this spring. The work was done well and prospects are encouraging; gardens are well weeded and good fences have been erected round all the fields, and the hay crop should be an abundant one. The reserves are under the management of Farmer Lovell, who is unremitting in his endeavours to make the bands second to none in the Territories. He is always to be found with the Indians encouraging and advising them about their work, and he gives me entire satisfaction.

### Checastapasin's Reserve, No. 98.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated about fifteen miles south of Prince Albert, on the right hand bank of the South Saskatchewan River, and has an area of twenty-four square miles.

**General Remarks.**—This reserve has been abandoned since the year 1888, and the Indians who occupied it have joined the Cumberland Band, No. 100*a*, at Fort à la

Corne. The land is rolling prairie, and in places covered with poplar, generally running in ridges, with open glades between. The soil is rich, black, sandy loam.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

**Location and Area.**—John Smith's Reserve is situated about twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan River. It contains an area of thirty-seven square miles.

**Resources.**—This reserve is well suited for mixed farming. The land is rolling, interspersed with poplar bluffs and numerous ponds and small lakes. The soil is rich, black loam.

**Tribe.**—The inhabitants of this reserve are half-breed Cree Indians.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-three, made up as follows: men, thirty-five; women, forty; children, sixty-eight. During the year there were ten births and six deaths, making an increase of four. No change has occurred in other ways.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of this band has on the whole been good, and although a slight attack of bronchitis and influenza laid up a few during the winter and spring, still no serious cases resulted. Every case had medical attendance. With few exceptions these Indians are very particular about sanitary precautions, and keep their houses and premises neat and tidy, and good ventilation is to be found in most of the houses. Vaccination is well looked after from year to year, and all cases of infectious diseases are attended by the doctor, whose orders are strictly followed.

**Occupation.**—In stock-raising and general farming these Indians are more successful than any of the other bands in this agency. During the winter some of them are absent hunting, and generally do well. Two or three of the men do a considerable amount of freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company. No fishing of any consequence is done by these Indians, except what they catch for their own use. The women are generally employed at their household duties, and the majority of them take great pride in keeping their houses clean and neat. They also make excellent bread and butter, and in butter-making I would specially mention Mrs. Philip Bear, Maria Robinson, Mrs. Thomas Bear and Mrs. J. Badger. All of these women receive good prices for their butter in Prince Albert. Others dress hides, make baskets and rush mats, and other such handiwork.

**Buildings.**—The houses and stables on this reserve are a credit to the Indians, being much better than those of the surrounding settlers.

**Stock.**—The stock is well looked after, being well fed, stabled and watered, and particular attention given to calves. The natural increase during the year was eighty-four per cent, with seven cows still to calve.

**Farming Implements.**—The farming implements are well taken care of and most of the wagons, mowers and rakes are the private property of the band.

**Education.**—The children of school age number forty-six, of whom ten are at the Battleford Industrial-school, one at the Duck Lake Boarding-school and twenty-three attend a day-school on the reserve. The remainder of the children are absent.

The day-school referred to is under the auspices of the Church of England, and Miss McGregor, with a third-class certificate, is teacher. The studies taught are the rudiments of a common English education, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, recitation, history and vocal music. Instruction is also given in sewing, knitting and patch-work. The school is suitably furnished and is well supplied with material for conducting the studies mentioned. Good discipline and order are maintained and excellent progress is being made.

The majority of the parents interest themselves in the education of their children. While there are three families that take very little interest in school matters, I am pleased to say that this school has been giving great satisfaction, and the teacher, Miss McGregor, is very painstaking, and is doing her utmost to make the school a success.

**Religion.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, and there is a resident native Indian clergyman and a church on the reserve in which service is regularly held and much interest is taken by the Indians in church matters.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The majority of the men and women of this band are industrious, while others are the reverse. On the whole they are civil and law-abiding and are becoming more thrifty and have adopted the dress of white people and are gradually adopting their mode of living. I would mention Philip Bear, John Badger, Henry Bear, and Edward Bear, as making most progress, but with the exception of two families the whole band is in good circumstances and doing well.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There are a number of the band who are temperate, while there are others who will use intoxicants whenever they can get them without being discovered. However, all possible precautions are taken to prevent any liquor traffic. In other ways the band may be called moral.

**Agricultural Operations.**—The harvest last year resulted well both in grain and roots, and the Indians provided their own flour for the greater part of the year, and they put in a good crop of grain and roots last spring. Their gardens are good and are kept clean and free from weeds.

**General Remarks.**—This reserve is presided over by Farmer J. H. Price, who gives good satisfaction and is doing his utmost to advance the Indians. He is industrious and painstaking, but as very little assistance is rendered this band by the Government, he has not much leverage to bring to bear upon them. I am pleased to say, however, he is making a success of his work and appears to keep the Indians well in hand.

Since Mr. Price has been in charge he has sunk a good well at the home farm and has lathed and rough-cast the outside of the farm house. He has also put up a splendid stable with good flooring and stalls; also a harness-room with hay loft overhead. A milk-house is being put up and will shortly be completed. A fence has been erected around the farm-house and he has a magnificent garden and a pasture all well fenced. The whole place looks trim and neat and is a good example to the Indians.

### James Smith and Cumberland Reserves, Nos. 100 and 100*a*.

**Location and Area.**—These reserves adjoin one another and are dealt with together. They are situated about fifteen miles below the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers and extend across the Carrot River near Fort à la Corne, and have a combined area of ninety-two square miles.

**Resources.**—The soil of these reserves varies from sandy to rich, black loam; the principal portions are low, wet and thickly wooded with poplar, willow and scrub. The surface is undulating and broken with shallow ponds and lakes of brackish water, and the land is of little value for agricultural purposes; but there are, of course, some good spots to be found for farming. The herbage is luxuriant, and hay of first-class quality grows in large quantities, which, were it not for the fly-pest which infests that part of the country, especially in wet seasons, would render the locality admirable for cattle-raising.

**Tribe.**—The Indians comprising these bands are Crees.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is composed of sixty-one men, sixty-eight women, and one hundred and two children. During the year there have been eleven births and nine deaths. There were three immigrations through marriage and eight emigrations in the same way, making a decrease of three.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the bands has not been as good as could have been desired, measles, chicken-pox and whooping-cough being prevalent during the year, necessitating the calling in of medical assistance on several occasions. I am pleased, however, to say that few deaths resulted from these diseases, the majority of the deaths being from old age and consumption. Most of these Indians are particular about sanitary precautions, especially in keeping themselves and their houses clean. Ventilation is also attended to, and the surroundings of the houses are kept clean and

tidy. Vaccination has been well looked after each year at annuity payments, which is the only time it can be properly seen to. All cases of infectious diseases are kept as closely isolated as possible, and no overcrowding of houses is permitted. During the summer months the majority of the Indians live under canvas, when they enjoy much better health than during the winter.

**Occupation.**—Stock-raising and hunting are the principal occupations of these Indians, as they do but little agricultural work. The hunt is on the decrease, and some evince a desire to put in a little grain crop and have done so, and to a larger extent a root crop, and I am in hopes in the near future of inducing the majority of the band to turn their attention more to farming and stock-raising than they do now. They are far removed from a market for anything they can produce, and work is scarce, consequently they do not earn much beyond a chance trip as guides to Cumberland or conducting flat boats with supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company, and what they get for their furs. The women are generally engaged dressing hides for distant settlers, making rush mats and birch-bark baskets. Many of them are fairly good at housekeeping and attending to their children, and some make good bread and butter for their home consumption.

**Buildings.**—On these reserves there are several very good houses, and I may mention those of Chief James Smith, William Smith, M. R. Constant, Joseph Head and James Head as being the best. These men have also good stables, well-fitted with stanchions, and have good stable-yards. The other portion of the bands have small but comfortable houses, and good stables and places to stow away their implements during the winter.

**Stock.**—I find it more difficult to get the majority of these Indians to take proper care of their stock than any of the other bands. They do not take sufficient interest in the work, yet I may mention George Sanderson, Nee-soo-pah-tan-wein, Kah-ta-pis-cow-at, James Sanderson, Bernard Constant, and James Head, who take great interest in their cattle and attend to them well. The natural increase this year is eighty-five per cent, with about nine cows still to calve. All the animals are in good condition; the grazing is excellent and hay will be plentiful.

**Agricultural Implements.**—The bands are well supplied with wagons, mowers and rakes and all kinds of implements necessary for their work.

**Education.**—Very little interest is taken by these Indians in the education of their children. For several years there was a day-school on James Smith's Reserve, but the children would not attend, the chief reason being that the movements of the Indians are of such an erratic nature that the families were never long enough at one time on the reserve for the children to derive any benefit from the school, and the families who remained more regularly at home took more interest in education and sent their children to the industrial-schools. The day-school was therefore closed indefinitely. There are sixty-three children of school age belonging to these reserves. Six are at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, eleven at Battleford Industrial-school, and one at Regina Industrial-school. The remaining forty-five are moving about with their parents, so that they cannot be induced to go to school.

The Emmanuel College at Prince Albert is under the auspices of the Church of England. The Ven. Archdeacon John A. McKay is principal, and Mr. G. E. Gale teacher and assistant. Mr. Gale is a trained teacher from Exeter Training College, England. Miss R. Child is matron and general instructress. The subjects taught are the English language, general knowledge, writing, arithmetic, geography, reading, recitation, history, vocal and instrumental music and religious instruction. Excellent progress is being made in all these branches. The industries taught are farming, care of cattle and poultry, carpentering and shoemaking, sewing, knitting, mending, washing, cooking and general housework. The equipment of the institution is first-class, and the discipline and order maintained are very good. The school, recreation, wash and other rooms are kept clean and tidy, also the dormitories, which latter are well furnished with iron spring beds and good bedding. The dining-room is complete and the food supply is excellent.

An ample supply of fire-buckets, fire-grenades, axes and a Babcock extinguisher have been sent in to this school, and a new fire-escape has been added to the girls' dormitory, and there is easy egress from the boys' dormitory, so that in case of fire the precautions are good.

The principal is an energetic and ambitious man and leaves no stone unturned to make his school a success.

The Duck Lake Boarding-school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Father M. J. P. Paquette is principal, Rev. Mother Kent, matron, assisted by several Sisters and one Brother. There are forty-one pupils: eighteen boys and twenty-three girls. The subjects taught are: the English language, writing, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, vocal and instrumental music, and religious instruction.

The industries taught are: sewing, mending, knitting, washing, scrubbing, farming, care of cattle and poultry, carpentering and shoe and harness-making.

The school is fitted with all that is necessary for such an institution. The dining-room is a model of neatness and the table is supplied with abundance of excellent and wholesome food. The children are comfortably dressed and present a clean and tidy appearance, and are all happy and contented, perfect discipline and order are maintained, and the progress made by the pupils is surprising, especially in their knowledge of the English language.

Fire protection in this school is complete. The whole building is heated by hot-air, which is supplied from the basement. A good force-pump, to which is attached a good hose running all through the building, supplies a good flow of water. In each dormitory there is a large barrel and several fire-buckets constantly kept full of water ready for use and the water is changed every morning. Axes, fire-grenades and fire-extinguishers are placed in readiness and the children are taught the use of them. The dormitories are kept clean and neat and are supplied with first-class bedding. The school-room and premises are also kept scrupulously clean and tidy. The play-grounds, one for boys and the other for girls, are kept separate by a high board fence.

The grounds in front of the school are tastefully laid out; the whole is inclosed by a substantial board fence, all of which has been completed without any assistance from the Government.

An addition of 30 × 50 feet has been added to the school-building since my last report at a cost of $2,000.

The principal is most energetic and the success he is making of the school shows how thoroughly he has his heart in his work and the greatest credit is due to him and his assistants for the manner in which the institution is conducted.

**Religion.**—The greater number of these Indians belong to the Church of England, and a clergyman of that denomination resides on the reserve. A fine church has been recently built and well furnished, which is well attended when the Indians are on the reserve, who show a great interest in church matters.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—A few of the Indian women are industrious, but the majority of the Indians are indolent and lazy. Generally speaking, they are well-behaved and law-abiding. Their mode of living is becoming more like that of the white man and in this respect the greater number may be called civilized. They are more provident than they were a few years ago, are gradually improving their position and I look for further improvement.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, while there are a few who would not refuse intoxicants if they could get them. I am pleased to say, however, that they seldom err in this direction, and a strict watch is kept to see that they do not get the opportunity.

**General Remarks.**—These bands are in charge of Farmer John H. Gordon. A fair crop of grain and roots has been put in, which promises well. There was abundance of hay last year and to spare, but the difficulty is to get the Indians to feed it to their cattle.

During last autumn I had a good substantial house built for the farmer, a good well sunk and well-house erected, also a good stable and closet built, and the surroundings are such that with proper attention the place should present a very nice appearance.

Logs have been taken out for a store-house, though up to the present I have been unable to have it erected, but intend to have it put up as soon as possible.

**Agency Quarters.**—The ground in front of the agent's house has been terraced and partly sown with lawn grass and partly laid down with sod; some young trees have also been planted, and the whole, including the premises, has been inclosed by a new fence, all of which has greatly improved the appearance of the place. A fence has also been put up round the clerk's quarters, which gives the place a more home-like appearance. A granary and a combined ice and meat-house are partly erect d, but, owing to the want of material and funds, have not yet been completed. Stone has been drawn for the purpose of putting foundations under the agent's house, office and clerk's house, as the present wooden foundations are rapidly decaying.

Mr. Sibbald, clerk, continues to discharge his duties to my entire satisfaction; and Sandy Thomas still holds the position of interpreter and teamster, and as such is found trustworthy and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Agency.**—The official name of my agency is Edmonton Agency, with headquarters on Enoch's Reserve, about twelve miles from the town of Edmonton. Its jurisdiction extends over five reserves, as follows:—

ENOCH'S RESERVE.

**Location and Area.** This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Saskatchewan River, about six miles south-west of Edmonton, on the trail to Stony Plain, and contains an area of forty-four square miles.

**Resources.**—The reserve is principally a wooded country containing numerous swamps and woods consisting of poplar, willow, spruce, tamarack, birch and hazel. The soil is very good and there is plenty of hay land.

**Tribe.**—The Indians on this reserve are Crees.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is one hundred and forty-five, made up as follows: forty men, forty-nine women, fifty-six children; a slight decrease since last year, which is due to the excess of deaths over births, the former being seven and the latter three.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—This band has been fairly healthy during the year, although there have been a good many cases of venereal disease, which in some instances have terminated fatally. Every effort is being made to stamp out this vile disease, but it is most difficult to get Indians to continue the treatment prescribed by the doctor until they are completely cured. The houses are all kept clean and are well ventilated, and the premises kept free from refuse. All children over a year old have

been vaccinated. The water used for domestic purposes is principally taken from wells located in places to ensure freedom from contamination.

**Occupation.**—Nearly all the men are farming, hunting being a thing of the past with them. With but few exceptions these Indians reside permanently on the reserve. The women can nearly all knit, and a few have learnt how to spin, and one of the best women I sent to the boarding-school at St. Albert to learn weaving. This she can now do, and if the department grant me hand-looms, this woman will very soon teach other women the art she has acquired.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—On this reserve there are thirty-seven houses and twenty-nine stables, all of which are built of logs. The stock is as follows: thirty-six oxen, two bulls, forty-two cows, and eighty head of young stock, making in all one hundred and sixty head. There are also forty-five sheep and twelve pigs. The principal implements are: one self-binder, twelve ploughs, eight harrows, eight wagons, one thresher, four mowers, one fanning-machine and sundry small tools. This enumeration as regards wagons and mowers includes the private ones.

**Education.**—There are no schools on this reserve. The children of an age to attend school do not exceed twenty; four of them attend the industrial-school at Regina (Presbyterian), and six the Roman Catholic boarding-school at St. Albert.

**Religion.**—With the exception of twenty-one who are Methodists, the rest of the members of this band are Roman Catholics. The latter have a resident missionary, the Rev. Father Ramasse, and a good-sized church, which is very well attended whenever services are held. The Protestants are visited about once a month by Mr. W. G. Blewett, the school teacher of the Methodist day-school at White Whale Lake.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are progressing favourably both as regards farming and in their domestic life. Perhaps the most marked feature in their advancement is the manner in which they cook and serve their meals. It is no uncommon sight to see a family sit down to a meal consisting of a joint of meat, two or three kinds of vegetables, bread, butter, milk and tea, all of which are served in a civilized manner.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Owing to the reserve being close to Edmonton, some of these Indians are tempted to buy liquor occasionally, but I am glad to say that this vice is on the decrease. The morality of this band is fair.

### Michel's Reserve.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated about sixteen miles from Edmonton, on the southern side of the Sturgeon River, and contains an area of forty square miles.

**Resources.**—It is well timbered, principally with poplar and fir. Nearly one-half of the reserve is high rolling prairie; the soil is clay loam and there is an abundance of hay land.

**Tribe.**—The Indians occupying this reserve are of the Iroquois tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The number of people on this reserve is eighty-two, consisting of seventeen men, nineteen women and forty-six children, an increase of three over last year, through the birth-rate exceeding the death-rate, there having been four births and only one death.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There has been very little sickness during the year. The houses and premises, without any exception, are all kept in first-rate order.

**Occupation.**—Apart from a few who make a living by hunting, the rest of the band engage in mixed farming, and the homesteads compare very favourably with those of any white settlement. Butter is made by each family, although there is not much sale for it, as there is a strong prejudice against butter made by Indians.

**Buildings, Stock and Implements.**—The houses are of a superior kind and well furnished. The stables and corrals are all substantial and well put up. The cattle are as follows: twenty-nine cows, two oxen, two bulls and fifty-eight young stock, making

in all ninety-one head. These Indians also possess some good horses, pigs and poultry. They are well equipped with implements.

**Education.**—All the children of school age attend the boarding-school at St. Albert.

**Religion.**—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. At present, they either attend church at St. Albert or on Enoch's Reserve. A church, however, is being erected close to the reserve, the logs for the purpose having been taken from the reserve, which will entitle this band to seating accommodation in the church.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—All these families are industrious and law-abiding and are far advanced in farming and civilization generally.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Temperance and morality may be said to prevail on this reserve.

### Alexander's Reserve.

**Location, Area and Resources.**—This reserve is situated about twenty-five miles from Edmonton, on the Lac la Nonne trail. Its area is forty-one square miles. About sixteen square miles is rolling prairie of excellent soil; the remainder is more or less wooded with spruce and poplar of large size. Sandy Lake, lying at its south-western corner, is a beautiful sheet of water from one to two miles wide, and about six or eight miles long. In this lake there is an abundance of fish.

**Tribe.**—The Indians occupying this reserve are Crees.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population on this reserve is two hundred and three, consisting of forty-nine men, fifty-eight women and ninety-six children. A decrease of sixteen has taken place since last year, which is accounted for in the following manner: eleven members were transferred to White Whale Lake Reserve; there were eleven deaths and five births, and one straggler was admitted into the band.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There have been no infectious diseases, and all children of a suitable age have been vaccinated. All the houses were whitewashed in the spring, and the winter refuse was collected and burnt.

**Occupation.**—Most of the men farm, although nearly all make a portion of their living by hunting and fishing. Some of the farms are very good ones, and the fields are in good shape and well fenced. Seven families make butter, and most of the women do a quantity of knitting.

**Buildings, Stock, Implements.**—There are eighty houses and ninety-one stables. The stock consists of the following: twenty-seven cows, twenty-five oxen, one bull, forty-nine young stock, making one hundred and two head in all, besides fifty-two sheep and six pigs. Four families keep poultry. There are eleven ploughs, eight harrows, five wagons, fanning-machine, thresher, self-binder, four private mowers and sundry tools.

**Education.**—There is one Roman Catholic day-school on this reserve. The teacher is Miss Sarah Cyr. There are thirty children of school age. The progress made by the pupils has not been very satisfactory. This has been due to the frequent change of teachers. The present teacher, however, takes more interest in her work than her predecessors, and I am in hopes that the school will do better. Besides the departmental programme of studies, the children are taught knitting, sewing, spinning and laundry work.

**Religion.**—This is a Roman Catholic reserve. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Dauphin, formerly at Onion Lake Agency. There is a nice church and a good organ. The services are always well attended.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—On the whole these Indians may be said to be in a progressive state, and they are amenable to advice and authority.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There is very little money spent on liquor, and the morals on the whole are good.

JOSEPH'S RESERVE.

**Location and Area.**—The situation of this reserve is the northern side of Lac Ste. Anne, about fifty miles from Edmonton; and it contains an area of twenty-three square miles.

**Resources.**—About three quarters of the reserve is covered with spruce and poplar timber, the remainder being prairie, hay and bottom lands. The soil is a sandy loam and suitable for agricultural purposes. Lac St. Anne is the principal fishing ground of the Indians of the district.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Stony tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—These Indians number, all told, one hundred and fifty-four; consisting of thirty men, forty-two women and eighty-two children; making an increase of nine over last year, owing to eight absentees having returned to the reserve, and the births being one in excess of the deaths, viz., four and three.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—This band is the healthiest one of this agency, and is very free from any chronic diseases. These Indians generally are very clean in their persons, and keep their houses tidy and their premises free from rubbish.

**Occupation.**—The farming done on this reserve is only on a limited scale, hunting and fishing being the principal occupations.

**Buildings, Stock, Implements.**—There are twenty good houses and twenty-nine stables. The cattle consist of fifteen cows, nine oxen, one bull and twenty-nine young stock, making a total of fifty-four head. The larger implements are three ploughs, two harrows, one wagon and one mower.

**Education.**—The day-school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher, Mr. Girard, has not been a success, and he is to be replaced by a daughter of Chief Michel, who was for some time teacher on one of the reserves of the Hobbema Agency. The number of children of school age is about thirty, and as a rule they attend school very well, as the parents are anxious that their children should be educated.

**Religion.**—The Indians of this reserve attend the Roman Catholic church at Lac Ste. Anne. The priest of this parish is the Rev. Father Lizée, who also pays frequent visits to the reserve.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians may be characterized as being thrifty and intelligent. The progress made in farming is not marked, as there is no regular supervision by a white man, their rations being issued to them by the farmer of Alexander's Reserve.

**Temperance and Morality.**—There is no doubt that a considerable amount of liquor is traded to Indians at Lac Ste. Anne, but I am using every effort to stop this nefarious traffic. The moral character of these Indians is very good.

WHITE WHALE LAKE RESERVE.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated at White Whale Lake, about forty-five miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of thirty-two and seven-tenth square miles.

**Resources.**—The reserve is heavily timbered with poplar and fir. A portion of it is high rolling prairie. The soil is good and there is plenty of hay land. There is an abundance of fish in White Whale Lake.

**Tribe.**—The Indians occupying this reserve are Stonies.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of forty-two men, forty-four women, and sixty-two children, making a total of one hundred and forty-eight. The increase of eleven since last year is due to that number of transfers from Alexander's Band. The births and deaths were even, both being four.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—This band is fairly healthy. The houses and premises are kept fairly clean.

**Occupation.**—As on Joseph's Reserve, the farming done is only on a very limited scale, but this band is very anxious to have a farmer. This has been promised to them by the department.

**Buildings, Stock, Implements.**—There are twenty-two houses and fifteen stables. The cattle number fifty-six head: fifteen cows, fourteen oxen, one bull and twenty-six young stock. The implements are: five ploughs, five harrows, two wagons, one fanning-machine and two mowers.

**Education.**—There is a very good day-school on this reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church. All the children of school age—twenty-three—attend school. The progress made by these children is highly satisfactory and reflects great credit on the teacher, Mr. W. G. Blewett, who holds a third-grade certificate. The authorized programme of studies is carried out, and special attention is given to industries such as carpentry, knitting, sewing, spinning, laundry-work and gardening. The tools granted to this school by the department have been made excellent use of, and many of the boys are quite expert at making such articles as ox-collars, axe-handles, hay-fork handles, wheel-barrows, &c. As is not often the case with day-schools, the children will speak English to you out of school hours.

**Religion.**—These Indians with but few exceptions are Methodists. Services are held by Mr. Blewett in the school-house, which is a good, roomy building. These services are well attended.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These people are not as far advanced in civilization as the other bands, but they are willing to take advice, and, when a farmer is appointed, I think they will do very well.

**Temperance and Morality.**—This band, as far as I know, spends nothing on drink, and is fairly moral.

The grist wind-mill erected at this agency last summer has given great satisfaction to the Indians and turns out excellent flour. The miller is an Indian of Enoch's Reserve, and the cost of running the mill does not exceed ten cents an hour.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. DE CAZES,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY,
QU'APPELLE, 14th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended 30th June last, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

**Area and Location of Reserves.**—This agency comprises the following four reserves: Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanees' and Peepeekeesees', containing a combined area of one hundred and thirty-one square miles, or eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres. These four reserves adjoin each other, and are laid out in the form of a square, or rather a parallelogram, and are situated in the File Hills, some eighteen or twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle.

**Resources.**—The southern portion of these reserves is rolling prairie of a rich, sandy loam. The northern part is broken by the File Hills and well wooded with poplar and

willow, and contains an abundance of hay meadows. The country here is not adapted for wheat-growing, on account of being liable to summer frosts. Oats and barley, however, are raised successfully, as well as all kinds of vegetables. Cattle-raising is the chief industry, and the Indians in this branch are very successful. The herd now numbers about seven hundred head, being an increase since last year of one hundred and thirty-three, after supplying all the beef for their own use and some to the department for the old and helpless who are destitute.

**Vital Statistics.**—In this agency there is a population of two hundred and seventy-four, consisting of seventy men, one hundred and seven women and ninety-seven children. During the year there were twelve births, against eighteen deaths, making a decrease of six. In every case death was from natural causes, some from old age, while several children died from scrofula and consumption.

**Health.**—The health of these Indians on the whole has been fairly good. The sanitary regulations laid down by the department are attended to, and the homes of the Indians in most cases are kept clean and tidy. They give more attention to cleanliness both of their persons and premises than formerly, and appear to realize the necessity of cleanliness in their homes, which no doubt assists to ward off diseases of a contagious nature, and adds to the general health of the community. At the same time there is much room for improvement in many families in this respect. I am glad to state that no epidemic visited these Indians during the year, although it was thought at one time last spring that it would be almost impossible to keep diphtheria, which was prevalent in the half-breed settlement close by, from reaching the reserves. By a proper system of quarantine of the premises of those who were afflicted, and by keeping the Indians at home on the reserves, the disease was kept from spreading. Dr. Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle, is the medical attendant on these Indians, and spares no pains and trouble to relieve those who are suffering. All who required vaccination were operated upon by him.

**Occupation.**—Cattle-raising, mixed farming, which includes butter-making and raising of poultry, digging seneca root, tanning hides, hunting, and working for white settlers are the occupations of these Indians.

**Education.**—The Indians in this agency have educational advantages which many white settlers would be proud to possess. The boarding-school here under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church is in a flourishing condition. Mr. and Mrs. Skene, principal and matron, are untiring in their work, and the children under their charge are rapidly advancing. Fourteen Indian children are enrolled here. English alone is spoken by the pupils, and their pronunciation and accent are remarkably good. In the class-room the children are far advanced for their age. Five are in standard I, five in standard III, and four in standard IV. The industries taught the girls are sewing, knitting, bread-baking, cooking and general housework; while the boys learn gardening, care of stock and general work around the barns and stables of the institution. The parents of the pupils are permitted occasionally to visit their children, but are not allowed to remain long, for, if encouraged, many would linger for days at a time, such is their great love for their children. This not being an industrial institution, no trades are taught. These important occupations are, however, not lost sight of, as there are from twenty-five to thirty pupils belonging to these reserves who attend the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school and are giving a good account of themselves in that institution, which is under the efficient management of the Rev. Father Hugonnard. The parents are now taking more interest than formerly in the education of their children. Even old Chief Star Blanket is beginning to realize its advantages, for last fall he placed one of his sons in the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school. There are still eleven children of school age belonging to his band who should be in school, and I hope before another year to be able to report that some of these at least have been sent to some educational institution.

**Religion.**—The majority of the Indians here are pagans, numbering one hundred and ninety-two; Roman Catholics, seventy-one; Presbyterians, eleven. The Roman Catholics have a nice little church on Okanees Reserve, and the Rev. Father Magnan, Superior of the Oblate Fathers of the Sebret Mission, looks after their spiritual welfare

and holds service at stated times. Some of the Indians manifest considerable interest in religion, while most of them are very indifferent.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Many of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. This is more noticeable on Okanees Reserve than on the other reserves, for there the Indians are more under the eye of the agent, and consequently the Indians of that band are further advanced than the others. Three new dwellings and five stables have been erected on this reserve during the past year, and several new fields laid out and fenced for individual Indians, which gives their places a more home-like appearance. On the other reserves some advancement is also apparent, but none of them have made such strides towards civilization as the band already referred to.

Several women on Okanees and Black Bear's Reserves milk their cows and make butter regularly and are very successful in raising poultry. While a number of the Indians here are self-supporting and are making a good livelihood, there are many who still cling to their old habits, and in this connection I might mention the fact that they decided last spring to hold a sun dance here, and invited other Indians from far and wide to join them in this old pagan rite. After spending several weeks of valuable time making elaborate preparations for this festival, they began to realize that the department would not permit it, more especially after seeing several encampments of strange Indians were removed from the reserves as trespassers. They abandoned all idea of the sun dance and submitted to the inevitable with as good grace as they could command. To lighten their disappointment, I permitted them to have a horse dance, which is a harmless affair. It only lasted one day and they appeared to take great enjoyment out of it.

**Individual Earnings.**—The earnings of individual Indians for the past year amount to $2,211.

**General Remarks.**—On the whole I am safe in saying that the Indians have made during the past year most decided advances in civilization, and many have very materially bettered their condition in life, by staying at home and attending to their herds and farms.

In conclusion, I would say that the members of the staff have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOLLBROKE, 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my sixth annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Health.**—The health of the Indians has been very good, the only epidemic which has visited us being a few cases of measles during the last month.

At our annual treaty payments, which took place in November, 1895, there were five hundred and twenty-two paid, which was an increase of thirty over the previous year. This increase was due to there having been fifteen more births than deaths, and fifteen absentees having returned.

**Occupation.**—The work throughout the agency is similar to that which is carried on in a white farming community; all branches of farming are carried on. Nearly all of the Indians summer-fallow a portion of their ground, and are becoming better farmers year by year.

**Crops.**—This is the first season since I have been here that we have suffered anything worth speaking of from frost. Our wheat only averaged about ten bushels to the acre; hence we shall be obliged, from this date, to depend upon the Government for flour to carry us through until after harvest. Had it not been for the unfortunate frost, we should have had far more flour than we should have required. The present appearance of the crops is fair, although they are now suffering a little from drought.

**Housekeeping.**—The Indian women are becoming better housekeepers and the improvement in domestic economy and thriftiness is very noticeable.

**Pigs, Poultry, Sheep.**—Quite a number of families now keep pigs and poultry. Some forty three families in the agency have purchased sheep from two to twelve each according to their means; they have also purchased four hand cream-separators and many of the Indians are now making fairly good butter.

**Stock.**—Our cattle are doing well and are in good condition; one per cent would cover the entire loss during the winter. Our crop of calves is very small owing to some of our bulls being apparently sterile, also not of sufficient number. In my last annual report we had eight hundred and thirty-five head of cattle; we now have eight hundred and sixty-five. We have disposed of, during the year, one hundred and seventeen head for which we have received $3,786. This money has been judiciously spent by the Indians in the purchasing of food, clothing, harness, implements, mowing-machines, wagons, cream-separators, sheep and a few head of cattle. Each of the bands had not only plenty of hay for the cattle during the winter, but a little left over that was not required.

**Road-work.**—The Indians have improved the roads throughout the agency, by building eleven culverts and doing considerable grading.

**Education.**—In connection with Ermineskin's Roman Catholic day-school, a board ing-school has been in operation since the commencement of the fiscal year just ended; this has proved to be a change in the right direction. I consider that the Government is now getting good value for every dollar spent on this school. This is more than I could have said about the day-school while it alone was in operation. The staff is excellent and thoroughly understands the work, and the progress the chi'dren are making is very praiseworthy. The Indians are now perfectly satisfied with the school, and the children appear to be happy and contented. In this school there are twenty boarders, which is the number authorized, and it has been necessary to refuse the admission of eight other applicants. Samson's and Louis Bull's day-schools continue the same; Miss Shaw teaching at the former and Mr. Youmans at the latter school. They are both under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and are doing good work.

**Mills.**—The grist-mill has been run exclusively by the Indians. They have not only ground all the flour they have used up to date, but have done considerable work for outsiders; during the fall and early part of the winter it ran day and night.

With our saw and shingle-mill we have only done a small amount of work so far, but have a good many logs on hand which we expect to cut up during the summer.

**Sale of Liquor to Indians.**—During the past winter we have been troubled with unprincipled men selling or giving intoxicating liquors to our Indians. Seven of these men have been convicted and paid fines, two others were also convicted, but have left the country without paying, and two more returned home to the United States in order to escape trial. We have been so successful in the prosecution of these men that I think we shall have little trouble from them in the future.

**Religion.**—With the missionaries there has been one change. The Rev. Father Gabillon, O.M.I., has gone to Duck Lake, and he has been succeeded by the Rev. J. O. Perreault, O.M.I., from Stony Plain.

I am pleased to report that everything has worked very harmoniously during the past year between the missionaries and the employees of the department, thus making the management of the Indians very much easier.

**Employees.**—Mr. C. J. Johnson continues to fill the position of clerk and has discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Moore still holds the position of farmer at Bear's Hill, and is doing his work fairly well. Gilbert Whitford still continues as agency interpreter, and is giving good satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

D. L. CLINK,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CANNINGTON MANOR, 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report upon Indian matters in this agency for the fiscal year now ended, and also the accompanying tabular statement, inventory of Government property in my charge at date, and return of private property of Indians.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE.

**Location, Area and Resources.**—This reserve is situated on the western part of the Moose Mountain, with an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres, is well adapted to mixed farming, having a considerable area of good arable land, with a large number of hay sloughs and sufficient poplar woods to provide shelter, fuel, building material and fencing.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Indians occupying the reserve are Assiniboines, and related to the Assiniboines in Wolf Point Agency, Montana.

**Vital Statistics.**—Their numbers have been reduced by emigration to the United States, where, they state, they receive regular rations from the Government and do very little work. There are now eighteen men, twenty-one women and seventeen children in the band of whom thirty-seven are at present residing upon the reserve. There have been two births and two deaths during the past year, and no Indians have left or joined the band. The deaths were from consumption.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians has been generally good, the only epidemic having been influenza. Every sanitary precaution, such as the keeping of houses and premises clean and the vaccination of children, has been attended to.

**Occupation.**—The principal pursuit of these Indians now is farming, including stock-raising. Their grain crop last year was not good, and, as a change of seed was desirable, most of it was sold and new seed purchased. Their potato crop was not large, but they had an ample quantity of turnips. They have continued to be successful in stock-raising, and this industry now contributes considerably to their support, almost every head of a family having had one or more animals for sale and consumption last fall, and hereafter this will be still more the case. They took very good care of their cattle last winter, and the only losses during the year were one cow and one heifer which died

calving, one bull calf from rupture, and the bull belonging to the band; this animal died from disease. Some of these Indians are milking their cows and making butter this summer. They have been taking great care of their potatoes, turnips and gardens this year, and have had no frost as yet. Money is also earned by dressing cow robes and the manufacture of skin coats, &c., and one man still hunts deer with some success in the early winter.

**Buildings.**—A decided improvement is being made in the houses, the new dwellings that several of the Indians are putting up being much larger, higher and better built than those hitherto occupied, and they are to be shingled or thatched and divided into rooms.

**Stock.**—Their stock has increased from seventy-two to seventy-nine head, besides eight which were sold or consumed during the year.

**Farming Implements.**—Ewack has purchased a new mower this summer, and during last winter some of the band made new bob-sleighs for themselves, which were ironed by the farmer, Mr. Lawford, who has taught some of them to do simple blacksmithing jobs, and from whom they are learning how to repair their own implements.

**Education.**—There are eight children of school age in this band, of whom six attend the industrial-schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina. There is no day-school on the reserve, and it is very difficult to induce the parents to allow their children to be sent to school. I had an opportunity in May, for the first time in ten years, of visiting the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school, and of seeing the children from this agency who are attending that institution, and the recollection of that visit will always be a great pleasure to me, and an encouragement when endeavouring to overcome the unwillingness of Indian parents to part with their children; for such results as are being accomplished, these are surely worth any efforts that may be made in securing and training the children.

**Religion.**—There are not any Christianized Indians residing on the reserve excepting two children (whose brother and sister attend the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school) who were baptized into the Roman Catholic Church.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians have become fairly industrious, but as yet require constant stimulus and direction. They are improving in their condition, and will do so more rapidly in future, now that their cattle have reached a point which will admit of their disposing of a larger number each year. Red Thunder, who was a troublesome, dissatisfied Indian, has now twenty head of cattle, and sold and consumed three head last year, and will have two head to dispose of this year; has built a new house much larger than the old one, to be roofed with iron shingles in order that he may continue to use an Indian open-fire place, for the sake of ventilation, as well as a stove.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I have no trouble in preventing the introduction of intoxicants among these Indians, and have never had to deal with a case of drunkenness. At one time, I believe, there was a certain amount of prostitution of daughters and wives by their fathers and husbands, who took them to the railway towns for that purpose, but this has been, I believe, entirely stopped.

### Striped Blanket's Reserve.

**Location, Area and Resources.**—This reserve is situated immediately south of Pheasant Rump's Reserve, with an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and is similar in its soil and general features and capabilities to that reserve, which it adjoins.

**Tribe.**—These Indians are mostly Assiniboines, with a slight mixture of Cree in some cases.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are at present in the band nineteen men, nineteen women and twenty-one children, this band having suffered in population in the same manner as Pheasant Rump's Band by emigration to the United States. During the year there were three births and one death.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians is on the whole good, but in both of these bands there are very few able-bodied workingmen. All sanitary precautions are carefully attended to.

**Occupation.**—These Indians depend almost entirely upon their crops, gardens and cattle for a livelihood, and are steadily progressing towards independence. The amount of assistance which it is necessary for the department to give them grows steadily less, and as their cattle increase they will become more and more comfortable and self-reliant. A kiln of lime was burnt on this reserve this summer, which will provide lime for plastering the new houses, and some for sale as well. There has been more milking of cows and making of butter than hitherto, and another start has been made at poultry-keeping.

**Buildings.**—There has been a decided improvement in some of the houses during the year, and some new houses and stables have been and are being erected that will be more commodious than those now occupied.

**Stock.**—Their stock has increased from sixty-four to seventy, besides six sold and consumed, the losses during the year having amounted to five.

**Education.**—There are six children of school age in this band, and three attending the industrial-school at Qu'Appelle, all of whom have been sent with great difficulty, as the parents are invariably strongly opposed to parting with them.

**Religion.**—The resident Indians are pagans, and they, as well as the Indians of Pheasant Rump's Band, are visited from time to time by Mr. McKenzie, whose head-quarters are on White Bear's Reserve.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are also steadily progressing, improving in their material comfort and spirit of independence, and whereas, when I came among them, councils for the purpose of making demands upon the Government, and complaints, were of very frequent occurrence, such are now most unusual, and when there is anything of the kind, the tone is entirely different from what it then was, while they are now receiving from the Government very little assistance, indeed, as compared with what it was found necessary to give them at that time.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The remarks made regarding Pheasant Rump's Band apply also to this band.

**General Remarks.**—Both the bands just mentioned are under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. Lawford, who works hard to advance them and is watchful of their interests.

### White Bear's Reserve.

**Location, Area and Resources.**—This reserve is situated in the south-east part of Moose Mountain, with an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, of which a large portion is covered with poplar woods and lakes, in some of which pike and pickerel are caught, the south-eastern part being more level and having a sufficient quantity of arable land, and many pretty bluffs of poplar and willow and small lakes. The Indians mainly depend upon the sale of dry firewood, logs and poles cut from the timber killed by fire in 1886, which they pile and draw for sale to settlers, and upon the produce of their farms, gardens and herds.

**Vital Statistics.**—The band at present numbers twenty-six men, thirty-nine women and sixty-eight children; during the year there were nine births but no deaths, making an increase of nine.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There was an epidemic of whooping cough among the children last summer, and Dr. Hardy's services were called in, and he was successful in his treatment of every case. During this spring, while there was understood to be some danger of diphtheria about Fort Qu'Appelle, all the Indians in this agency were obliged to remain in this district, and visitors from reserves that were likely to have had intercourse with that district were not allowed to come on these reserves. The vaccination of all Indians not having good marks on their arms was attended to by

Dr. Hardy during the treaty payments last fall. There were, as usual, some instances in which a good deal of opposition was met with, but in all cases this was overcome and the difficulty in this way grows less each year. All other sanitary precautions receive due attention.

**Occupation.**—Apart from farming and stock-raising and the sale of wood already mentioned, these Indians derive much of their support from the dressing of cow robes for the settlers through a large district. During the berry season the women gather and sell a large quantity of wild fruit, and the fish in the two largest lakes form an additional source of food supply. Some fur is caught during the winter, but this is not important now. The Indians also earn a good deal during the year by working for neighbouring white settlers and by freighting.

**Crops.**—After providing an ample supply of hay for their own cattle, they were able in the spring to sell their surplus to settlers. Their wheat crop was fair last season and provided them with seed and a good deal of flour, and they had a good crop of garden produce, potatoes and turnips. An increasing interest in their gardens and a greater readiness to attend to the weeding of them, show improvement, and for the first time they all worked busily this spring, hauling manure to their fields until it was necessary to begin seeding.

**Stock.**—They are just beginning to derive an appreciable benefit from their cattle which will now increase rapidly and steadily, as they should have more to dispose of every year; and they took very good care of them last winter.

The herd has increased from one hundred and three to one hundred and twenty-two, and the only casualties were five. There were also five animals sold or consumed. As to the quality of the cattle and the manner in which they were wintered, I may say that a cattle-buyer who inspected them a few days ago, pronounced them to be the finest he had seen in the district, and paid a higher price than he was paying generally, in order to secure some of them.

Some of the Indians have been milking their cows and consuming the milk, and a little butter has been made, and some are doing well at poultry-keeping. Besides their cattle already referred to, the Indians of all these bands have some native ponies.

**Buildings.**—Logs (considerably larger than those hitherto used) were taken out last winter for some houses which are to be floored and shingled with iron shingles from part of the proceeds of sale of cattle.

**Farming Implements.**—The Indians have bought a mower for themselves this summer, and made some good bob-sleighs last winter and had them ironed.

**Education.**—There are thirty-three children of school age in this band, and eight of them are in attendance at the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle, Regina and Elkhorn. On account of the strong opposition of the parents, the work of getting the children away to school is slow, but I hope that when some of the children have returned from the schools and settled down upon the reserves to help their parents there will be less opposition.

**Religion.**—Last summer, Mr. Addison MacKenzie, a lay missionary, began work in this agency, making his headquarters on White Bear's Reserve, and visiting the other reserves from time to time. This spring the mission, which had hitherto been independent, was placed by Mr. MacKenzie under the control of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. MacKenzie informs me that he finds an increasing willingness to hear the Bible read in the houses and tents which he visits. At present there is one log building with earth roof, part of which is occupied by Mr. MacKenzie, and part of which was designed for the holding of meetings, but it is proposed to provide better accommodation at an early date.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Indians of this band are rapidly improving in industry, and work more regularly and systematically. They remained more steadily on their reserve during the spring than ever before, and, although there was a movement in favour of having a sun dance, it was easily suppressed. They are increasing in possessions and comfort, and now that their cattle have reached the point after which they are allowed to sell, I expect to see much more rapid improvement in their

condition. They are law-abiding, and only against one man has any charge been brought during the year.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I have never seen a case of drunkenness among these Indians, and do not think that there is any immoral intercourse with white men.

**General Remarks.**—Mr. Halpin still fills the position of agency clerk satisfactorily, and has his time fully occupied by the duties of his position. Mr. W. Murison, who acts as my assistant in the managing of the farm work on White Bear's Reserve, gets along well with the Indians, and receives and issues the supplies accurately.

I have, &c.,

J. J. CAMPBELL,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA,
MOOSE WOODS RESERVE, 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the Moose Woods Sioux Reserve, which is situated eighteen miles south of Saskatoon, on the east side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River.

**Stock.**—When I took charge of this reserve, in the fall of 1888, I received for the Indians twelve head of cattle, viz., six work oxen, six yearling heifers, and the following spring I received six more heifers and one bull, and at the present writing the Indians have two hundred and thirty-one head of cattle, of which nineteen are private stock, the rest being under the control of the Indian Department, and are composed of the following animals, viz. :—oxen, eighteen; bulls, one; cows, seventy-eight; steers, fifty-one; heifers, thirty-two; bull calves, twenty-five; heifer calves, twenty-six. Last year the Indians sold seven oxen, three cows and six steers as beef cattle, and killed nine fat cows for their winter beef, besides selling eight cows; and this year they can afford to sell a still greater number. It will be seen by this that their stock has increased rapidly, and that they are well taken care of, from the fact that when they sell they get the highest market price, as their stock is considered second to none in the country.

**Crops.**—Grain-raising on this reserve has proved a failure, but each Indian family has a good garden, in which they grow potatoes, turnips, onions, citrons, squash, carrots, &c. The potato crop this season promises to be exceptionally good. These Indians have on hand about three hundred tons of hay left over from last winter, and they intend to put up about five hundred tons this fall.

**Indians Self-supporting.**—They have been self-supporting for the past year, and have received no Government aid whatever except during haying, when the department furnishes them with a small quantity of flour and bacon, which is given as an inducement to have them work together during haying, as otherwise the able-bodied Indians would put up hay for themselves individually and thus leave the old men and widows who own cattle without hay to feed their stock in winter.

**Buildings.**—Since 1894 the Indians have built four first-class log houses, two of them 16 x 22 feet and two 16 x 18 feet, besides three good stables and a corral with branding chute attached.

**Trade.**—The Indians buy all their supplies and necessaries in Saskatoon. Some of them have earned quite a little money by gathering senega root and berries, which they sell in Saskatoon; and five of them gathered buffalo bones this spring, which they sold for $100.

**Civilization and Education.**—These Indians are civilized and nearly all professed Christians; and their children attend the day-school regularly, which is under the charge of Mrs. Tucker, who teaches them to read both in English and in Sioux—their native language; and some of them subscribe for a newspaper which is published in Dakota in their own language. They have also the Bible, hymn book and "Pilgrim's Progress" in their own language. There has not been a "pow-wow" or any kind of a dance on this reserve for years; neither has there been a paint or feather-bedecked Indian seen here for years. The school children are clean and comfortably dressed and well fed; and no person on the reserve under twenty-four years of age uses tobacco. Yet eight years ago there was not a boy over six years old but used it more or less.

**Household Furniture.**—Some of the homes are comfortably furnished with iron bedsteads with spring mattrasses, sideboards, chairs, rocking chairs, clocks and other necessary furniture.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is: men, twelve; women, eighteen; children, twenty. Some of the boys since last inspection have developed into men. Of the women, only seven have husbands and nine are widows, most of them old.

**Progress.**—It must be gratifying to all those interested in the welfare of the Indians to see the rapid advance these Indians have made toward civilization, when it is known that eight years ago they were purely pagan, their time chiefly occupied in feasting, dancing and gambling; living in little huts without windows, floors, stoves, tables or any kind of furniture whatever.

I have, &c.,

W. R. TUCKER,
*Overseer.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA,
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 31st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve comprises township twenty and part of twenty-one, range eighteen, west of the second initial meridian, Qu'Appelle valley, and contains an area of fifty-four square miles.

**Resources.**—The chief resources are hay and firewood.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is as follows: men, forty-eight; women, seventy-four; children, eighty-four; births, ten; deaths, seventeen—decrease seven. Causes of death: two from old age; four adults from consumption; four children, consumption; seven children from scrofula, consumption and inflammation of the lungs.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians on the whole has been good. The medical officer, Dr. Seymour, reports that he could find no trace of any contagious disease on his monthly visits of inspection within the agency. The Indians have been examined and vaccinated from time to time. Sanitary precautions receive strict attention, houses are well ventilated and kept clean, and all refuse matter is burnt.

**Occupation.**—Selling hay and wood are the principal sources of revenue, working off the reserve, freighting, tanning hides for robes, and leather, hauling hay to Government herd camp, hunting small game and farming, &c., &c.

**Buildings.**—These are kept in good repair. Houses and stables are overhauled and refitted every year.

**Farming Implements.**—These are all stored during the winter and put in thorough repair in the spring.

**Stock.**—The cattle are stabled during the winter, properly cared for, and are in good condition. The natural increase to date is satisfactory.

**Education.**—Day-schools on the reserves proved unsuccessful, as the daily attendance was so irregular that the children were doing no good and only going to school in name, so the schools were closed and the children sent to the industrial-schools at Regina and Qu'Appelle. This course has proved beneficial all round. As twenty-six children are attending the above schools, only twelve of school age are left on the reserve. Some of these are not fit subjects for the schools, having scrofulous affections. The Indians do not take much interest in education, and it is only by constant attention to the subject that the children are secured for the schools.

**Religion.**—Of these Indians twenty-two are Roman Catholic, ten Presbyterian and one hundred and seventy-four are pagan. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian missionaries visit the reserve and hold service in the different houses and tents, as there is no church on the reserve. There is, however, very little interest in religion manifested by these Indians.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Indians are industrious when they are deriving a direct cash benefit from the results of their labour, but when working on their farms or engaged in other necessary work, they cannot be relied upon to work steadily. Lame Fox, Thunder Rock, Musquah, Big Sky, Oochapascopeyaces and others are acquiring property, have good teams of working horses, harness, wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, cattle, &c. No cases have come before me of infringements of the laws of the land.

**Temperance and Morality.**—Liquor is prohibited on the reserve and a close watch kept on the vendors of liquor in the towns, so that the Indians are kept under control and remain temperate. In morality I think there is a general improvement.

**General Remarks.**—The Indians on the whole have done very well the past year, and are advancing in every way. Grain and root crops were fairly good, and from the returns and their hay and wood industries, &c., they supplied their own flour for the past nine months, and worked for all assistance they received. All blacksmithing required on the reserve was done by Indians.

## Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River at its intersection with the western boundary of section eighteen, township twenty-one, range seventeen, west of the second initial meridian, and is adjacent to and west of Pasquah's Reserve.

**Area.**—This reserve contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

**Resources.**—The chief resources of this reserve are hay and firewood.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—On this reserve there are thirty-one men, forty-eight women, and forty-five children. During the year there have been five births and five deaths. The

causes of deaths were one from old age, and four children from scrofula and inflammation of the lungs.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians for the year has been good. Scrofula and consumption are the chief causes of complaint. The vaccination of the Indians has been regularly attended to. Sanitary precautions are fully complied with, houses kept clean and well ventilated, and all refuse matter burnt.

**Occupation.**—The Indians of this band engage in the following occupations: selling hay and wood, working off the reserve, freighting, tanning hides for robes and leather, hauling hay to Government herd camp, hunting small game, farming, &c.

**Buildings.**—The buildings are kept in good repair; houses and stables are overhauled and refitted every year.

**Farming Implements.**—These are all stored during the winter, and put in complete working order in the spring.

**Stock.**—The cattle are stabled during the winter, properly cared for, and are in good condition, with good natural increase.

**Education.**—There are fifteen children attending the industrial-schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina, and only three of school age remaining on the reserve. Very little interest is taken by the parents in the education of their children, but the matter is kept before them so constantly that I look for a change when they see the benefits their children are deriving from industrial-school training.

**Religion.**—The religious belief of these Indians is as follows: twenty are Presbyterians, seven are Roman Catholics and ninety-seven are pagans. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missionaries visit the reserve and hold service in the different houses and tents, as there is no church on the reserve Very little interest in religion is manifested by these Indians.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Indians are industrious at times, but lack energy, and require constant supervision to keep them at work steadily. Echewas, Uluscowcappo, Apisknew, Stone Bear and others are making headway and getting a good start in cattle, wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, harness, &c. These Indians conform to the laws and give no trouble.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The general behaviour of the Indians has been good.

**General Remarks.**—This band is making headway, and has been kept employed during the year.

### Pasquah's Reserve.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River, about six miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, and has an area of sixty square miles.

**Resources.**—The chief resources of this reserve are firewood and fish.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population is as follows:—men, thirty-four; women, fifty-six; children, seventy-nine. During the year there have been five births and fourteen deaths, making a decrease of nine. The causes of death were:—four adults from consumption, one adult from erysipelas and nine children from consumption, scrofula and inflammation of the lungs.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians has been good with the exception of those suffering from diseases of a tuberculous nature, which unfortunately prevail to a large extent among the Indian nation. The Indians have been vaccinated, sanitary precautions strictly enforced, all refuse matter burnt and houses well ventilated and kept in order.

**Occupation.**—These Indians earn a living in the following manner: selling wood, working off the reserve, freighting, tanning hides for robes and leather, fishing, hunting small game, farming, &c.

**Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.**—Buildings are kept in good repair, houses and stables overhauled and refitted every year. Stevenson has put a shingle roof on his house; the building is 20 x 16 x 12 feet, with lean-to kitchen 20 x 12; this gives a second story and makes a very comfortable house. Farming implements are all stored during the winter and overhauled and put in order in the spring. The cattle were stabled during the winter, received the necessary care, and are in good condition.

**Education.**—There are forty-three children attending the industrial-schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina, leaving only four of school age on the reserve. The Indians of this band are more advanced in civilization, and appreciate the benefit to be derived by having their children educated, and we have very little difficulty in placing the children at school when they reach the proper age.

**Religion.**—The religious belief of these Indians is as follows: ninety-eight are Roman Catholics, twenty-two Presbyterians and forty-nine pagans. There is one Roman Catholic and one Presbyterian church on the reserve; services are held and attended by the more advanced Indians.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Indians are industrious at times only, and are easily influenced by the indolent. No cases of violation of the laws have been reported. Thomas Stevenson, Sam. Cyr, Antoine Cyr, George Asham and others are acquiring property, such as wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, binders, working horses, harness, cattle, &c.

**Temperance and Morality.**—These Indians have behaved well and no complaints are recorded.

**General Remarks.**—The Indians of this band have received very little assistance from the department, as they have been in a position to supply their own wants.

### Standing Buffalo Reserve.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lakes on the east side of Jumping Creek, about four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, and contains an area of seven square miles.

**Resources.**—There is good fishing in the lakes in this agency.

**Tribe.**—The Indians of this band belong to the Sioux tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—There are forty-eight men, fifty women and sixty-nine children in this band. There were ten births and four deaths during the year, making an increase of six. The causes of death were, one from old age, and three children from inflammation and consumption.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the Indians has been good. There have been no diseases of a contagious nature. The vaccination of Indians was attended to, houses were kept clean and tidy, and all refuse matter collected and burnt.

**Occupation.**—These Indians support themselves entirely by working off the reserve, at harvesting and threshing, and during the remainder of the year working at odd jobs in the towns in the vicinity. They do not go extensively into grain farming, but devote their attention to vegetables, and always have ample for winter use. Fishing in the lakes and hunting small game in season are successfully carried on.

**Buildings** are kept in good repair, houses and stables overhauled and refitted every year.

**Farming Implements** are stored during the winter, and examined and repaired in the spring.

**Stock.**—The cattle were stabled during the winter and properly cared for and kept in good condition.

**Education.**—There are fifteen children attending the industrial-school at Qu'Appelle, leaving five of school age on the reserve. Most of the parents are interested in the education of their children.

**Religion.**—The religious denominations of these Indians are as follows:—one hundred Roman Catholics, sixty seven pagans. There is a Roman Catholic church adjoining the reserve, which is attended by the members of the band belonging to that faith.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians on the whole are industrious and law-abiding. Joseph Patrippe, Moses, Tom, Towacca and others are getting ahead and own wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, working horses, harness, cattle, &c.

**Temperance and Morality.**—The general behaviour of the Indians has been good and no cases of violation of the laws have come under my notice.

**Government Herd.**—This band of cattle is kept in the valley on Muscowpetung's Reserve, where we have a fine range and good supply of water. The stock wintered well, and the increase this year was one hundred and twenty calves The herd has increased beyond what is required for all purposes in this agency, and the surplus forty-three cows, forty-three yearling heifers and thirty-two spring calves, were transferred to the Blood Agency at McLeod.

**General Remarks.**—The crops were all well put in and the weather has been most favourable, so that the prospects are exceedingly bright for a bountiful harvest. All root crops have been well attended to, and promise large returns. The hay meadows in the valley, owing to the very wet season, have been under water to a depth of from three to four feet. The river has been very high, but is now going down, so that we shall be able to drain the meadows in some places, but a very large proportion of the hay lands will be too wet to cut this season. However, the sloughs on the brush land will supply a large quantity of hay, so that I hope we shall be able to secure sufficient for all requirements.

We have lately received one hundred refugee Cree Indians at Piapot's Reserve as an addition to the band. These Indians, being destitute, will require assistance for the present to enable them to make a start in life.

The employees of this agency have cheerfully performed the various duties in connection with the work in a most satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LASH,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

SEEKASKOOTCH RESERVE.

**Location, Area and Resources.**—This reserve is located on the north side of the River Saskatchewan, near Fort Pitt. The area is one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty acres, and farming is the only resource.

**Tribe.**—The band (No. 119) belongs to the Cree tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—This year the population numbers six hundred and sixty-four souls—one hundred and fifty-four men, two hundred and six women and three hundred and four children. There is a decrease of six compared with the previous year, made up as follows: births, twenty-five; deaths, twenty-four; immigrations, eight; and emigrations, fifteen. Of the persons who died twenty were children—one died from consumption, one from scrofula and eighteen from natural causes. Of the four adults, one died from old age and three from consumption. At the payments last fall eight non-treaty Indians entered the treaty, and the emigrations were caused by six Indians absent hunting in the district, four in the Battleford district, and five non-annuitant.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of the Indians throughout the year has been good, and the reserve has not been visited by epidemics. During the winter a few suffered from the effects of influenza and there was an exceptional case of consumption and scrofula. The sanitary condition of all dwellings and premises has been well looked after.

**Occupation.**—The Indians are all engaged in mixed farming. The grain and hay return of last season proved favourable. The acreage under cultivation this year, compared with that of last, has not been increased, and although the spring was decidedly late we anticipate favourable results next fall. Each family has a splendid garden, consisting of potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions. A great deal of pride is taken in keeping them free from weeds and in good order.

**Buildings and Stock.**—During the year the Indians' dwellings and stables were all repaired and some enlarged. The cattle belonging to the band wintered well, the increase in calves this spring was good. The Government herd is in splendid condition and there has been a good increase in calves.

**Education.**—The schools on this reserve are two in number. The Roman Catholic boarding-school with a day-school in connection continues under the management of the Rev. Sisters of the Assumption. The school-house is a large, bright and comfortable building; in every particular it meets the purpose for which it is required. The staff is as follows: principal, Rev. Father Thérien; teacher, Rev. Sister St. Patrick, who holds a first-class certificate, Quebec; assistant teacher, Rev. Sister St. Flavis. The pupils attending school number fifty-two, and are in the following standards: thirty-six in standard I, nine in standard II, three in standard III, three in standard IV, one in standard V. The pupils have made satisfactory progress in their English studies during the year; they can also exhibit very good specimens of their knitting and sewing. Altogether the work reflects great credit upon the institution. In connection with the school there is an excellent garden.

The Protestant boarding-school is under the auspices of the Church of England mission, the Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal. The management and teaching is conducted by Miss A. E. Phillips, who appears to be a very active young woman. The pupils attending school number eleven, and are in the following standards: three in standard I, four in standard II, three in standard III, one in standard IV. Advancement made by the pupils of this school fair, which is owing to the children being very young. This school also has a splendid garden. Both schools are well equipped and the discipline is good.

**Religion.**—The Roman Catholic and Church of England missions are the only two denominations on the reserve. The Indians regularly attend their respective places of worship.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians are steadily advancing in the civilized mode of living and each year finds them in a better position to support themselves. They have had sufficient wheat and barley flour of their own raising to supply their needs during the year. The beef requirements have been furnished from the increase in stock, besides eighty head being sold. All the Indian women make butter and can knit and sew very well. A number of families keep poultry and pigs, and are very successful in raising these kinds of stock.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I am pleased to report that there have been no cases of intemperance on the reserve during the year. General morality, fair.

**General Remarks.**—In September last this reserve was visited by Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. The Indians met them at the agency in order to make a few remarks, but no "pow-wow" was held, and everything passed off quietly.

THE CHIPPEWAYAN RESERVE.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated on the Beaver River and is not surveyed.

**Tribe.**—The band (No. 124) belongs to the Chippewayan tribe.

**Occupation.**—These Indians, as heretofore, maintain themselves by hunting, fishing, and stock-raising.

**Health.**—The general health has been good, there being no sickness amongst them.

**Religion.**—The Roman Catholic church is the only one on this reserve, and the Indians all belong to that faith.

**Education.**—The day-school is in connection with the Roman Catholic mission. Mr. Lamoureux teaches and manages the school. He holds a third-class certificate. The number of pupils attending school is twenty-five, and they are in the following standards: fifteen in standard I, six in standard II, and four in standard III. The progress made by the pupils in their studies has been slow, owing to irregular attendance.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—PIEGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, 27th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the affairs of this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1896, accompanied by the tabular statement.

PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at Old Man's River, sixteen miles west of Mac leod.

**Area.**—It contains an area of one hundred and eighty-one and four-tenths square miles, within which there is a timber limit of eleven and one-fifth square miles.

**Resources.**—Stock-raising and root-growing are the resources of this reserve.

**Tribe or Nation.**—The Piegan Indians are a branch of the great Blackfoot tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of this reserve consists of one hundred and twenty-seven men, two hundred and two women, two hundred and eleven boys and two hundred and ten girls. During the year there were twenty-seven births: boys, ten; girls, seventeen. The deaths during the same period were fifty-seven: boys, twenty-four; girls, twenty; adults, thirteen. Deaths occurred principally from old age, consumption and scrofula. Decrease in population, twenty-one.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Fairly satisfactory. Whooping cough was prevalent during November, but was not of a serious character. The Indians obtain their

water supply chiefly from Old Man's River and Beaver Creek. Those who live near springs, or who have wells, are frequently cautioned to keep them clear of all refuse. All houses and premises have lately been cleaned, and all refuse burnt or hauled to a distance.

**Occupation.**—Stock-raising. Many Indians earn a fair amount of money by herding and otherwise working for settlers, freighting (using their own horses), selling rawhide ropes, hackamores, fancy bridles, bead-work, buckskin gloves, &c., butchering, scouting, breaking horses, washing for settlers, selling ponies, bounty on wolves, &c.

**Buildings.**—Many of the Indians now have very good houses, in fact all houses, stables and sheds are very much better built and more comfortable than in preceding years.

**Stock.**—The raising and care of stock must always be the chief resource of these Indians. They recognize this fact perfectly, and are anxious to obtain larger herds. The cattle of this band now number nearly one thousand head, owned by seventy-nine individuals. The cattle owners all put up hay, and several have still some left from last year's supply.

**Implements.**—Many of the mowers and rakes have been bought by Indians for their own use, principally from the proceeds of the sale of their beef cattle.

**Education.**—There are two boarding-schools on this reserve. One under the auspices of the Roman Catholics was opened on 1st June, the Rev. Father Foisy being principal, his staff consisting of Brother John, the Mother Superior and two Sisters. The number of boarders at this school is at present eight, the space being exceedingly limited. I am informed that the building is shortly to be enlarged. The school having been only just opened, but little progress can be reported. The Sisters keep the house and children extremely clean and tidy, and are unremitting in their care and attention. This school has been in existence as a day-school for some years, but it was found extremely difficult to obtain a regular attendance of pupils, nearly all the Indians who formerly resided in its vicinity having now moved to other localities, and I am fully persuaded that the school will be far more satisfactory in its present state, especially when a larger number of boarders can be taken. The other institution is under the care of the Rev. J. Hinchliffe, Church of England, assisted by Mr. J. A. Mason, teacher, Miss Brown, matron, Mr. Brighton, carpenter and instructor. This school shows very fair progress in studies, and particularly in carpentering, &c., amongst the boys, much of the furniture used there being made by them. Some of the boys also learn tailoring, and are beginning to learn shoemaking. The girls are well taught all housework (one of them being an extremely good cook); also sewing, knitting, mending clothes, &c. The space at this school is also limited. The children are orderly, obedient and tidy, and everything is done to ensure their welfare and comfort.

**Religion.**—A church is now being erected by the Rev. J. Hinchliffe, who has hitherto held services in English and in Blackfoot in the school-room. The Rev. Father Foisy has a nice chapel, with frequent services. But little interest is as yet manifested by the Indians in religious matters.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—It is noticeable that the Indians are not as indolent as in former years; many of the men are very good workers and are anxious to improve their condition. They are becoming better off from year to year, and are law-abiding as a rule.

Pretty Face, Lost Spider, North Piegan, Many Chiefs, Otter Above, Strong Buffalo, Big Swan, Good Prairie Chicken, Wolf Robe, Commodore and Grassy Water have particularly good houses; some have rooms partitioned off, good furniture, including all necessary articles and a few ornaments, clocks, &c., all kept very clean, stoves blackened. Otter Above has a dairy. Several women make butter, and a great number make good yeast bread. The above Indians have all good stables and corrals, and these and others are beginning to take an interest in poultry-raising.

**Temperance and Morality.**—During the year there has been very little drinking. The morality has always been good.

**General Remarks.**—Mr. Forget, Indian Commissioner, visited the agency in June, held a large meeting of the Indians and gave them permission to have races, sports, &c., on 1st July, instead of the sun dance, of which it is probable we shall now hear nothing more. I shall do my best to make these sports in every way a success. I am glad to say that I have always received hearty co-operation from my staff in my plans for the welfare of the Indians under my care.

I have, &c.,

H. H. NASH,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
PAKAN, 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my seventh annual report of this Indian agency, together with tabular statement, inventory of all Government property under my charge, and a return showing the total receipts and issues for the fiscal year just ended.

## SADDLE LAKE RESERVE, No. 125.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated in townships fifty-seven and fifty-eight, and ranges twelve and thirteen, west of the fourth initial meridian.

**Area.**—The Saddle Lake Reserve, inclusive of Blue Quill's, No. 127, the boundaries of which have not yet been defined, has an area of one hundred and fifteen square miles, or seventy-three thousand six hundred acres. It is bounded on the west by the Rolling Hills, a succession of sandy mounds of wind formation, irregular in contour and valueless as land, excepting for pasture. Running east, the southern line rests for about five hundred chains on the left bank of the Saskatchewan River and thence through poplar openings to the new half-breed reservation of Egg Lake, which touches on the east line its entire length. The northern boundary of the reserve is of a character similar to that of the Rolling Hills on the west, but is broken by stretches of water resting in deep natural basins, the volume of which is rarely affected by evaporation during even the hottest summers.

**Resources.**—For agricultural purposes the meadow lands on the reserve are invaluable—the soil is of sandy loam of a deposit of from ten to twenty inches with a rich yellow subsoil. In seasonable years, when rains are not infrequent, these lands produce a luxuriant growth of natural grasses, upon which stock fatten rapidly, and which, when cut and cured, make hay as heavy, by actual measurement, as cultivated timothy, and it is equally nutritious. The mineral resources are as yet undeveloped, but croppings of coal have been already found, which may later lead to valuable veins, and gold is washed from the banks and sand-bars of the river.

Of timber, heavy spruce is found growing on the low bottoms and the entire reserve is covered with patches of poplar—poplar bluffs they are called—which to the north-west of the reserve attain, in extent, the dignity of a forest. One of the most attractive features of this reserve is its wonderful adaptability for stock-raising, the perfect shelter it affords, the water supply, for, with the exception of the bench, upon which are built the houses of Blue Quill's Band, the reserve has several creeks and springs, ponds without number, some lacustral in extent such as Saddle and Duck

Lakes, giving an inexhaustible supply of pure water, apart from the great river which bounds it on the south-west. All this, together with its wide and splendid pastures and extensive hay lands, makes it one of the most desirable grazing sections in the provisional district.

Saddle Lake produces the finest whitefish in the district, and in the other lakes and in the creeks pike, pickerel and small fish are plentiful. The Saskatchewan furnishes fine sturgeon-fishing, and in season prairie chickens, wild geese and ducks abound on land and water.

**Tribe.**—Both bands of this reserve are Plain-Crees, though since the disappearance of the buffalo, they have become as expert hunters of other game as the Wood-Crees themselves.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Saddle Lake Band now numbers one hundred and sixteen, of the following composition: men, twenty-four; women, thirty-two; children: boys, thirty-six; girls, twenty-four. During the past year the band has increased by births over deaths from one hundred and fourteen to its present strength. One adult died of consumption and two children of infantile diseases.

Blue Quill's Band now numbers ninety-four, an increase of seven over last year, viz., two births in excess of deaths, two women married and were received into the band, and three Roman Catholics were transferred from Saddle Lake Band. The men number twenty-six, the women, twenty-nine; boys, twenty-five; girls, fourteen. The deaths during the year were three, one woman of consumption and two infants.

## Wahsatanow Reserve, No. 126.

This band no longer exists: its members, who number twenty-six, have now become part of Saddle Lake Band. The reserve, which will shortly be surrendered, lies fifty-five miles west from the agency on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, and contains an area of twelve and a quarter square miles.

## Whitefish Lake, No. 128.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated in townships sixty-one and sixty-two, and in ranges twelve and thirteen west of the fourth initial meridian.

**Area.**—It has an area of seventeen and a half miles, or eleven thousand two hundred acres. Chief Pakan resides on this reserve, but his authority is acknowledged by the Indians of the two reserves already mentioned. The reserve is a strip of land of an average depth of about one and a half miles, about twelve miles in length, irregular in profile, running north and south along Reed, Goodfish, Wahyatahwah and Whitefish Lakes.

**Resources.**—The mineral resources of this reserve are as yet undeveloped. Mica was found a short time ago and the Indians were surprised when told that gold was not found in such large deposits, as they supposed they had discovered a limitless supply of this precious metal.

The cultivable area is restricted and difficult to work, owing to the stony character of the land; but the hay grounds are extensive. About three-fourths of the reserve is surrounded with forests of heavy timber, almost inaccessible in many places and untrodden save by an occasional hunter or trapper. The fishing on the lakes, particularly on Whitefish Lake, for pike, pickerel and whitefish is always good. Whitefish Lake is an extensive sheet of water, circular in outline, the water of great depth and purity, and the supply of whitefish, because of their retreat after spawning to the deep water where no nets can be sunk, is apparently inexaustible. When these fish visit the shallows, the Indians catch thousands of them, which they cure by drying for summer use; their winter supply is stored frozen. Moose and black bear are found in the surrounding forests; on the reserve game birds are plentiful in season and add materially to the food supply of the band.

**Tribe.**—These Indians also are Plain-Crees, and many of them are expert trappers.

**Vital Statistics.**—This band is the largest in the agency, numbering three hundred and sixteen souls against three hundred and ten last year. In the band are seventy-one men, ninety women, eighty-five boys and seventy girls. The following is the increase: nine births, and one half-breed woman was married to an Indian and received into the band; against this there was a decrease of four, viz.: two deaths and two women transferred on marriage—one to Saddle Lake Band and one to that of Blue Quill.

### Outlying Bands.

There are three outlying bands, regarding which the following information is given in brief:—

**Lac La Biche Band, No. 129.**—This is a mere remnant, numbering only nineteen persons in all, the same as last year, four men, seven women and eight children. There is no reservation. The men are hunters and the few families are scattered through the hunting lands reaching to Great Slave Lake.

**Chippewayan Band, No. 130.**—This Chippewayan band lives in the neighbourhood of Heart Lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency. The men are successful trappers, and no assistance was given to the band by the department during the past year. They have a few head of cattle, but do not give them much attention. There are fifteen men, twenty women, twenty-two boys and fifteen girls, a total of seventy-two against sixty-nine last year. This increase was caused by two births, and the marriage of a half-breed woman to a member of the band.

**Beaver Lake Band, No. 131.**—This band of Wood-Crees numbers ninety-nine, an an increase of four over last year. This increase is practically by births, though there were commutations and exchanges. There are twenty-two men, twenty-five women, twenty-two boys and thirty girls. These Indians make their homes at Beaver Lake, near Lac La Biche, whence they start on prolonged journeys north to hunt and trap. Last season they were very successful in trapping, and traded a lot of valuable furs at good prices. They were particularly fortunate this year, as the number of white traders in the north has greatly increased and the competition that resulted brought the prices of flour and groceries down very low, and the enterprise of these Indians was well repaid by the comfortable living they secured. There were no applications made by them in the past year for assistance from the department.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—During the year the general health of the Indians has been much better than in previous years. Among adults consumption carries off the greater number; but the chief mortality is among the infants and children under six years, due doubtless to the inexperience of the mothers, many of whom are mere girls in age. Very little scrofula appeared among the school children last winter, as early measures were taken for its repression. Among the adults of both sexes this disease largely exists. Experience leads to the conclusion that in the adult it is ineradicable, though it may be mitigated by a prolonged treatment, to which no Indian will submit, because he thinks that the medicines of the white man should be at once curative in their properties; but perhaps a continued observance of cleanliness would be more effectual than any medicines. Early in March all of the employees and a majority of the Indians were laid up with la grippe, but it passed away gradually without any deaths resulting. In regard to sanitary matters, the instructions received from the department on this important subject have been strictly carried out. The dwellings of the Indians have been subjected to frequent inspection and, as a rule, have been found clean and neat in their interior arrangements, this action being usually voluntary on the part of the inmates, as instructions on this matter have seldom to be given a second time. In the autumn and in the spring the houses were all whitewashed inside and outside; the surroundings of each house, as soon as the disappearing snow admitted, were thoroughly cleaned up, the accumulations of wood, chips and rubbish were raked into heaps and then burned. All springs and running

water on the reserves were visited to see that they were in no way polluted by the drainings from byres or stables, and everything that was considered needful as sanitary precautions against disease has been scrupulously carried out. The results are evident in the improved condition of the general health, and it is gratifying to report that in each successive year the Indians are becoming more amenable, and now both assent and lend their assistance to any measures adopted for their health, comfort and better condition of living. About thirty children were vaccinated.

**Occupation.**—The Indians settled on the reserves of this agency have but little to depend upon to obtain a living personally beyond what they can gain by their efforts at farming and stock-raising. In the latter industry they are gradually having success, and as their cattle increase by natural means they will be placed in a more secure position to support both themselves and their families. Last year they were enabled, by the sale of beef, to purchase a number of wagons, mowers and small farm implements necessary for their work, especially in the harvest season, and several supported their families last winter by purchasing the necessary provisions, and it is hoped that a fair number of families will be self-dependent in the coming winter. Farming hitherto has proved only a partial success, but the favourable condition of the crops, both grain and roots, holds out a promise of an unusually good harvest. Outside of their usual routine labour on the reserves, a few of the men make from four to six weeks' wages working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in the north; others have been mining on the river, but have met with no great success. Trapping has been more remunerative. From furs sold two wagons were purchased and the total sales on the reserves are estimated at about $1,000. A little freighting is done by the Indians of Blue Quill's Band, but the total earnings were small.

**Buildings and Stock.**—The houses on all of the reserves are built of logs, with thatched roofs, excepting three, which are of a story and a half, and the roofs of these are shingled. Two of these are the dwellings of Chief Pakan and Arthur Steinhauer, of Whitefish Lake Reserve, who is the foremost man in the agency; the third is Thomas Hunter's, of Saddle Lake Reserve, a progressive man, in possession of a large herd of cattle and a number of horses. The houses are nearly all floored with one-inch lumber. As all of the Indians are fine axe-men, the houses are well put together, the logs are all hewn on two sides and dove-tailed at the corners, and roofs are well pitched, and as they are whitewashed twice yearly, their appearance is always attractive. In every house is a large open fire-place, and the wide chimney, in addition to its required use, is a good means of ventilation.

On the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Reserves the stables, during the year, have all been rebuilt or enlarged and now range from forty to ninety feet in length; each stable is furnished with stanchions for the cattle and with an inclosed cattle yard or corral. In addition, pastures for the calves have been fenced in, and on each reserve there is a large branding corral built of heavy logs.

At Whitefish Lake the stables on the reserve were left unrepaired last autumn, as, owing to the scarcity of hay on the reserve, a number of the men were employed in erecting stables and sheds for the protection of a large number of the cattle during the winter at Floating Stone Lake, some fifteen miles off the reserve, where hay was plentiful and two or three hundred tons were stacked. These cattle were wintered so well that many of them were fit for market when spring opened. The same remarks apply to the stock on all of the reserves, as they were well fed through the winter, and there is now a surplus of about two hundred tons on hand of last year's hay. The losses for the year were about one per cent. The natural increase of this season is not yet fully known, as the round-up and branding will not take place till the end of September next.

**Farming Implements.**—The farm machinery and the implements not required in winter were placed under cover before the snow fell. In March and April the ploughs and mowers were overhauled and made ready for use when required. From the proceeds of the sale of beef, furs, &c., the Indians purchased five new mowers, four horse-rakes, five wagons and a large number of hay-forks and other implements.

**Education.**—There are one hundred and five children of school age on the reserves. Of day-schools there are four, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and three under those of the Methodist denomination. In addition there is one boarding-school, nominally included in those of this agency, and under the principalship of Rev. Henri Grandin, the clergyman in charge of the Roman Catholic mission, at Lac La Biche. At present there are but three teachers of day-schools in the agency, only one of whom is a qualified teacher, and he is of the third grade.

*Saddle Lake Day-school.*—The present teacher of this school holds a Normal school certificate, and is a semi-cleric or lay preacher of the Methodist Church, holding a dual office of divided interests. The average attendance of pupils for the past year was eight and the school was kept open two hundred and sixteen days. There was some progress made by the Indian children in reading, writing and spelling, but their proficiency in these was not of such value as to create any great enthusiasm. This teacher enforces discipline and follows the revised programme of studies prescribed for all Indian schools some two years ago by the department.

The school-house is a roomy building, and on Sundays is used for church purposes, such as prayer meetings and Sunday-school. It was removed to its present site in 1894, and rebuilt, so that it is almost a new structure. It is roomy, comfortable and well ventilated. In winter it is heated by the largest size giant box-stove, is protected by a well-built porch, large enough to hold firewood for several days' consumption, and is well equipped with combined forms and desks, a table, chair and cupboard, several maps and lesson cards; and the necessary school-books and school stationery are renewed from time to time from the Indian Commissioner's Office at Regina.

*Blue Quill's Day-school.*—The teacher of this school is a lay brother in the Roman Catholic Church. The average attendance of pupils for the past year was ten, and the school was kept open two hundred and thirteen days. There are eighteen pupils attending, whose average age is nine, eleven are in standard I, and the progress of these children is slow; the pupils in standards II and III are doing better, but it would be fiction to state that their present proficiency is at all commensurate with their opportunities and the length of time they have been attending this school. A fair discipline is maintained and the revised programme of studies is followed. The school-house is comparatively a new structure. It has, in addition to a stove, an open fire-place, is as well-equipped in every way, excepting in wall maps, as the Saddle Lake school. This school is close to the Roman Catholic mission, and holds a central position on the reserve. A salutary lesson might be taken to heart by those who aim at being teachers on Indian reserves from the course pursued by the teacher of this school in keeping up its attendance. He visits from house to house and is always a welcome visitor, and, if a pupil absents himself from school, he goes personally to the home of the child to inquire into and, if possible, remove the cause. During play-hour he is with the children, joining in and directing their sports and trying in every way to attract and amuse them, and when a holiday comes, he takes them out in a body to some pleasant spot where, with perhaps only their school biscuits for dinner, they pass their day in games and amusement under his guidance and encouragement.

*Whitefish Lake Day-school.*—The teacher of this school is a good musician and teaches the children to sing, to knit and sew, and is competent to teach them in all the other branches, as the furthest advanced pupils are only in standard IV. The average attendance of pupils for the past year was seven and one-half, and the school was kept open one hundred and seventy-nine days. As the average attendance during the last quarter fell to between two and three, the progress made latterly may be considered nil. In the first half of the year two very proficient scholars, Edith Steinhauer and Peter Stamp were attending, but they are much beyond the school age. Discipline was well maintaned, and the revised programme of studies followed. The school-house, which was built four years ago, is close to the residence of the Methodist missionary and adjoining the Methodist church. It is comfortable, heated by a large box stove, and its equipment similar to that of the other day-schools.

*Good Fish Lake Day-school.*—The teacher of this school was Mr. A. E. Dawson, and he held a second-class school certificate. He left at the close of the year, and the

school is now closed. He was a painstaking and efficient teacher, and the progress made by the pupils during the past year was much greater than in any other of the day-schools, and the order and discipline maintained were admirable. The average attendance of pupils during the past year was twelve, and the school was kept open two hundred and twelve and a half days. This school is similar in size and equipment to that at Whitefish Lake.

*Lac la Biche Boarding-school.*—This is an industrial as well as an educational establishment. The school itself is under the direction of the Reverend Sister Dogherty, and it has a daily attendance of twenty-nine Indian children of Treaty No. 6, besides a number of half-breed pupils who receive a free education. As an educational institution it holds a high place in the Territories, and was established forty-two years ago. The accomplished teachers cover a wide field of instruction. The education imparted is in all the branches comprised in that of English. The girls are taught the following industries: knitting, sewing, fancy and plain crochet-work, embroidery, dressmaking, spinning, weaving and manufacture of cloth and dress goods for pupils' wear, and cooking and housekeeping. The boys are trained as gardeners, farmers, millers, carpenters and blacksmiths. The most perfect order and discipline prevail, and what attracts the visitor is the constant work that appears to be going forward in the workshops, fields and gardens, where every one—young and old—appears interested and engrossed in his occupation. There are few schools deserving of greater recognition for the good work done in the cause of civilization than this one.

**Religion.**—The Indians in this agency are either Roman Catholics or Methodists. In the agency, including the outlying bands, there are three hundred and forty-nine Roman Catholic Indians and three hundred and seventy Methodist Indians; on the three reserves the Methodists are the same number and the Roman Catholics are one hundred and fifty six. There is a Roman Catholic church and missionary on Blue Quill's Reserve, and a Methodist church and missionary at Whitefish Lake. The schools at Goodfish Lake and Saddle Lake are used as churches on Sundays by the teachers of these schools. The Indians all take a great interest in the Sunday services, and their attendance is regular.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—These Indians as a rule are not indolent; on the contrary, they are capital workers, though there are the drones as there are in all classes, but on the reserves these are the exceptions. They are also very law-abiding. During the past seven years there have been but two magisterial cases. In one instance the Indian received one month, at hard labour, for beating his wife; and in the other the man was committed for shooting and wounding a bull, but the case was dismissed by the judge of the superior court

A great many of these Indians are becoming better off every year in the possession of cattle. Wahpeeinew raised twenty-five head of stock from one original cow, and Peter Blood, fifteen head under similar circumstances. Thomas Hunter owns forty head of stock and a number of horses. Augustine and Arthur Steinhauer have each a like number of cattle and horses; Little Crane has twenty-five head of stock and six horses; John Whitford, sixteen head; Puskwack, twenty; Chief Pakan the same number, although he had only four head five years ago; but to enumerate them all would require several folios. All of these Indians except Chief Pakan, possess wagons, mowers, and horse-rakes and double harness of their own. When any of them acquire money, they expend it to quite as great advantage as any thrifty white man.

**Temperance.**—During my seven and one-half years' residence here as agent, I have never seen one of the Indians intoxicated nor have I known one to have in his possession any intoxicating liquor. In carrying out my duties I have frequently to take some of the Indians to Edmonton with me, and in all my visits with them to that town, I have yet to see one of them show any symptoms of having touched it and I am convinced that very few, if any, either touch or taste it, nor is there any record, magisterial or otherwise, to be found, that they have ever offended in this manner since I took charge of this agency.

**Morality.**—This is a subject that must be regarded by comparison. Among Indians situations that would result in social ostracism among any class of white people, are by

them looked upon with a lenient eye. In this light, the Indians living on these reserves may be said to be above the average of their fellows in carrying out both the teachings of the missionaries and the requirements of the law. Last winter it came to my notice that a number of young people on the Whitefish Lake Reserve were living together illegally, and steps were taken to have them married. As no objection to the proceedings was raised by the offenders, Mr. Farmer Tompkins took them to the Methodist missionary and had them legally married. At present I know of no Indians on any of the reserves living together as man and wife who are not recognized as such by the law.

**General Remarks.**—The general conduct of the Indians on all the reserves during the past twelve months has given much satisfaction; they are displaying more thrift, and the former custom of sharing with their neighbours and of giving feasts when their supplies were in a flourishing condition, has nearly altogether ceased, and they now put in practice the maxim of "every man for himself." During the current month the Indians of the Whitefish Reserve did eleven miles of good and necessary road-work on the main trail between Lac La Biche and Edmonton. After putting the roads and bridges on the Whitefish Lake Reserve in a capital state of repair, they continued their work south to Cache Creek; they cut out new roads through the bush and graded them, repaired the bridges and sections of the old trail that had become dangerous from the depth and frequency of ruts and washouts. Before this work was done, the trail in parts had become an almost impassable bog, a result of the wet season. This work is supposed to be done by the North-west Government, but no help of this kind is given to this section of the electoral district. A new ferry has been put across the Saskatchewan, above the Crooked Rapids, and about twelve miles above the agency. This ferry will shorten the trail to Edmonton about thirty miles. I have had a road built from Blue Quill's Reserve to this ferry. This work entailed four miles of cutting through timber and thick brush by the Indians of Blue Quill's Band, and the road now completed is a good one and wide.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROSS,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, 22nd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with inventory of Government property and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

This agency contains only one reserve, bearing the same name as the agency.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated at Fish Creek, about ten miles south-west of Calgary, Alberta.

**Area.**—It contains an area of one hundred and eight square miles.

**Resources.**—The resources of this reserve are: good land for cultivation in the eastern portion, hay and grazing land in the central, and building timber and firewood in the western.

**Tribe.**—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Sarcee tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—They number two hundred and twenty-four, made up of sixty-six men, eighty-nine women, thirty-five boys, and thirty-four girls. The deaths during the year were: men, twenty-five; women, three; boys, seven; girls, five; total, thirty.

There were twelve births: eight boys and four girls. The principal cause of death among the adults was lung disease; most of them had been ailing for years.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The deaths of the children may be ascribed chiefly to unnecessary exposure in wet and cold weather and lack of care and proper medical aid when sick, for during illness the Sarcees have more faith in their medicine men and conjurors than in a physician, even when they do accept the aid of a doctor, they do not follow his instructions.

The Indians do not exercise the least control over their children: they are allowed to go in or out, sick or well, during the most inclement weather, often insufficiently clad.

These Indians cannot be called healthy. A great number are afflicted with scrofula and syphilis, though I believe they are improving in health yearly.

More vegetables are being used for food; houses recently built are larger, better ventilated and kept cleaner than the old buildings. There is also an improvement in cleanliness of person and clothing.

All have been vaccinated that are over two years old, and others will be vaccinated on reaching that age this summer.

**Occupation.**—Farming is the principal work. A good crop of barley, potatoes and roots was put in this year. Six men have been induced to take cows and work cattle on loan from the Government. The cows are chiefly used for stock-raising, though the success of one family in butter-making will, I hope, induce others to attempt this industry. A great quantity of hay is made and sold yearly; there is besides considerable money earned by selling firewood, tanning, selling horses, and working among the farmers in this vicinity.

**Buildings.**—The Indians have recently built comfortable and substantial houses, well floored, walls whitewashed, roofs shingled and painted. Timber for new houses and stables was made during the spring months. The agency buildings are all in good repair. No new buildings have been erected.

**Stock.**—The stock wintered well and all are in the best condition.

**Implements.**—The implements are in good repair. All were housed during the winter, and those not required after seeding were cleaned and put under shelter. The Indians now buy their hay-forks and some of them buy their chopping axes.

**Education.**—The Sarcees do not seem to have any conception of the advantages of education, but they are willing to have their children taken off their hands and cared for until they are old enough to be useful around the camp, herding horses, &c. There are twenty-two children of school age, all of whom except three are in the boarding-school, two of these I expect will shortly enter; the medical officer has pronounced the other unfit to attend. The teacher, Mr. Percy Stocken, is competent and efficient. The children are bright and intelligent and make good progress until they attain the age of thirteen or fourteen years, when they appear to lose interest in their studies and want to leave the school. This wish is too much encouraged by their parents. The studies taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and drawing. The school is well supplied with material, and strict discipline is enforced. All seem content and happy.

**Religion.**—There are only three of the Sarcees that profess Christianity—two have joined the Church of England and one the Roman Catholic Church. The others cling tenaciously to their old rites and customs. There is on the reserve a church and resident missionary, Rev. Mr. Tims, of the Church of England.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—The Sarcees cannot be called industrious, though the majority will work when immediate results can be obtained. They work willingly at making hay, cutting wood for sale, and working for settlers, but they are very unwilling to do any work in return for the assistance they receive from the Government. Dislike to prolonged exertion is perhaps the worst failing in those who do work, though the number of those who seem desirous to better their condition is increasing. The Sarcees are evidently improving their condition every year, but not very fast, they reluctantly admit their progress is slow. They have better buildings, more houses, better lodges and more in number, and they are better clothed. Crow Child, Jim Big Plume,

One Spot, Big Belly and Big Crow are among those who are doing well. The Sarcees may fairly be called law-abiding and respecters of law and order.

**Temperance.**—The majority of the Sarcees are addicted to the use of intoxicants and too many are intemperate when they can obtain liquor. Lately, through the efforts of the Mounted Police, very little drinking has been indulged in by the Indians.

**Morality.**—Morality is upheld. Immorality is always censured and denounced.

**Irrigation.**—The Calgary Irrigation Company has completed its main ditch through the reserve, so that it will be possible to irrigate all but a few acres of the land under cultivation, and the greater part of the hay land. This will be of great benefit to the Indians if they take advantage of it, which I believe they will. It also lessens the danger of prairie fires, as it divides the reserve.

**General Remarks.**—During the year the Sarcees were visited by Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen. The Indians were much impressed by the evident sympathy and kindness shown them.

The Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and the Indian Commissioner visited the reserve also. The Sarcees are looking forward to a repetition of their visits this year.

I have, &c.,

SAML. B. LUCAS,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA,
STONY RESERVE, 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge up to 30th June, 1896.

## STONY RESERVE.

**Location.**—This reserve is situated some fifteen miles from the Rockies, in the foot hills, having an area of sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, twenty-four thousand of which are under timber. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the centre of the reserve, having a station, Morley, only half a mile from the Government buildings. The reserve is well watered by numerous streams and springs which empty into the Bow River, this river running directly through the whole length of the reserve, which is inhabited by the Stony Indians.

**Vital Statistics.**—On this reserve there is a population of five hundred and seventy, consisting of two hundred and sixty-six men and boys and three hundred and four women and girls, a total decrease of six compared with last year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of the Indians has been fair. This spring they all had a very severe attack of la grippe, which proved fatal in many instances, particularly in the case of those afflicted with consumption.

They whitewashed their houses inside and out, and raked up and burned all refuse from around the buildings.

**Household Furniture.**—A number of them have during the year added bedsteads, tables, chairs and stoves to their household furniture, and seem very comfortable.

**Occupation.**—From the 1st July to 1st September, when the Indians usually receive their annuity money, they are employed in hoeing their root crop and putting up hay, then they go off on their annual hunt, which lasts from three to five months. From this they earn their own living while out, and on their return bring quantities of valuable furs to sell to the traders in exchange for clothing, groceries and ammunition. During the early summer they get a good share of work around Canmore and Anthracite in the mines, and at Banff cutting wood and acting as guides to tourists.

**Stock.**—The raising of cattle is our work here, as this reserve is only fit for grazing purposes. During the year we have killed one hundred and fourteen head, thereby furnishing the greater share of the beef required to supply the Indians. We have now a band of seven hundred and seventy-six all in good condition. We have been working into the Galloway cattle, the Indians having now purchased for themselves ten thoroughbred pedigreed bulls from Mr. W. E. Cochrane, of High River. We find they are the best feeders in the cold weather, and in the middle of winter the best beef received in the ration-house was from the Galloway cattle. We have branded this spring one hundred and ninety-three calves.

**Buildings.**—A number of the Indians have repaired their old houses by putting in new windows and doors, some by putting on a new shingled roof, and three have built new ones. Two of these are fine, large, well finished houses.

**Education.**—There are about one hundred children of school age on the reserve divided up among the three schools, viz.: No. 1, with Mr. J. W. Widdrie as teacher, No. 2, with Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., as teacher, and the McDougall Orphanage with its staff. I can see a greater interest being taken by the parents in the education of their children in this way. Where in former years the school was never considered in selecting their camping place, this year it is, the majority of them camping near their respective schools. Considering the irregularity of attendance in the day-schools, the teachers have done very good work. At the orphanage, which is a boarding-school, there are now thirty children being well looked after by Mr. Butler and his assistants. They have one teacher, Miss Walsh, lately arrived from Ontario, but who has already brought the children on splendidly, thereby proving that the Indian schools need the very best grade of trained teachers. The girls are taught all kinds of housework, and the boys general farm-work.

**Characteristics and Progress.**—Taking the Stonies as a tribe, they are industrious and law-abiding, not one Indian belonging to the reserve having been punished for any offence during the year. Some of them are becoming well off: Jonas Two Young Men branded eighteen calves this year, has a good comfortable house, lives and dresses like a white man. Another, Peter Wesley, has a herd of over seventy cattle, besides a number of horses; he has built a fine story and a half house with good windows, panel doors and shingled roof. Also Hector Crawler, who killed some $300 worth of furs last winter; part of this he expended in lumber, shingles, doors, &c., for his new house, and the balance in clothing and groceries. And so with a number I could mention.

**Temperance and Morality.**—I have been now in charge of this reserve for five years and have never seen or known of one of the Indians being the worse of liquor or in fact of having any, as they do not seem to have any desire for it. Generally their morals are good.

**Religion.**—The Stonies are all Methodists and attend the one church. They have service in the morning, followed by Sunday-school, in the church, and in the afternoon each band holds a prayer meeting usually led by one of themselves, either in one of their own houses or in the school-house. There they have prayer meetings during the week.

**General Remarks.**—During the year we have put up a good length of fencing on the reserve. At the farm we have put in a good well with a pump, and built a good house over the whole, also built a large stable for calves in the winter and a lean-to against the ration-house, thereby sheltering the Indians while waiting their turn to be

rationed. We had little returns from our root crop, owing to drought and frost. However the Stonies saved enough potatoes for seed. So far this season it is so hot and dry we have very poor prospects of anything. The grass is already burned brown and is not over three inches high; but, if we get rain in the next week, it may come on yet.

I have, &c.,

P. L. GRASSE,
*Farmer in Charge.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY,
CÔTÉ, 4th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, up to 30th June, 1896.

This agency consists of three reserves here, and a fishing station on Lake Winnipegosis. They are as follows:—

CÔTÉ RESERVE, No. 64 (SAULTEAUX).

**Area and Vital Statistics.**—This reserve has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres, and a population of two hundred and seventy-eight souls, consisting of seventy-two men, seventy-five women, sixty-one boys and sixty-three girls.

**Education.**—There are seventy-eight children of an age to attend school. Thirty-one of these are at the industrial-school at Regina, thirty-one are on the roll of the Crowstand Boarding-school here, with an actual attendance of twenty-six. The rest are either very young or else belong to hunting Indians, who do not live permanently on the reserve.

**Religion.**—The religious denominations to which the members of this band belong are represented as follows: Presbyterians, one hundred and forty-nine; Roman Catholics, fifteen; Church of England, one; pagans, one hundred and thirteen.

There is on the reserve a church, also a mission and a boarding-school, all of which are under the direction of a Presbyterian minister.

**Stock.**—The Indians on this reserve have seventy-one oxen, one hundred and seventy cows, one hundred and twelve steers, one hundred and twenty young cattle, seventy-five horses, and ninety-four sheep.

KEY'S RESERVE, No. 65 (CREES).

**Area.**—This reserve has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population consists of fifty-four men, sixty-three women, forty-nine boys and fifty-six girls—in all two hundred and twenty-two. There are fifty-five children of school age, fourteen of whom attend school here, twenty-five at Shoal River school and ten at the industrial-school at Elkhorn, Man., only leaving six not attending school.

**Religion and Education.**—The religious faith of the members of this band is as follows: Church of England, one hundred and twenty-five; Roman Catholics, eight; and pagans, eighty-nine.

They have a mission church and an Indian day-school, under the charge of a Church of England clergyman, and at Shoal River a day-school, in charge of a missionary there.

**Stock.**—This band has twenty oxen, eighty-eight cows, fifty-two steers and sixty-five young cattle, thirty-six horses and five sheep.

KEE-SEE-KOUSE RESERVE, No. 66 (SWAMPY-CREE).

**Area and Vital Statistics.**—This reserve has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres, with a population of one hundred and forty-six souls, viz., forty-one men, fifty-one women and fifty-four children. Of these twenty-five are of school age, fourteen of whom attend the Indian day-school on the reserve.

**Resources.**—This agency lies along the Assiniboine River, having the Duck Mountain at the back of it. It is well adapted for stock, fairly good for barley and roots, but not for other grain. We are fifty-five miles from a market. The only article we can realize cash for is number one well-bred steers. This we are doing with fair success.

**Religion.**—The religious faith of these Indians is as follows: Roman Catholics, fifty-two; Presbyterians, seventeen; Church of England, ten; and pagans, sixty-seven. There is a Roman Catholic mission and church on the reserve, under the direction of a resident priest. In fact, all religious and educational matters on the reserves of this agency are under the charge of three resident clergymen.

**Stock and Farming Implements.**—This band has thirty-one oxen, eighty-one cows, thirty-eight steers, seventy-eight young cattle, forty horses and fifty-two sheep—in all nine hundred and twenty-six cattle—thirteen thoroughbred bulls, one hundred and fifty-one horses and one hundred and fifty-one sheep. These Indians also own out of money earned by themselves sixteen mowers, twelve horse-rakes, twenty-three wagons, also a number of other articles. Some have built cellars for their roots, milk-houses and sheds for implements. The individual property in cattle, horses, implements, &c., of some of these Indians is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. Brass | $880 |
| Wm. Brass | 800 |
| Thos. Brass | 615 |
| John Redlake | 565 |
| Kitchemonia | 760 |
| Que-we-yance | 825 |
| White Hawk and sons | 708 |
| J. Severight | 665 |
| Chief Côté | 520 |
| A. Callwell | 805 |
| Mrs. Favel | 600 |
| Thos. Singuish | 560 |
| Bill Fidler | 425 |

And many others with property of their own, acquired in the last five years, equal to the above.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. We have to contend with chronic scrofula, a large number being affected with it. An attack of erysipelas—seven cases, and two of diphtheria—broke out in May last, but owing to the careful supervision of Dr. Patrick, the medical attendant, the diphtheria was soon controlled and stamped out. All sanitary precautions are fully carried out.

**Progress.**—The Indians on the reserves are advancing. They feel that they possess property, and are most willing to care for it.

**Religion.**—We have four mission churches and three resident clergymen. The Indians attend divine service very regularly and show an interest in their respective religions. This goes a long way to help the advancement of education, which is of very vital importance.

I have, &c.,
W. E. JONES,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, 20th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896, together with a tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

**Agency.**—This agency is situated in section sixteen, range sixteen, township twenty-eight, west of the second principal meridian, and is comprised of the following reserves, viz: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poor Man's, No. 88; Fishing Lake, No. 89; and Nut Lake, No. 90.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE.

**Location and Area.**—This reserve is located in ranges fifteen and sixteen, township twenty-seven, having an area of twenty-three-thousand and forty acres.

**Resources.**—There is a large quantity of good farming land on this reserve, but it is so subject to early frosts that it is difficult to secure a good crop of grain; however, it is good for stock-raising, having plenty of hay and water. The timber on the north-west part of the reserve is of large size, and good quality, but it was badly damaged by the fires in the summer of 1894.

**Tribe and Vital Statistics.**—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe, and consists of thirty-seven men, forty-three women and seventy-three children; total, one hundred and fifty-three. There have been seven deaths and eleven births. The band has increased eleven in population over the previous year, which is accounted for by excess of births over deaths, and several women from other bands marrying into this.

**Farmer in Charge.**—Mr. William Lambert is the farmer in charge of this band.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—There was a good deal of illness in this band during the beginning of the winter, and in the spring from bad colds; during the months of February and March nearly all the band had the mumps. All sanitary precautions are taken, such as vaccination, keeping premises clean, whitewashing houses, cleaning yards, and burning all refuse in the spring. But the closest supervision has to be taken to compel this being done, as Indians are not naturally inclined towards cleanliness.

**Occupation.**—Their principal means of making a living are farming and stock-raising. With the former they have had very poor success in the past, owing to the early frosts and dry seasons. At the present time their grain crops are looking fairly well. Their potatoes will be good, other root crops fair. They are taking better care of their root crops this year than formerly, keeping them well hoed and weeded. A

number in this band are hunters and make their living in that way. These Indians will not settle down on the reserve and work.

**Stock.**—Their stock consists of fourteen oxen, two bulls, forty-five cows, thirty-three steers, twenty-six heifers and twenty-nine calves, making a total of one hundred and forty-nine head, also forty-two ponies; and all are in good condition.

**Buildings.**—The majority of their buildings are of an inferior class, but a marked improvement can be seen each year in this direction. Several have started to erect new houses, which they will finish this fall, and I trust that in a short time their buildings will compare favourably with those on the other reserves.

**Farming Implements.**—The Indians of this band are beginning to purchase implements for themselves, such as axes, hay-forks, mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, &c. They purchased two mowers and two horse-rakes this season. I find that when an Indian purchases an article himself, he takes much better care of it than when it is given to him by the department.

**Education.**—The school in this reserve is under the Roman Catholic mission, which has, with the assistance of the Government, built a splendid new boarding-school, which will be able to accommodate forty pupils. It will be complete about the first week in August, and will be one of the best buildings of its kind in the Territories. The old building was found to be too small to accommodate the number of pupils attending, besides being old and continually in want of repair, the ceilings were low and the place unhealthy. There are twenty-two pupils attending as boarders and six as day-scholars besides a number that will be brought in, when they move into the new building next month. This school is conducted by Mr. F. W. Dennehy, principal, who has had charge of it for the past ten years. The equipment in this school is very good, so also is the discipline and order. The pupils are making very good progress in their studies, and the attendance is good. The parents are each year taking more interest in the education of their children, and there is now very little difficulty in getting them to send their children to school.

**Religion.**—The Roman Catholic mission holds services here now every Sunday, which a number of the Indians attend regularly, although the majority of them do not manifest any interest in religion.

**Progress.**—On the whole these Indians are not as industrious as I would wish. Many of them are very indolent and set a bad example for others who might do better if away from those who do not try to improve themselves; yet I am pleased to state that I can see a decided improvement; the most marked is in one Windi-goo-wee-yance, a headman, who, eighteen months ago, was thought to be one of the worst and most indolent Indians in the band, and who is now considered one of the best workers and is doing well.

**Temperance.**—This band has been the worst in this respect in this agency. I have fined two outside persons for supplying these Indians with intoxicants, one $150 and costs, and the other $50 and costs; also sentenced one Indian to two months in jail, and two others to one month each, during the past year. I think this has put a stop to the traffic.

### George Gordon's Reserve.

Mr. Thomas Baker is farmer-in-charge.

**Location.**—This reserve is located in ranges sixteen and seventeen, townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, having an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

**Tribe and Vital Statistics.**—This band belongs to the Cree tribe, and consists of thirty-eight men, forty women and seventy-nine children, being a total of one hundred and fifty-seven persons. There have been three births and six deaths. There is a decrease in population of three, owing to the excess of deaths over births.

**Health.**—The general health of this band has been much better than during past years, and is, I think, due largely to the fact that they are now using more vegetables as a diet than formerly. The only epidemic during the past year was the mumps, which

was very bad here in January last; but no serious results occurred from it. Sanitary precautions are taken in having the premises kept clean, houses whitewashed and all persons vaccinated. As the majority of this band are intelligent treaty half-breeds, they do not require to be compelled to do these things, and they set a good example to the Indians.

**Occupation.**—A large number in this band get very little assistance from the department; they do a good deal of freighting and working for outsiders. Their farming has not been a success in the past, but their grain and potato crops look good at present. Their root crop was eaten down by worms this spring after it had come up in good shape; this I regret, as the Indians of this band take a great interest in their gardens

**Buildings.**—The buildings here are of a good class; the majority are one and a half stories high; the up-stairs is used as a sleeping apartment; a number have several rooms in them; some of the houses are shingled, and the rest are all thatched. They are all fairly well furnished, with chairs, tables, cupboards, stoves, cooking and eating utensils, bedsteads and bedding. A number of the Indians have sewing-machines, clocks, &c., and as a rule they keep their houses very clean and tidy.

**Stock.**—Their stock consists of twenty-eight oxen, three bulls, one hundred cows, eighty-one steers, thirty-six heifers and thirty-nine calves, making a total of two hundred and eighty-seven head, besides having seventy-three horses and ponies. Stock-raising will be their principal means of making a living and their reserve is well adapted for it.

**Farming Implements.**—These Indians are well supplied with implements, which they have purchased themselves: they have eight mowers, eight horse-rakes, eleven sets of bob-sleighs, eleven wagons, besides a large number of other implements and tools.

**Education.**—The department has built a splendid stone building, 42 × 48 feet, two stories high, with a basement, as a boarding-school on this reserve; it is under the auspices of the Church of England. There are twenty-seven pupils attending as boarders, and three as day-scholars. The school is now managed by the Rev. C. F. Lallemand as principal, assisted by the Rev. F. Palgrave; Miss Vidal, matron, with Miss Duncan as assistant. This school is well furnished. Twenty-eight new iron bedsteds with spring mattrasses were supplied last January. The department has also supplied this school with two Babcock fire-extinguishers, one Star glass-lined chemical fire-engine, twenty-four hand fire-grenades and twelve fire-buckets; (the same was also supplied the Muscowequan Boarding-school). These have been distributed through the building, so as to be handy to get at in case of fire. The Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Toronto sends large quantities of clothing, bedding, &c., to this school each year, which is a great help, and is very much appreciated by all concerned in the school. The discipline and order in this school are good, and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress. The parents take a very deep interest in the education of their children, and state that they wish them to have a good education.

**Religion.**—The Church of England has a church on this reserve, in which services are held twice every Sunday, and these are well attended. These Indians manifest a greater interest in religion than any of the other bands.

**Progress.**—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are each year getting in better circumstances. They have summer-fallowed about sixty acres this season for crop next year.

**Temperance.**—They are on the whole a temperate people, as I have never heard of a single case of drunkenness amongst them.

### Day Star's and Poor Man's Reserves.

These two bands are under the charge of Farmer E. Stanley, who is assisted by Mr. C. Favel. The former resides on Poor Man's and the latter on Day Star's Reserve.

**Location.**—They are located in ranges sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, townships twenty-nine and thirty. The former consists of sixteen thousand acres, and the latter, twenty-seven thousand and forty acres.

**Resources.**—Day Star's Reserve is not at all adapted for farming, owing to its being subject to early frosts. The Indians on this reserve have never yet had a successful crop of grain, and during the past four years no grain has been sown, but we are trying about five acres of barley this year, and if it is successful will sow more next year. However, the reserve is well adapted for stock-raising, there being plenty of hay and water, and the land well sheltered; the reserve is also supplied with timber of superior quality. Poor Man's Reserve is better adapted for farming, and not so subject to frost; it is also very good for stock-raising, but the timber is small and scarce.

**Tribe.**—Both these bands belong to the Cree tribe.

**Vital Statistics.**—The number in Day Star's Band is twenty-one men, twenty-one women and thirty-eight children, making a total of eighty persons, being a decrease of two compared with last year, which is accounted for by the number of deaths over births, there being six deaths and four births during the year. The number in Poor Man's Band is twenty-eight men, twenty-six women and forty-five children, making a total of ninety-nine, being an increase of one over last year, which is accounted for by several women marrying into other bands, as there was one death and five births during the year.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health of these bands has been very good, excepting that mumps was very prevalent amongst old and young during the early spring. Sanitary precautions were taken in the spring in having all yards cleaned up and rubbish burnt, and as all the Indians go into tents as soon as spring opens up, and do not go back to their houses until the cold weather sets in, their houses are thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed in the fall before they move into them.

**Occupation.**—Their principal means of making a living is from their stock; they sold $1,283 worth of beef, out of which they purchased one hundred and twenty-eight sacks of flour, a large number of hay-forks, axes and tools, besides many of them keeping sufficient beef for their own use during the winter. The grain crop on Poor Man's Reserve is at present looking splendid. The potato and other root crops on both the reserves are looking well and are well cared for.

**Buildings.**—The houses on these reserves are of a good class, they all have thatched roofs and are well built, with good doors and windows and floors, and as a rule are kept clean and tidy, many of them have tables, chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, and are fairly well furnished; they all have the open fire-place, which makes a good ventilator. The stables are also well built, with stanchions in all of them.

**Stock.**—Day Star's Band has seventeen oxen, two bulls, seventy-one cows, sixty-three steers, twenty-two heifers and forty-six calves, making a total of two hundred and twenty-one head, also thirty-one ponies. Poor Man's Band has fourteen oxen, two bulls, forty-three cows, thirty-eight steers, twenty heifers, and thirty calves, a total of one hundred and forty-seven head, and forty-eight ponies.

**Farming Implements.**—These bands are beginning to purchase implements and tools for themselves, and they take much better care of them than of those given to them by the department.

**Education.**—The only school on these reserves is a day-school on Day Star's Reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Mark Williams, teacher. There are fourteen pupils on the roll, and the attendance has been very regular; all the children of school age on the reserve are attending the school. The school-room is comfortable and fairly well equipped. The pupils are making very good progress; the parents take a very great interest in this school, and wish to keep it up. The children on Poor Man's Reserve attend the boarding-schools on Gordon's and Muscowequan's Reserves; also the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school, but the majority are at Gordon's school. The parents of these children do not take very much interest in having their children educated, and would not send them to school if they could help it.

**Religion.**—There are no churches near these reserves, and although the Church of England has a missionary living near Poor Man's Reserve, who does mission work amongst both bands, yet they are nearly all pagans of the worst kind and manifest no interest in religion.

**Progress.**—The Indians on Day Star's Reserve are an industrious, law-abiding people, and are each year doing more to help themselves; they are the best lot of Indians as a whole in this agency. I regret that I cannot speak so favourably of Poor Man's Band; they are more inclined to be indolent and shiftless, and it is sometimes very discouraging in trying to help them along; at other times they do fairly well.

**Temperance.**—I have never heard of a single case of drunkenness in either of these bands.

### Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.

**Location and Area.**—These reserves belong to one band (Yellow Quill's). The former is in range twelve, townships thirty-three and thirty-four, and contains twenty-two thousand and eighty acres; the latter is in ranges twelve and thirteen, townships thirty-eight and thirty-nine, and contains ten thousand seven hundred and forty-four acres.

**Resources.**—These reserves are well adapted for stock, having an abundance of hay and water, also good shelter. There is plenty of good timber; and on the Nut Lake Reserve there is some spruce. There are plenty of fish in the lakes near the reserves, and game is also plentiful.

**Tribe.**—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. There are sixty-seven men, ninety-one women and one hundred and ninety-nine children, making a total of three hundred and fifty-seven, being an increase of three over last year, which is accounted for by several widows with families marrying into this band from other reserves. There have been twenty-one deaths and fourteen births during the year.

**Occupation.**—About fifty persons reside at Fishing Lake; the rest of the band are scattered in groups of from thirty to sixty persons over the country surrounding the Nut Lake Reserve. They live by fishing and hunting. They sold about $12,000 worth of furs during the past season; this has been the best year they have had for a number of years, and as long as the hunting keeps good, it will be impossible to get this band to settle down on a reserve. These Indians get very little assistance from the department.

**Health.**—The only time in the year that this band is all together is at the treaty payments in August, at which time a doctor is present and examines them all, in order to see that none of them have any infectious disease, but they will not allow themselves to be vaccinated; as a rule they are a very healthy lot; they nearly all live in tents throughout the whole year.

**Stock.**—The Fishing Lake Band has twelve head of cattle; and a portion of the Nut Lake Band living near Kinistino, has thirteen head of private cattle.

**Religion and Education.**—There are no churches or schools in the district. The Indians are all pagans, and are opposed to sending their children to school. The Church of England has recently sent a missionary, the Rev. C. Kettle, to the district, to endeavour to establish a mission among the Indians.

**General Remarks.**—No attempt was made to hold a sun dance here this year, neither did these Indians leave their reserves to attend any that had been proposed to be held at other agencies, as I told them that the department would not allow such dances to be held. I have not heard of a single one being held this year. This is, I consider, a great stride towards civilizing these pagan Indians.

The individual earnings of the Indians in this agency, amounted to over $16,700 during the year, which is an increase of $6,500 over the previous year.

We have been able to effect a saving of one hundred and sixty sacks of flour, and about two thousand four hundred pounds of bacon, compared with the previous year. I trust that each year we shall be able to make a further saving over the preceding year, as our Indians grow more self-supporting.

I have had the hearty co-operation of my clerk and of the several farmers, who are capable and practical men.

I have, &c.,
JNO. P. WRIGHT,
*Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT OF SURVEYOR,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 1st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

At the commencement of the year I had already been some months in charge of the irrigation canal under construction on the Blackfoot Reserve, and sufficient work had been carried out to prove the feasibility of taking water from the Bow River and putting it on some two thousand two hundred acres of land known as Old Sun's bottom. The fact had also been demonstrated that work of this nature could be carried out successfully and economically by Indian labour, which would give promise of proving in the course of a few years a means of making this large band of Indians self-supporting.

During the month of July several gates were constructed to control the water.

Receiving instructions to return to Regina, the work was left in its then unfinished state until resumed again this season.

From the Blackfoot Reserve I proceeded to Regina, where the month of August was employed in the office.

In compliance with instructions to go to the Swan River Agency, I left Regina on the 31st August. On my arrival at Fort Pelly, a survey to re-establish the boundaries of the Côté and Kee-see-kouse Reserves was commenced and carried on until the end of September.

At this date Mr. Agent Jones left for Shoal River to make the annuity payments, and I accompanied him *en route* to a point on the Swan River where it was proposed to lay out a hay reserve for the benefit of the Indians in his agency. The approximate location of the boundaries having been pointed out by Mr. Jones, the survey was at once proceeded with and a return made to Pelly on the 18th October.

Arriving at that point, the main trails were surveyed with a view to locating the Indian homesteads and obtaining such topographical features of the reserve as it was thought would be of interest to the department.

The work of re-establishing boundary lines already mentioned was also gone on with until the end of October, when very cold weather arrived and the ground was frozen to an extent which made establishing of lines and posts and mounds impossible. I therefore decided to proceed to the Birtle Agency, where it might still be feasible to take levels in connection with the proposed irrigation schemes. Before doing so, I drove to Moosomin, intending to reduce my party, but on reaching there the winter had set in for good, and I was instructed by the Commissioner to return to headquarters. I arrived in Regina by rail on 2nd November, and my horses and party a few days later by trail.

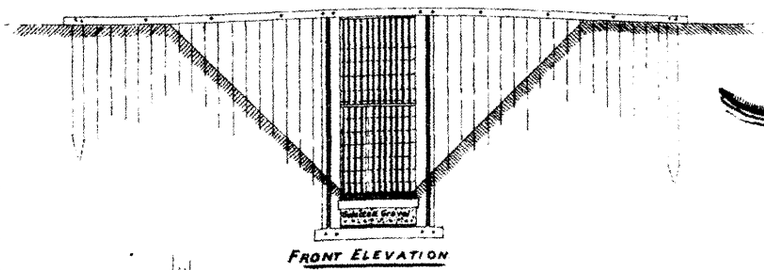
From 2nd November, 1895, to 1st May, 1896, I remained at headquarters engaged in the preparation of plans, drawings and various reports, all of which have since been submitted.

On 2nd May, 1896, I proceeded to the Blackfoot Reserve to re-assume supervision of the irrigation canal. My efforts were here directed chiefly to the planning and construction of a head-gate to control the flow of water before the annual June flood of the Bow River. A very late spring and unexpected difficulties met with, in placing the foundations, made it doubtful if the work could be accomplished in time to employ the water on this season's crop, but I am glad to report that we were ultimately successful.

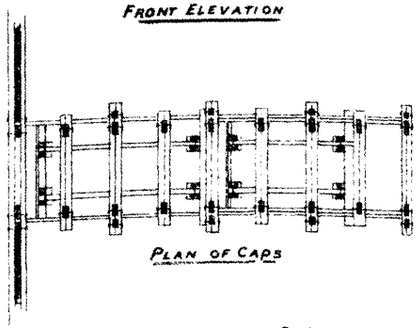
# General Plan
showing
# IRRIGATION CANAL
constructed on the
# Blackfoot Indian Reserve

## DETAILS OF HEAD-GATE

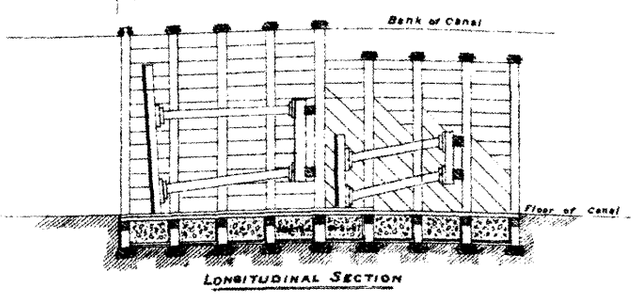
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 12
FEET



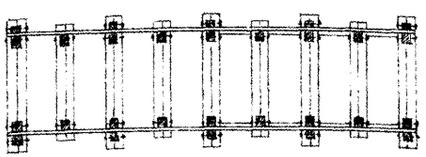
FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN OF CAPS



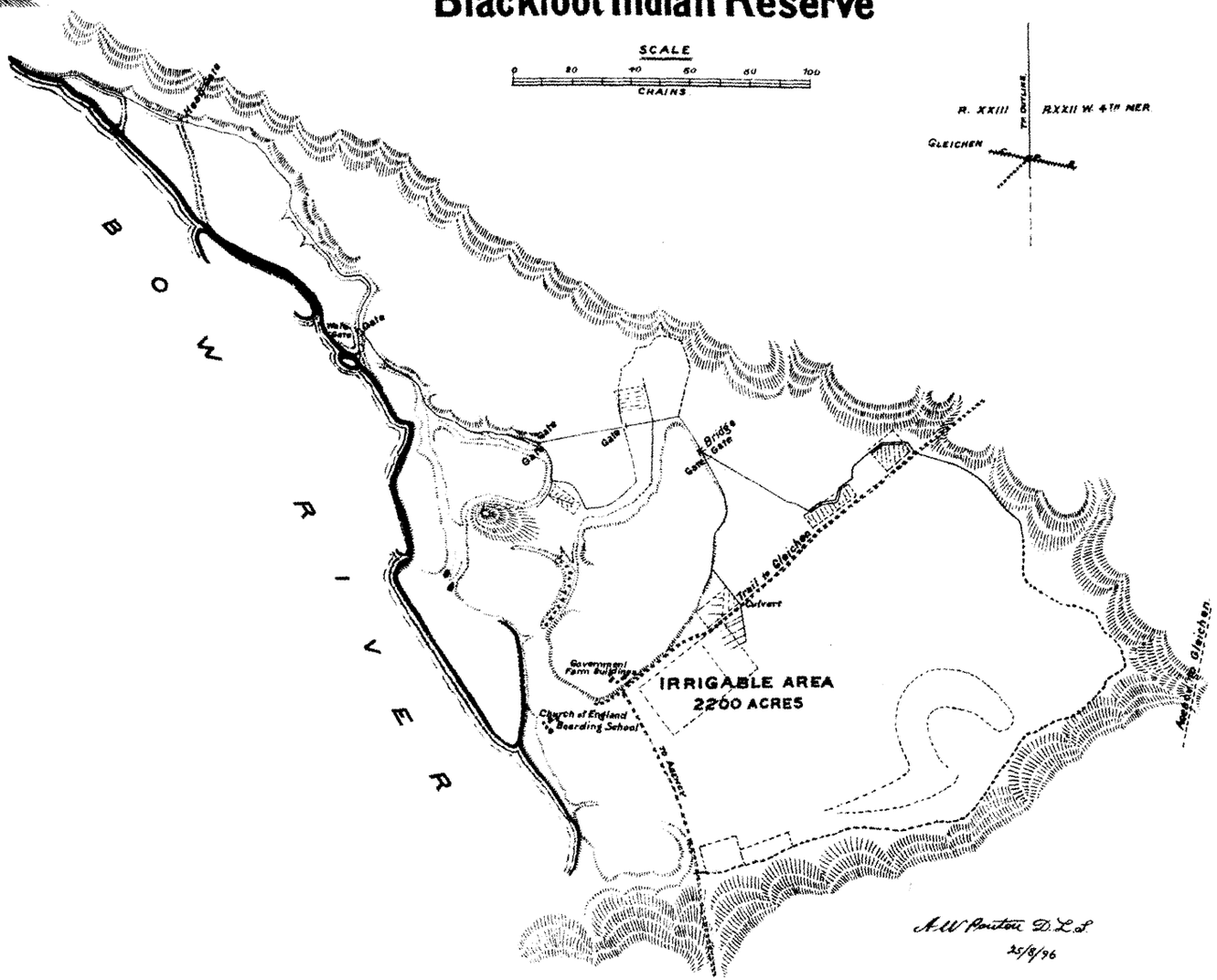

LONGITUDINAL SECTION



PLAN OF SILLS

SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100
CHAINS

R. XXIII R.XXII W. 4TH MER.
TP. OUTLINE
GLEICHEN




A.W. Pontin D.L.S.
25/8/96

Work was at the same time being carried on on the canal from the intake for a sufficient distance to permit of irrigation being employed in the fall when the river is at its lowest stage, experience having proved the value of giving land a good soaking at this season. Considerable work was done in this direction; but as soon as it was possible to employ water on the crops, it was discontinued.

The work remaining to be done is not great, and can be completed at a more convenient season. A new ditch three-quarters of a mile in length was constructed to replace natural channels where the water had heretofore been conveyed by allowing it to spread out and form two considerable lakes. A great loss of water from seepage and evaporation is thus avoided.

Lateral ditches were also carried from the main canal to all growing crops. I may so far anticipate the new year as to mention that the work was sufficiently advanced to turn the water on by the 12th July, with a noticeable improvement at the time of writing.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,

*In charge of Indian Reserve Surveys, Man. and N.W.T.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA DISTRICT,
HOSPITAL, BLOOD RESERVE, 5th October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a succinct report, in reference to the hospital built on this reserve for the benefit of the Indians of Treaty No. 7.

During the fiscal year just ended, the hospital has been open continuously.

There has not been a single day of the year that the dwelling-rooms have been unoccupied. The average number of patients treated has been more than five. Twenty-three have been received during a period of time more or less extended. Of this number, eight were cured, and seven died; two preferred to return to their homes, before being cured, and of the six actually under the care of the attendants, four are in progress of being cured, and two are incurable.

The patients who come to ask for treatment at the hospital, generally belong to the class of those who are most neglected, either because they are poor or in consequence of their not having any near relations.

They are generally grateful, and know how to appreciate the devotedness of the sisters, who attend on them daily. Up to the present time, no method of constraint has been employed for the purpose of compelling sick Indians to come and be treated at the hospital. Every one remains free to come, and also to return to his home, if he prefers it, after having tried the treatment received at the hospital.

Apart from the attention given to those who stay in the hospital, a good number of patients come, from time to time, to have some remedies administered to them, or to consult as to their complaints; moreover, every day, and principally on the days when the Indians receive their rations of beef and flour, one of the sisters is obliged to be at their disposal, in order to procure for them the remedies they have come for, at the dispensary.

The hospital-service thus satisfies numerous wants; and although these advantages might be still further extended, yet a great number among the Indians know how to profit by them.

I have, &c.,

SISTER ST. EUSÈBE,
*Superior.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT OF INSPECTOR MCGIBBON,
REGINA, 21st September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eleventh annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories and Manitoba.

My last report ended with Touchwood Agency. I then proceeded to Regina, and on the 11th of September, 1895, left for Brandon Industrial-school to relieve the principal, Rev. Mr. Semmens, who left for Lake Winnipeg with the view of procuring more pupils. I returned to Regina and commenced the inspection of the department warehouse on 7th October. I audited the books since last inspection, June, 1894, making seventeen months work to go over. W. B. Pocklington is store-keeper; W. Grahame, clerk; Peter Hourie, packer. The building was in good repair, the basement had been sheeted with tar-paper and ship-lap, which made the place warmer, as well as more secure and dry for the goods. The inside of the warehouse was in good order, all goods neatly placed, standard samples in their proper places and the best of care taken of property. I checked all the advice sheets returned by agents with the shipping entries, and took an inventory of the contents of the warehouse, and balanced each account with ledger and furnished a report with inventory to the Commissioner. I complimented the clerk, Mr. Grahame, on the neat and careful way in which he kept the books and accounts; Mr. Pocklington also for the vigilance displayed in the general work of receiving and forwarding of supplies, he being thoroughly posted as to his particular duties. Whilst at the warehouse I inspected a number of samples of flour, tea, &c.

## CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I returned to Regina, arriving there on 29th February, and on 5th March left for Crooked Lake Agency, and commenced my inspection there on the 6th March, 1896. Col. McDonald, agent; Duncan Pierce, clerk; Harry Cameron, interpreter and teamster; J. A. Sutherland, farmer, Reserve No. 73, or Farm 3*a*; Isaac Pollock, farmer, Reserve, No. 71, or Farm 3*c*; James Pollock, farmer, Reserve No. 72, or Farm 3*b*; M. Calder, farmer, Reserve No. 74, or Farm 3*d*.

This agency had not been inspected since December, 1892, by Mr. Wadsworth. I had the transactions, therefore, of thirty-nine months to go over. I spent nearly fourteen days, in company with the agent, visiting the various reserves, going from house to house, and from stable to stable, checking each Indian's cattle. I found a great improvement since I inspected it last, in 1889, and a much greater change for the better than it was in 1886, when I first inspected it, this being when I commenced my work in the department. At that time one could scarcely stir without being besieged by Indians asking for help in the way of food, whereas this time no one asked for food, and no one complained about not getting enough. I found an improvement also in the style of houses, and how they were kept, and in their equipment, and in the mode of living. I also found greater care in the management of the cattle, by having good comfortable stables and provision for water. The style of farming also had in most cases been much improved, and there seemed to be a general desire among the Indians to work better, being more industrious, and the rule was to better their position in every way. The agency buildings were in good order: they had been painted since last inspection; an implement shed had been put up, also a flag-staff. The agent had a

very good garden. The clerk has one also, good crops of cabbage, celery, turnips, carrots, beets, pease, lettuce, parsnips, potatoes, &c., and the agent has two fields for oats for the agency use, one under crop, and one summer-fallowed, and neatly fenced. There was some nice poultry around, which gave a cheerful appearance to the place. The first reserve visited was Ochapowace, No. 71 ; Isaac Pollock, farmer. The farm-house has had outside siding put on since last inspected, and a staircase put in by the farmer, Mr. McNeill, at his own expense. The store-house had a new floor put on in the fall of 1895.

All the houses on this reserve now occupied, have been built since I was here in 1889, and a great many of them since last inspection, in 1892. The same can be said about the stables. It would take too much space to give a report of each house and stable, the same as furnished to the Commissioner, so that I will only give a few as samples of the general run :—

*Belanger, No. 69*—New place, started two years ago; good house, roof-rails and sod; whitewashed outside and in; logs on hand for another new house; two beds, quilts, blankets, pillows, cook-stove, cupboards, table; no open fire-place, but promised to have one before another winter; pictures, lamps, clock, dishes; makes butter in summer; floor of house scrubbed clean, comfortable place. Has hen-house, horse stable, cattle stable with twelve stanchions, piggery, granary, corral and a good supply of hay. Had a binder covered with canvas. I told him to build a shed for it. Had a new wagon, fanning-mill, bob-sleighs, jumpers, hay-racks, twenty-five loads of hay in hay field, sixteen acres of new land broken, six of which are in a new place for his son; had seven head of cattle. The house was neat and clean, and arrangements tastily made, no doubt owing to the good training the daughters had got at Qu'Appelle Industrial-school.

*Gabriel Belanger, No. 117*—New house built last fall, old man sick here; mud floor, no open fire-place, cook-stove; dirty and uncomfortable; new stable, with four stanchions; had two oxen, and hay was on hand; water near both Belangers. I may say that a dirty house was the exception on these reserves.

*Kee-say-mani-towa-wasis, No. 115*—Small house, 12 × 12, no open fire-place, tin stove, wood floors, two beds; whitewashed outside and in; door and window frames painted, cupboard and a good supply of dishes; a clean comfortably built house; had a mower and rake under cover; had eight head of cattle and a good stable; supply of small tools.

*Kah-pee-chap-peace, No. 35*—Small house, open fire-place, beds on floor, wood floor fairly clean, except in the corners of the house. I told them to clean out the corners as well as the middle of the floor. It was a comfortable place, owing a good deal to the open fire-place; new stable, five head of stock, good sheep. I impressed strongly on all to have the open chimneys put in where they were not in already. One man said: "A chimney is the poor man's stove." I told him a chimney need not hinder him having a stove if he wanted one, but that a chimney would carry off all the foul air of the house. "If that is so," he replied, "why don't you white people have open fire-places in your houses?" I told him all the best houses in the east had grates, some in every room. This is one of the difficulties to contend with here; another is allowing piles of manure to accumulate, instead of hauling it out on the field, this is more done now than in the past. It serves two purposes: it makes the crops grow better and cleans up their places.

*Wah-ches-toose, No. 84*—Had good house, cook-stove, no open fire-place, table, beds; not whitewashed; lamps, cupboard. Next door is a council room, 20 × 14, not floored. Had seven head of cattle and a good stable. The houses on this reserve have roofs, principally of rail and sod, and in many cases the rails are peeled of the bark, and the clean rails give a nice appearance to the house.

*Old Englishman, No. 62*, lives with his son George, No. 101, or

*Nah-wah-ke-ka-pan*—Very nice house, 15 × 15; two beds, table, cupboard, chairs, cook-stove, water-barrel; promised to put in a chimney. We took our lunch at this

house; comfortable place. At this place there are two goats, oxen and a number of private cattle and horses; good stables and corrals.

*Kanees-tumup-pees-tum-onat, No. 105*—Clean little house, open fire-place; wood floor; one bed. Had good bob-sleighs and hay-racks, both hand-made. Four head of cattle and a few horses; warm stable and plenty of hay and water. The houses with open fire-places were by far the best ventilated. A number of good wells have been dug where there were no springs and where the small lakes freeze or cannot be depended upon for a supply.

*Wah-wa-okenah, No. 106*—New place on the north-east side of the reserve, one of the best built little houses I had seen; a new chimney and the place was the pink of neatness. This man's wife was a former pupil of Round Lake School. Tables were varnished and doors and windows painted. This man has a brother at Elkhorn School called Black Horse. The man was formerly in the valley, but Mr. Pollock got him to start this place on the bench, where there is any quantity of timber, good land and splendid water, lots of hay, and altogether a most desirable location. Had a good supply of house utensils and everything was clean. Lamps, pictures, Christmas cards, wash-basins, clock. Had a new mower and wagon paid for; hammers, saws, plane and draw knife, &c. New stable, five stanchions; eight acres of land broken at old place and three at new place. Had ten bushels of potatoes for seed. Has seven head of cattle. He is a handy man, and made a very fine pair of bob-sleighs, assisted by Mr. Pollock. This man has made a good beginning, and is blessed with a tidy, sensible wife, and if they only continue as they have begun, they are sure to succeed. I complimented them on their nice place. It was a long drive to go to it, but we were rewarded for our trip, as it is a real pleasure to visit such places and to see what can be done by Indians when they have the desire to do it. He is quite a young man, I should say not over twenty-one, and the couple are deserving of every encouragement. The wife's name is Rosy, and she was the widow of one Tradis, a Swampy Indian.

*Ne-he-ma-we-pew, No. 107*, a neighbour of the above, has also a nice place; has eight head of cattle.

*Jacob Bear, No. 116*—House and stables in the valley, near Rev. Mr. McKay's boarding-school. The house is 20 x 20, rough-cast walls and shingled roof, up-stair rooms, good floors and doors, no open chimney; house well furnished and clean. Has wagon, mower, rake, and a good supply of smaller implements and tools, all private property. Store-house, hen-house, creamery, new lean-to kitchen; his daughter was busy knitting. Horse stable, 18 x 18, room for sixteen horses; cattle stable No. 1, 18 x 18, eleven stanchions; cattle stable No. 2, 18 x 18, the last one for younger cattle; has twenty head in all. Some good pigs were noticed. A thrifty-looking homestead, and all had the appearance of plenty.

Louis Henry, a former pupil of Qu'Appelle School and who worked for some time in Regina warehouse, has a house in the valley at the west end of the lake. His wife is a daughter of Jacob Bear, and she had her house very clean. Has five head of stock, being a donation from Jacob Bear to his daughter. These are the average of the houses I visited. The crops put in and harvested for three years were:—

1893.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 61 | acres wheat | 649 bush. |
| 8 | " oats | 48 " |
| 4 | " potatoes | 110 " |
| 2½ | " gardens | produce consumed. |

Hay stacked, two hundred and twenty tons. New land broken, twelve acres. Land summer-fallowed, thirty-five acres.

1894.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | acres | wheat | 205 bush. |
| 11 | " | oats | none. |
| 2½ | " | potatoes | 150 bush. |
| 1⅝ | " | turnips | none. |
| 1½ | " | garden | produce consumed. |

Hay stacked, three hundred tons. New land broken, twenty and one-quarter acres. Summer-fallowed, three acres.

1895.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76 | acres | wheat | 140 bush. |
| 18½ | " | oats | 200 " |
| 4¼ | " | potatoes | 275 " |
| 1⅛ | " | turnips | 250 " |

Hay stacked, three hundred and fifty tons. New land broken, fifty-four acres. Summer-fallowed, twenty-eight acres. Private implements purchased by the band from 1st January, 1889, to March, 1896: binder, one; mowers, five; horse-rakes, five; wagons, six; fanning-mill, one; besides a number of smaller implements and tools, such as forks, axes, saws, &c. The cattle were in very good condition, and not one had died during the past winter; it was pleasing to see with what care the cattle were treated by the Indians; there was not an uncomfortable stable on the reserve and they were kept in a cleanly state and the cattle in nearly every case were properly bedded either with straw or the waste hay. The herd under department control consisted of ninety-six head, namely: oxen, twenty-one; bull, one; cows, thirty-nine; steers, fourteen; heifers, nine; bull calves, twelve; heifer calves, ten. In private stock the band had thirty-eight horses, fifteen head of cattle and nine pigs. Since last inspection a new road had been made from the Qu'Appelle River up a coulee leading to the town of Whitewood, the distance being about five miles. Two bridges were made for crossing creeks on the road. The fences on this reserve were fair, in some cases panels are too long, being fourteen to fifteen feet, whereas a fence with panels of ten to eleven feet is stronger and will stand this windy country much better.

The number of destitute people on the reserve, chiefly old widows and young children, who require regular help, is twenty. The quantities of flour, beef and bacon, issued to this band were as follows:—

| — | Flour. | Beef. | Bacon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 1893— | | | |
| Department | 2,565 | 1,264 | 1,650 |
| Private | 5,280 | 1,900 | |
| 1894— | | | |
| Department | 2,295 | 2,481 | 1,046 |
| Private | 4,763 | 3,050 | |
| 1895 (including three months of 1896)— | | | |
| Department | 6,223 | 3,590 | 1,557 |
| Private | 2,390 | 4,000 | |
| Total | 23,516 | 16,285 | 4,253 |

As the population of the reserve is one hundred and seventeen, these figures show that the utmost economy has been observed.

Rev. Mr. McKay acts as missionary also and visits the Indians at their homes, and holds services on Sundays in different Indian houses. The mission is in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and is the oldest of the kind in the Territories, the McDougall Orphanage being the first.

### Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74,

This reserve was my next point of importance, as we wanted to do the long distance before the roads got bad.

Mr. Calder is the farmer. The farm-house had been sheeted on the outside since last inspection, new window frames put in and sitting-room plastered, all being done by Mr. Calder himself. The house was very tidy, Mrs. Calder being a capital housekeeper. The store-house is used also as a workshop, and it was well supplied with wood, drying, to make yokes, sleigh-runners, handles, &c. Logs, lumber and shingles were on the ground for a carpenter shop, to be built this spring. The farmer had a good garden. There was a large stack of hay in the corral, and Mr. Calder said he liked to have plenty, so that he could give a load or two to any who ran short. There is a splendid spring near the house, and the purest of water is continually to be had. I remember assisting the agent in selecting the site for this farm-house, and the spring was one inducement for selecting the spot we did. I was pleased, therefore, to find that after seven or eight years the supply of water had never failed. It is a boon for man and beast. The houses on the reserve are all of a good class and cleanly kept, and in most cases comfortably furnished. I can only give one or two, as space would not permit to describe all the houses I visited.

*Nowe-ke-se-swape, No. 28*—Good house, 18 × 16, open chimney, three beds, one table, three chairs, cupboard, dishes, milk-pans, strainers, lamps. This man makes butter, borrows churn from farmer. Clean place, good bob-sleighs, made by himself, double jumper, mower and rake, wagon, a number of smaller implements and tools. Only in one or two cases did I find implements left outside, generally under cover and well cared for. This man had two stables, fourteen stanchions, one stable 14 × 18 with stalls, and the other 30 × 20, a good shed, and a fourth stable 20 × 24, for young cattle; good corral. Has a pair of very fine Canadian mares. Winters cattle for settlers and others. Jumpers and bob-sleighs, made and ironed by himself. Hay rack, &c.; a comfortable place. Water holes in the lake for the cattle. Has twelve head of his own, in fine condition; was stall-feeding two head. Had an abundance of hay. She-sheep's village in the valley; houses on both sides of Qu'Appelle River; those on south side first visited.

*Sah-coo-ta-ah-wah-sie, No. 5*—Has a good house, 18 × 18, built four years ago, wooden floor, no chimney, box-stove, three beds clean and comfortable; whitewashed outside and in; thatched roof and peeled rails. There are six or seven other houses similar in style to the two I have mentioned, on the south side. A new bridge was made at this spot by Mr. Calder and the Indians.

This band has four wagons, two mowers and rakes, and each has a cart, all private. Some of the horses were new ones and of good size.

*Nee-pa-twa-oo-quanape, No. 22*, or "George" for a short name, and more easily pronounced and spelt—has a good house, 18 × 18, whitewashed outside and in, plastered ceiling, pitched roof, up-stairs rooms, box-stove, no chimney, wooden floor, three beds, a lean-to room with an open chimney, clean comfortable place; sells hay and works for settlers; has a double stable, wintered twenty head of cattle for others in 1895, but none this winter. The stables are good ones, and cattle fed up the centre. Pony stable, four stalls, and a calf compartment had a cow and calf. Two houses occupied by old women, 16 × 16 each, and an open fire-place in each; beds, and fairly clean; six stables in a row with stalls for eight horses in some, others from three to five each. A pit-saw frame is near this place; a new stable under way, 36 × 24, walls were up.

The farmer was making every effort to get this band to make a beginning to raise cattle. The band makes its living chiefly from hay sales, also wood and working for

settlers and hunting. They are somewhat backward, as for instance they will not allow any of their children to attend school, although the different missionaries have endeavoured to get them to do so. They appeared to be comfortably off, and well dressed. Mr. Calder is trying to get some of them up on the bench and to go into farming, and expected one or two would do so this year. The houses on the north side were reached by coming up from O'Soup's crossing, on the north side.

*Pinah-cee-cah-oo-ti-mah-nah-pit, No. 3,* is the occupant of the first house coming up the river. House 16 x 16, fairly clean, not whitewashed, three beds, box-stove. Has a double jumper and a democrat wagon, four horses, but no cattle.

*Arch. McDonald*—House 12 x 16 ; open chimney, three beds, snug little place ; three old stables not used ; has a cow, buckboards, bob-sleigh, jumper, three horses ; half a bag of flour was in the house. He appeared to be a fine old man, and was glad to be called upon, and the old woman was grateful for a little tea we gave her. There were about twelve houses in all on the north side.

*She-sheep's* house has a thatched roof, fine new cook-stove, three beds, three horses, two ploughs, harrows and a number of small tools, such as augers, brace and bits, chisels. Bob-sleigh, double harness, good team of half-bred horses, two stables. She-sheep's mother had a new house, 17 x 17. Horse and cart and harness. House had a floor, but it had been taken away by her son-in-law.

Next to this is the dancing-hall, the only one in the agency, 39 x 15 feet. Part of this hall is an old house, with one end knocked out and a new piece added, making the length 39 feet. There is an open chimney in the old part, three windows, mud floor, benches at the sides and an opening in the roof for ventilation.

There is a stable with four stalls for eight horses, one cattle stable with fourteen stanchions. Cattle of outsiders wintered here. The houses on the bench were now visited.

*Ah-ka-ah-ka-wania, No. 29*—Good house, 17 x 17, open fire-place; wooden floor, whitewashed inside, not outside ; very clean place, barrel of water on hand; good spring close to the house. This man makes butter, borrows farmer's churn; and Mrs. Calder shows them how to make butter. I found that this lady took a deep interest in the progress of these Indians and lost no opportunity of showing them how to do many things. This man cut eleven tons of hay with the scythe last year himself. Good stable with six stanchions ; calf compartment ; good doors, strap hinges ; corral and hay, and more in the valley. Has no field ; no oxen. Has six head of cattle ; comfortable place and a thrifty look about it.

*Kesick and Cumicoat, No. 23*—Good house, with lean-to, whitewashed; open chimney in the latter ; usual furniture; oil-cloth on floor; zinc under stove; the whole place clean and comfortable ; mower and rake, bob-sleigh, democrat wagon, corral and lots of hay; all implements under cover in an old stable; new stable, slab floor ; good field and garden, and latter well looked after. This man burns lime and had two hundred bushels on hand and for sale ; has nine head of cattle, all in fine condition.

*Acoose, No. 17*—Good house, 24 x 19 ; one and a half stories ; whitewashed outside and in ; five windows, frames and casings painted ; shingled roof, painted red ; no fireplaces ; four beds, stoves, good floor and cellar ; thirty bushels potatoes for seed; upper rooms in house ; has a lime kiln and burns lime ; has two wives, the only Indian on this reserve with more than one wife. This is his third house, all in view ; first stage a small flat shak, second stage a little larger, the third, or present house one and one half stories ; shingled roof and painted, and house has a lean-to kitchen. Surely this is one sign of progress ; but there are many others. Has a fine Canadian team, horse and mare, and a two-year-old colt, a beautiful animal, seven ponies and eleven head of cattle ; stable is 30 x 22, with stanchions ; lots of hay, a good well and a spring, four hundred yards from the house ; has a fine lot of poultry, a granary, a fanning-mill, oats and wheat on hand for seed ; good horse stable. This is an enterprising man, and his whole place had an air of comfort about it, for both man and beast. We met quite a number of Indians in this house, and they all agreed to plant lots of potatoes, the agent

arranging seed for those who had none, to be repaid out of treaty money. They were exceedingly pleasant.

The rest of the houses were much the same, also the stables; and with the exception of one house in the valley, where the children were dirty, the houses were clean and comfortable and the stables warm, and cattle well looked after. The fences were good, and new rails were at many points to make new ones. The manure piles are here much the same as at No. 71. I understand since my visit many of the Indians commenced to haul the manure to the fields. The fall is the best time to do this. Two corrals were at once started for branding purposes. Yellow Calf, who has been absent for some years, had returned, and was going to settle down on a farm on the reserve. A road has been made down a coulee to Crooked Lake, about one and a half miles in length, then along the shores of the lake about two miles. There are several small bridges along this road and heavy timber all along. The road is a very good one, and is an easy grade. The Indians now on the south of the valley, can haul a full load of hay to other places on the bench. On the old road the oxen had difficulty in drawing an empty wagon. The bridge I have already mentioned at She-sheep's was made in connection with this new road. The whole work was done by Mr. Calder and his Indians, and a splendid piece of work it is, as the poor oxen could testify if they could only speak.

The crops sown and harvested on this reserve were as follows:—

1893.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | acres | wheat | 763 bush. |
| 9 | " | oats | 175 " |
| 7½ | " | potatoes | 120 " |
| 1¾ | " | turnips | none. |

Hay stacked, one hundred and ninety-six tons; land summer-fallowed, fifteen acres.

1894.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 67½ | acres | wheat | 188 bush. |
| 11 | " | oats | none. |
| 2 | " | potatoes | 45 bush. |
| 1 | " | gardens | none. |

1895.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | acres | wheat | 250 bush. |
| 10 | " | oats | 200 " |
| 3¼ | " | potatoes | 152 " |
| 2¼ | " | turnips and gardens | 25 " |

Hay stacked, four hundred and eighty-one tons; new land broken, eighteen acres; land summer-fallowed, thirty-two acres. It was proposed to increase the acreage of potatoes more than double this year.

The implements purchased by this band from January, 1889, to March, 1896, were: binder, one; mowers, eleven; rakes, four; wagons, eight; fanning-mill, one; and a number of smaller implements and tools, all private.

The cattle were in particularly fine condition for this time of year, showing the best proof of careful attention in food and water during the winter, as well as good warm stabling. The herd under department control numbers seventy-nine head: oxen, eighteen; cows, twenty-two; steers, nine; heifers, ten; bull calves, eleven; heifer calves, nine. The band has in private property sixty-four horses and seventeen head of private cattle. Farmer has two horses, one cow and one heifer. About ten of this band are

destitute, and require constant help, and there are over a hundred who take no help whatever, either in food, cattle, or implements; others, of course, are given food when working. The following quantities of flour, beef and bacon have been issued during the past three years:—

| —— | Flour. | Beef. | Bacon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 1893— | | | |
| Department | 2,835 | 1,548 | 1,978 |
| Private | 980 | 4,500 | |
| 1894— | | | |
| Department | 3,045 | 3,232 | 1,314 |
| Private | 5,451 | 3,680 | |
| 1895 (including three months of 1896)— | | | |
| Department | 5,765 | 3,830 | 1,704 |
| Private | 2,560 | 5,240 | |
| Totals | 20,636 | 22,030 | 4,996 |

The Indians were evidently perfectly satisfied, for no one made a complaint.

## Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserve, No. 72.

The next reserve inspected was "Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw's," or No. 72; James Pollock, farmer. There is a small blacksmith shop in connection with the farm buildings, where Mr. Pollock does a lot of repairing for the Indians, also in carpentry. A lot of timber was on hand to make ox-yokes, sleigh-runners, fork-handles, whiffletrees, plough-handles and bob-sleighs. The corral was well-filled with hay and oat-straw. Binder, mowers, rakes, ploughs, &c., were all neatly placed in the implement shed. The farmer had a good little garden, and rails were on the ground for fencing a pasture for horses and cows. The Indian houses and stables on this reserve were much like those I had already visited. The snow was disappearing, and one could see the fields. It was proposed to plant about fourteen acres of potatoes this year, seed being on hand for this acreage. Mr. Pollock had seed to plant one acre for old widows. He would put in the seed and they would attend to the hoeing and weeding, and Mr. Pollock will keep the crop in his own cellar and give it out as wanted. The Indians had hay to sell left over from the winter's feeding.

*Sakamow, No. 13*—House 13 × 12; open fire-place; beds on floor; wooden floor; house too small; nine people were in it, but three were visitors; has no cattle, and rather a poor place.

*Kah-say-way-se-mat, No. 22, and Tap-waw-tat, No. 99*, live here. Fair house, 14 × 14; wooden floor; has open chimney, cook-stove, two beds, table; whitewashed inside, but not outside; had potatoes for seed; good stable, with stanchion and stalls; had ox-yokes, bob-sleigh, wagon, buckboard, cutter, and a lot of small tools; painted cupboard; has a granary and nine head of cattle between the two; hay in corral and water was handy; has an implement shed.

*Manitow-was-to-tin, No. 30*—Good house, 15 × 13, and a wing, 14 × 17; open chimney in one; wood floor, clean; cupboard, table, dishes, box-stove, five beds, cook-stove, mirrors, pictures; door painted; a comfortable house. Had seed potatoes; oil-cloth on table. A boy who had been at Mr. McKay's and Qu'Appelle Schools was here and was making himself useful. Three stables with racks, warm, and lots of hay; old shed for implements. Has ten head of cattle; poultry. A thrifty-looking homestead.

*Pee-coo-chese, No. 70*—House 16 × 16; no open chimney; well supplied with usual furniture; walls covered with cotton. Tans hides for Donaldson, of Brandon, and gets $2.50; had tanned ten in all, and made $25. Had a wagon, bob-sleigh, two jumpers,

buckboard, hay-racks; made a cart for the exhibition in Regina; is handy with tools. Clean little place. Was building a new stable; tools all private; is enterprising; had thirteen head of cattle, looking well.

The chief's house was next reached. He is one of the old school, and it is hard to get him out of the old ways. Kah-ke-nis-tee-him-not and his wife were lying on the floor in one corner of the house, and the bedding consisted of old pieces of blankets and they looked as if they never had been washed. The house is 16 x 20; shingled roof; no chimney; whitewashed inside, but not outside; large cook-stove supplied by the department on upper flat in house. I saw no table, and I presume meals are taken in the old style—off the floor. The place was fairly clean, but comfortless. The old man is frail and almost blind. He attends faithfully to the cattle, feeding and watering them regularly. His stables were poor, and he is not able to put up better ones. I suggested that the farmer should help and have good ones put up before next winter. The old chief is harmless and never gives any trouble. Has eleven head of cattle. There is a good well close at hand.

*Omequah Kisi-cow-a-was-is, No. 29*—Small house, 12 x 14; partly floored; cook-stove; no chimney. Eleven people in house at one time; some were visitors. Untidy place; house too small and the air was bad. Has seven head of cattle; small stable with stanchions; the stable was more comfortable than the house.

*Say-say-see, No. 73*—House 14 x 16, open chimney, wood floor, cupboard and dishes, wagon, buckboard, sleighs, hay-racks; house comfortable and clean; good stables; has twelve head of cattle, lots of hay and water. Francis, No. 64, and Thos. Francis (son) 106, have neat tidy places, well furnished, make butter; logs on the ground for a new house for Francis; this is a thrifty family, and their places had the appearance of it. These are the average of the other houses visited on the bench. The fences were on the whole good. The first house reached in the valley was Louison and son, No. 28. Louison is a "headman," and it was one of the nicest places I had visited. The house is one and a half story thatched roof, whitewashed outside and in, and I never saw better whitewashing. Box-stove, three beds, bedding plentiful and clean, such as quilts, pillows, blankets and sheets; table covered with oil-cloth, lamps, clocks, chairs; kitchen is a lean-to, with a fine cooking-stove, shining as bright as a new shilling. The house is 18 x 20; lean-to 14 x 16, and son's house is 14 x 16, with a box-stove and other furniture. The son has two wives; he and Acoose, of Band 74, are the only two in the agency with more than one wife. They are both enterprising, and are capital workers. The whole premises were in splendid order. There is another son, twenty-two years of age, a cripple, who has been in bed for the last ten years. They have mower, wagon, bob-sleighs, jumpers, double harness, and a number of small tools and implements, all under cover, and make butter. The granary had twenty bags of flour, of their own gristing; twenty-one bags of seed wheat, a quantity of bran and shorts, chop feed. Some very nice baskets made by Mrs. Louison were on hand, and I purchased one for fifty cents. The granary was tidy and the grain neatly piled; wood on hand for ox-bows, handles, whippletrees, pickets, and five hundred rails were on hand to make a calf pasture. The stables were in keeping with the house, in splendid order; No. 1 stable had six stanchions; No. 2 had four stalls and stanchions; No. 3 had five stanchions and calf compartments. There was a pony stable also; all the stables are floored with slabs. These men put the manure on their fields, the only ones I found doing this, and they had a fine crop of potatoes; had one hundred bushels in the cellar for seed, and were selling to others. Have a house and twenty-two hens, and a piggery. The old man has seven head of cattle, and the son, whose name is Me-sah-cah-ma-pe-ness, No. 80, has ten head, all in fine order; a pair of strong work horses and some ponies; water plentiful from the Qu'Appelle River in summer, and there is a spring near the stables for winter use. The fencing was very good. This man and his son deserve every encouragement for their enterprise, and in having everything in such capital order. The whole place would do credit to an Ontario or Quebec farmer. There are four or five other houses in the valley belonging to this reserve, and they were in good repair; rails were on the ground for new fences at various points; a corral was to be put up in the valley, and one on the bench for branding purposes. A

new road has been made from the Qu'Appelle River leading to the town of Broadville, one and a half miles up a coulee, and a bridge was made over a creek. The crops got in and harvested on this reserve for three years were:—

1893.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 105 acres | wheat | 1,395 bush. |
| 2 " | oats | 30 " |
| 3½ " | potatoes | 105 " |
| 2 " | turnips | none. |
| 1½ " | carrots | " |
| 1½ " | gardens | produce consumed during season. |

Hay stacked, one hundred and seventy tons; new land broken, five acres; summer-fallowed, fifteen acres.

1894.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 108 acres | wheat | 270 bush. |
| 2 " | oats | none. |
| 1½ " | potatoes | 63 bush. |
| 2 " | gardens | produce consumed. |

Hay stacked, two hundred and twenty-five tons; new land broken, seven acres; summer-fallowed, twenty-seven acres.

1895.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 117 acres | wheat | 1,330 bush. |
| 6 " | potatoes | 415 " |

Hay stacked, three hundred and fifty tons; new land broken, eight acres; summer-fallowed, forty-five acres.

Implements purchased by this band from 1889 to 1896: binder, one; mowers, four; rakes, three; wagons, seven; and forks, axes, &c.

The old and destitue on this reserve who received regular rations number twenty souls. The following have been issued in three years:—

| —— | Flour. | Beef. | Bacon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 1893— | | | |
| Department | 2,751 | 3,014 | 2,156 |
| Private | 1,860 | 4,200 | |
| 1894— | | | |
| Department | 4,375 | 4,711 | 1,359 |
| Private | 7,454 | 3,300 | |
| 1895 (including three months of 1896)— | | | |
| Department | 7,019 | 5,183 | 2,009 |
| Private | 3,615 | 4,305 | |
| Totals | 27,064 | 24,713 | 5,524 |

The cattle were all in good condition. The herd numbers one hundred and fifty-seven head, namely: oxen, thirty; bull, one; cows, thirty-eight; steers, thirty; heifers, twenty-six; bull calves, sixteen; heifer calves, sixteen. In private stock the band has

thirty-one ponies, no cattle. The farm stock consists of six old horses, one bull, and one cow; calf died.

COWESESS RESERVE, No. 73,

was next reached; J. A. Sutherland farmer, miller and general mechanic. The farm buildings were in good condition, having been painted terra cotta. The house had also been lined with tar paper and lumber on the outside. The mill is close to the house, and it was carefully examined and a statement of the working of it for three seasons was made out and forwarded to the Commissioner. The engine was in good order and condition, is as good as when purchased. There is a circular saw which cost $20, paid for by the staff, and all the wood for the mill and houses cut with little trouble and saves time. The horse stable had been sided with lumber; room for five horses; loft for hay and oats, and a spout for the oats to come down when feeding; lots of hay and straw on hand; implement shed with all implements; a warehouse, with ice-house underneath. The warehouse is used as a carpenter-shop; carpenter's bench and tools. Some good specimens of ox-collars and whiffletrees were to be seen, and lumber was on hand to make such things. The separator was in a shed. There is also a blacksmith-shop, a neat and well kept place, where Mr. Sutherland makes many repairs. I noticed as many as fifteen ploughs brought by Indians for one repair or another. A cow stable has been built since last inspection. Some very good specimens of fancy-work, done by Indian women under instructions of Mrs. Sutherland, were to be seen. A number of prizes were obtained at the Regina exhibition; over one hundred exhibits were shown from this agency; seventy of these were women's work—cheese, soap, &c.; also the largest exhibit from any one Indian, but who did not get a prize however, owing to an omission in making the entry. The best sample of flour was from this mill. The Indians got first and second prizes for wheat, first and second for oats, first for pease, first and second for bread, first for butter, first and second for fancy sewing, women's clothing and men's suits, and second prize for best collection of vegetables. Mrs. Sutherland takes great interest in teaching the women in the various departments of useful as well as ornamental housework. This reserve, owing to its central position, the agency buildings being on it, has made greater advancement than any of the others, especially in farming; and in every case the houses are good, and the stables and fences are also very good.

*Zac Le Rat, No. 26*—House 20 × 18; was clean; open chimney; cook-stove, wood floor, two beds (one black walnut), four chairs, cupboard, water-barrel, house white-washed inside, pictures, good supply of small implements and tools, bob-sleighs, wagon, two racks, mower and rake, one set of double harness. Makes butter; tins and dishes all clean; store-house, 16 × 14, for implements and harness; has five horses, poultry and a good horse stable; cattle stable has five stanchions and two large stalls; had two Government cattle and sixteen head of private cattle, all looking well; corral for calves; good spring close to the house; place clean all round.

*Mrs. Le Rat, No. 122*—House 14 × 14; well furnished; six head of private cattle.

*Ambroise Le Rat*—House 15 × 15; black walnut bedstead; just beginning farming; lives with his mother; had no cattle.

*William Aisaican, No. 156*—A boy from Qu'Appelle School, a beginner. His wife is also a pupil from Qu'Appelle. Has a small field broken, new stable building and logs on ground for a new house; living at present with his father-in-law. Has one horse, five hens and four head of private cattle.

*P. Peltier, No. 126*—House, 16 × 16, open chimney, poor-looking place and not very clean outside, but was cleaning up. Had fifteen bushels of potatoes for seed; makes butter and has five head of cattle.

*H. Peltier, No. 146*—House, 15 × 14, clean, comfortable place. Has three sacks of potatoes for seed, one horse, five hens, a mower, two oxen and one cow.

*Jos. Peltier, No. 157*—Both man and wife are Qu'Appelle pupils. House, 18 x 16, and well furnished. Has three private cows and two horses, but no oxen. This boy is anxious to get along and has made a good start.

*Wapa-mouse, No. 78*, lives here also; has seven horses but no house; has a fair stable and six head of cattle.

*Ambrose DeLorme, No. 58*—Double house, one wood and one mud floor, stoves, beds, tables and chairs. Has a binder, mower and rake and other articles all under cover. Building a new house. Has twenty bags of potatoes and some turnips in root-house and nine head of cattle. Is a thrifty man and has a comfortable place. Has a good well, hen-house, cattle and horse stables.

*Aug. Peltier, No. 114*—House, 16 x 16, open chimney, cotton on walls, neat house, good stable and spring, hay in corral. The wife was formerly at Qu'Appelle School and keeps her house very neatly, as all the girls from there do who have houses. Has five head of cattle.

*Kawas-way-we-tung, No. 37*—House, 20 x 21, open chimney, fancy stove, clean, comfortable place. Will plant fifteen bushels of potatoes and pay for the seed at treaty time. Fancy needle-work was to be seen. This man has no field yet, is a hunter, and has no cattle. A very fine map was hung on the wall made by his son at Qu'Appelle School. Children were neatly dressed and were perfectly clean. Wife is a good housekeeper.

*Aisaican, No. 13*—House, 20 x 25, thatched roof, well furnished, rooms up-stairs in house. Has twenty-five bushels of potatoes for seed. His daughter had just returned from Qu'Appelle School and was doing good work in the house and makes butter. Good stables, sheep-house and hen-house, with spring at the foot of the hill, close to the stables. Hand-made land-roller and wooden shovels. Had two oxen, six sheep and seven head of private cattle; altogether a thrifty, tidy-looking place.

*Equequanape, No. 10*—House, 21 x 20, open chimney, women sewing and ironing. Has an interest in a binder. Has wagon, mower and rake, two bob-sleighs and double harness; son has seven hens and five horses; stable with eleven stanchions, slab floor, good warm stable; spring close to stable. Has seven head of cattle, three private, nine sheep and four lambs. A boy and girl have just come home from Qu'Appelle School.

*Wahpekanewaup, No. 139*—House, 14 x 15, snug little place, open chimney, clean bedding. Has three horses, twelve hens, and potatoes in a pit. Small lake and spring near the place. Window and door frames painted. Has three head of private cattle. Neat little place and comfortable. We now proceeded to the valley. The Roman Catholic mission was visited and we were kindly received by the Rev. Father Campeau. The church is 56 x 20, and wall 14 feet high. It will hold two hundred persons. There is a tower and bell, nicely finished on the inside. There is a very neatly laid out cemetery close to the church and a pretty fence around it. Headstones painted and inscriptions on each tastefully done. The whole place reflected credit on the good taste of the Indians and the Rev. Father Campeau.

There is a building for Indians to meet in when visiting. There are stables, a new house is to be built for the missionary; in the meantime the vestry is occupied. The church is supplied with benches, made by the Indians, and they take care of the church and cemetery.

*Peter O'Soup, No. 159*, was next reached. This is the homestead formerly occupied by Peter O'Soup's father, who was chief of the band for a while. The young man is making good promise of an industrious farmer, and is likely to get along well. He has made a good beginning by getting a sensible thrifty wife. The main house is 20 x 25, divided into two rooms, with an up-stairs, well furnished and very clean, a kitchen at one end, with a good-sized hall in the centre, shingled roofs, and house whitewashed outside and in, walnut bedsteads, cook-stove, shining bright. An old house is used as a granary, a small dairy, store-house, horse stable, shed, sheep-house, piggery, hen-house, cattle stable, with twelve stanchions and another with seven stanchions and one stall, good fences, and fifty-acre field fenced in for hay meadow, sixty-four acres fenced for crops, all implements under cover, home-made land-rollers. Had some

good pigeons, ten bushels of potatoes for seed, has two horses, six head of cattle, hay and straw stacks, a fine spring of water. Old O'Soup was one of the most enterprising of the band when I was here ten years ago. He has gone to Lake Dauphin to settle.

*J. B. Sparvier, No. 138*, has a house, 16 × 20, comfortably furnished, has four horses and seven head of cattle, nice place

*Ne-pah-peness, chief*, No. 2 valley. Has a fine homestead, house one and a half stories, thatched roof, with a lean-to kitchen, 20 × 14, both whitewashed outside and in, well furnished house, a large picture of the Queen amongst others on the wall. Has a binder, mower and rake, two wagons, democrat, buckboard, two bob-sleighs, hay-racks, land-roller, &c., heavy and light harness, five Canadian horses, three his own raising, and very fine animals, three colts, hens and pigeons, store-house and granary, eight bags of flour and sixty bushels of wheat, bran and shorts, product of his own gristing, horse stable, curry-combs and brushes, cattle shed for young stock, 38 × 16. Cattle stable with stalls and mangers and calf compartments. Hen-house, implement shed; had potatoes on hand, places all cleaned up, hauls hay twelve miles, cut and hauled one thousand rails the past winter for new fences; has a twenty-acre field on the bench, besides a yield in the valley, has seven head of cattle and six private, all in splendid condition, plenty of hay and water easily obtained. This is a fine place, and would put many a white farmer to shame.

*Ed. Peltier, No. 108*, on the bench. House, 16 × 16; well furnished, and everything clean in and around the house; has six head of cattle.

*A. Gaddie, No. 31*—House, 20 × 20, with up-stair rooms, thatched roof; well furnished with stoves, beds, clocks, mirrors and ornaments. Has a binder, two bob-sleighs, five hay-racks, wagon, buckboard, heavy double harness, two mowers and rakes, plough, land-roller, counter scale, milk-strainers, churn, &c., all private property; eight Canadian mares, horses and colts, some splendid specimens, three native horses. Has a dairy and makes butter. Store-house had thirty-one bags of flour in it, his own gristing; sells flour to others of the band at $2.50 a bag. Granary was well filled with wheat and oats for seed and for sale. Two double wagons passed the office one day loaded with wheat to sell in Broadview. Two splendid teams of horses, good harness and wagons, the whole showing a lively picture of an industrious Indian. Has a new implement shed, house for a workshop, horse stable, six stalls and a loose box, slab floor; cow stable, with twelve stanchions, also slab floor; hen-house and twelve hens; shed for young stock; second cattle stable, with eight stanchions, slab floor; and quantity of straw in stack, also hay. The best made hay-stack I have seen in the Territories was here. A splendid spring of water near the buildings. Has a good garden and a calf pasture. I did not compliment him on the large manure piles. He said he would have them hauled out to the fields. He has a box-stove, obtained in the old days from the Hudson Bay Company, and it cost him $75. It is a solid stove and would weigh as much as half a dozen of the modern ones; it came by Hudson Bay and York Factory. This is a thriving homestead, and Mr. Gaddie is generally successful in having good crops. He had a lot of land ready for seed. Has twenty-three head of private cattle, looking well; they had the run of the straw-stacks in day time all winter.

*Francis DeLorme, No. 30*—Had a good house, 16 × 16, and lean-to, 16 × 16, and a nice place, clean all around; two small stables, and horse and four head of cattle.

*Baptiste Henry, No. 17*—House, 19 × 19, lean-to used as a store-house, up-stairs flat; the place was clean; has a half interest in a binder, usual implements and furniture; makes butter in summer and packs enough for winter use; three head of cattle and ten private; a thrifty-looking place.

*Norbert DeLorme, No. 137*—Small house, 14 × 14; this was the only house on this reserve without a wooden floor, which was covered with the matting off tea chests; the floor and house was as clean as a new pin; open chimney. This man works a good deal round the agency, when the interpreter is absent on the reserve.

*Joe Le Rat, No. 56*—House, 20 × 20; usual furniture, has three horses, four head of cattle, good stable with stanchions. The best contrivance of a stable door I saw here; the man is handy with tools. The place is clean and comfortable.

*P. Redmond, No. 152*—Double house, 15 x 16, kitchen on one side. This man is a carpenter, and he and his wife are old pupils of the Qu'Appelle Industrial school and are just beginning; the house was nicely furnished with stained sideboard, bureau, wash-stand, bed with covered frame for curtains, tables; has a tool chest with a good assortment of tools, couch, stoves; made his own furniture at the school; had four bags of potatoes for seed, stable, and has four head of private cattle. There is a small shak opposite this house, occupied by an old woman, but it was closed when we called; the old woman does scrubbing and washing at the agency.

This concluded the houses and stables on this reserve. The fences all along the line were good and straight. A new road has been made from agency to Farm 3*d*, Sakimay's Reserve, by which the distance in travelling is shortened over three miles and an easier grade on the big hills and coulees; the road crosses Weed Creek Valley, length about two miles, and a bridge was made over the creek. The whole of this work was done by Farmer Calder and his Indians of Sakimay's Band.

In visiting the Indians who are located more to the south of the farm, the old trail is shortest, but in going direct to Farm 3*d* from the agency fully three miles are saved. The crops put in and harvested on Reserve No. 73 for the past three years were as follows:—

1893.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 204 acres | wheat | 4,140 bushels. |
| 38 " | oats | 1,233 " |
| 7 " | barley | none. |
| 8 " | potatoes | 600 " |
| ½ " | turnips | 50 " |
| 1 " | pease | 13 " |
| 2 " | gardens | 60 " |

Hay stacked, four hundred and fifty-eight tons; new land broken, four acres; summer-fallowed, one hundred and fifty acres.

1894.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 210 acres | wheat | 1,185 bushels. |
| 31 " | oats | 100 " |
| 4 " | barley | 15 " |
| 8 " | potatoes | 528 " |
| ½ " | pease | 8 " |
| 2¼ " | gardens | produce consumed during the year |

Hay stacked, five hundred and eleven tons; new land broken, twelve acres, and summer-fallowed, eighty acres.

1895.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 200 acres | wheat | 1,590 bush. |
| 36 " | oats | 1,040 " |
| 13¾ " | potatoes | 1,240 " |
| ⅝ " | turnips | 250 " |
| 2½ " | gardens | produce consumed during season. |

Hay stacked, six hundred and five tons; new land broken, ten acres; summer-fallowed, one hundred and eighty acres. The implements purchased by this band from 1889 to 1896 were: binders, six; mowers, ten; rakes, seven; wagons, eighteen; besides numerous smaller implements and tools, milk-pans, strainers, &c.

About twelve old people are totally destitute on this reserve, and have to be constantly cared for. The following issues of flour, beef and bacon have been made:—

| —— | Flour. | Beef. | Bacon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 1893— | | | |
| Department | 5,939 | 2,673 | 2,086 |
| Private | 2,830 | 2,600 | |
| 1894— | | | |
| Department | 11,256 | 6,970 | 2,689 |
| Private | 13,165 | 4,600 | |
| 1895 (including three months of 1896)— | | | |
| Department | 13,382 | 4,314 | 3,562 |
| Private | 3,762 | 7,600 | |
| Totals | 50,334 | 28,757 | 8,337 |

**Stock.**—The cattle were looking well. The department herd numbers seventy-two head, namely: oxen, twenty-four; bull, one; cows, twenty-three; steers, four; heifers, seven; bull calves, eight; heifer calves, five; sheep and lambs, thirty-four. In private stock the band has one hundred and eight head, namely: oxen, five; bull, one; cows, forty-six; steers, eight; heifers, twenty-two; bull calves, eleven; heifer calves, fifteeen. The band has, besides, sixty horses and eleven pigs, poultry, &c.

The home farm has three horses, a cow and calf. The total live stock on 31st March, 1896, on the agency was: cattle, five hundred and fifty-seven; horses, two hundred and eleven; sheep, thirty-four; pigs, twenty; grand total, eight hundred and twenty-two.

**Crops.**—Summary of crops for three years:—

| Sown. | | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,364½ | acres | wheat | 12,105 | bush. |
| 176½ | " | oats | 3,026 | " |
| 11 | " | barley | 15 | " |
| 63⅞ | " | potatoes | 3,803 | " |
| 7 | " | turnips | 575 | " |
| 1½ | " | pease | 13 | " |
| 18¼ | " | gardens | 60 | " |

Potatoes and garden produce consumed during the season in addition to the above.

Total hay stacked, three years, four thousand one hundred and one tons; land broken, three years, one hundred and forty one and one-quarter acres; land summer-fallowed, six hundred and twenty acres.

Total binders on hand, nine; mowers, twenty-five; hand rakes, nineteen; wagons, thirty-nine; fanning-mills, two. All private property purchased paid for from cattle sales, wheat and hay, &c.

**Vital Statistics.**—

1893.

| | Population. | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ochapowace's, No. 71 | 125 | 4 | 8 |
| Kahkewistahaw's, No. 72 | 127 | 9 | 8 |
| Cowesess, No. 73 | 142 | 6 | 6 |
| Sakimay, No. 74 | 180 | 9 | 4 |
| | 574 | | |

| | Population. | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894. | | | |
| No. 71 | 122 | 2 | 4 |
| 72 | 131 | 4 | 4 |
| 73 | 146 | 9 | 8 |
| 74 | 188 | 10 | 6 |
| | 587 | | |
| 1895. | | | |
| No. 71 | 117 | 2 | 7 |
| 72 | 133 | 8 | 11 |
| 73 | 158 | 6 | 4 |
| 74 | 208 | 9 | 1 |
| | 616 | 78 | 71 |

Average population for three years, five hundred and ninety-two; and the births seventy-eight, and deaths seventy-one during same time.

Beef supplied by contractors has been: in 1893, sixteen head, ten thousand two hundred and twenty-one pounds; 1894-95, five head, three thousand two hundred and eighty-four pounds. From Indians: 1893, eleven head, six thousand eight hundred and forty-six pounds; 1894, twenty-two head, fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-eight pounds; 1895 to 31st March, 1896, twenty-six head, sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-nine pounds—total, eighty head, fifty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight pounds; the offal of which was also issued and hides given to Indians for footwear.

In addition to the above the Indians killed sixty-three head of private cattle, producing forty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-five pounds of beef which are the private issues referred to in the statement of issues, and they had also the hides.

The private earnings of the band have been: Band 73—1893, $2,522.17; 1894, $2,177.37; 1895, to 31st March, 1896, $2,086.95—total, $6,516.49. Derived from the sale of firewood, wheat, hay, senega root, cattle, wages and tanning hides.

The amounts were expended on wagons, binders, mowers, lumber for houses, stoves, provisions and clothing.

Band 72—1893, $1,292.66; 1894, $1,606.69; 1895 to 31st March, 1896, $1,361.45—total, $4,260.80. Earned and expended in a similar way as Band 73.

Band 71—1893, $936.23; 1894, $2,074.05; 1895, to 31st March, 1896, $1,629.06—total, $4,639.34. Similarly earned and expended.

Band 74—1893, $880.18; 1894, $1,112.97; 1895, to 31st March, 1896, $1,157.99—total, $3,151.14. Earned and expended same as the others.

Total earnings in three years and three months was $18,567.77.

The agency and farm books were carefully audited. The office work is done in a most efficient manner by Mr. Pierce. He is a valuable official and takes great care in his work. The agent is as interested as ever in the welfare of his Indians, and he loses no opportunity in advising and encouraging others. They seem to have entire confidence in the agent, as they come to him with all their little troubles for adjustment and they generally go away contented and happy. The farmers are all good-reliable men. The usual inventories of agency warehouse and farm store-houses were taken and together with detailed report forwarded to the Indian Commissioner, Regina. The health of the Indians at the time of inspection was very goood.

**Grist-mill.**—The work of the grist-mill was carefully examined and full details of its operations were sent to the Commissioner. In 1893, two hundred and sixty-four and a half bushels of wheat were gristed, producing nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-two pounds of flour—equal to thirty-seven and a half pounds to the bushel. Bran and shorts made up the difference of sixty pounds to the bushel, less seven hundred and eighty pounds of waste, which made good chicken and pig feed. In 1894, one thousand and fourteen bushels of wheat were gristed, producing forty-two thousand four hundred

and forty-four pounds of flour—equal to forty-two pounds to the bushel; bran and shorts making up the difference of sixty pounds to the bushel, less four thousand and seventy-six pounds of waste, or pig and chicken feed. In 1895, two hundred and sixty-seven bushels were gristed, yielding ten thousand three hundred and ninety-six pounds of flour, or equal to thirty-nine pounds per bushel; bran and shorts and waste, six hundred and eighty-one pounds, making up sixty pounds to the bushel; in 1896, five hundred and ninety-two bushels were gristed, producing twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-six pounds of flour, or equal to forty-four and a half pounds to the bushel, bran and shorts and waste, two thousand and sixty-five pounds, making up sixty pounds to the bushel. Toll taken in wheat chaff; bran and shorts were taken into the warehouse and accounted for. The Indians take away at the time their flour, bran, shorts and waste, and are very particular about getting full weight back.

Some gristing is also done for settlers, and the books show that in 1894 one hundred and ninety-seven bushels of wheat were gristed; in 1896, two hundred and ninety-eight bushels were gristed, producing in flour and chaff seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, or equal to thirty-six pounds to the bushel; bran, shorts and cleanings, one thousand three hundred and seventy-four pounds, making up the difference of sixty pounds to the bushel. Cash in some cases was taken for toll, and $25 has been accounted for from this source, in the official cash book.

On the 18th April I left for Broadview to take the train for Elkhorn, and I arrived at the latter place on the 21st April. My visit here was to select and report on a suitable site for the buildings for the Elkhorn Industrial-school. I spent a few days examining different places, and on 29th of April left for Qu'Appelle with the view of inspecting Assiniboia Agency, but on 2nd May I received a telegram to proceed to Battleford. I therefore left for Regina on the 4th, and took the train on the 5th for Saskatchewan, thence to Battleford by stage, arriving there on the evening of the 7th May. My time was occupied for about ten days in some special business before commencing regular inspection.

### Battleford Agency.

P. J. Williams, agent; T. J. Fleetham, clerk; W. G. Mackay, interpreter and teamster; S. Warden, farmer, Stony Reserve; Justus Willson, Red Pheasant's; F. A. D. Bourke, Sweet Grass; R. H. Mair, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's; Chas. DeGear, Little Pine's; Peter Taylor, Poundmaker's.

The agency warehouse is in the barrack square of the North-west Mounted Police, an old building. The office is a small lean-to to the clerk's house, on the south side of Battle River. The agent's house is also on the south side, and has been considerably repaired during the past year. It has been clapboarded on the outside and shingled, and rooms put over the kitchen, new flooring, plastered and kalsomined throughout. The Public Works Department, to which the building belongs, is making improvements. It is now a comfortable dwelling; the outside is not yet painted. The first reserve visited was the Stony, No. 109, or Farm 11*a*, Mr. S. Warden, farmer in charge. A new stable had been added to the farm buildings. The Indians are all living in the new village, about five miles from the old one, where the farm-house is. All the old Indian houses have been pulled down and sold for firewood in Battleford. The distance is about fourteen miles. Very little is done in the way of grain crops by this band; they confine themselves more to roots, hay and cattle. They sell hay, wood, lime and charcoal in Battleford. They are industrious and capital workers and take the best of care of their cattle, of which they have a good herd, principally Polled Angus breed.

The crop sown and harvested in 1895 was:—

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 28 acres | oats | 186 bushels. |
| 14 " | barley | 157 " |
| 10 " | potatoes | 610 " |

Gardens and turnips; extra hay stacked, six hundred tons. The crop put in this year (1896) was :—old place—one-half acre of potatoes, one-half acre of turnips, one acre of oats, three acres of barley; new place—five acres of oats, one acre of barley, nine acres of potatoes, five acres of turnips, one acre of gardens.

The farmer has ten acres of oats, one-half acre of potatoes, and one-half acre of turnips and garden; five acres broken at the old place and eighteen acres at the new village, and six acres were being summer-fallowed.

The cattle were in fine condition; they were rounded up and branded on the new system during the inspection. The herd numbers one hundred and fifty-nine, namely: oxen, thirty-five; cows, thirty-seven; steers, thirty-one; heifers, thirty-two; bull calves, ten; heifer calves, fourteen; more calves would be dropped, as some of the cows had not calved.

Home farm: three horses, three bulls and eleven sheep. There was an abundance of hay for feed, and some for sale, and fifty-five head of cattle were wintered for Poundmaker's Reserve, the hay there having been burnt. The Indians were living in teepees, but had left their houses all cleaned up, outside and in. They had all been whitewashed, and the white houses and the green grass gave the village a pretty appearance. The stables and corrals were substantial ones. Two new houses and two stables have been added since last inspection. Four kilns of lime had been burnt, which they use freely, besides selling some. In future they intend plastering their stables with lime instead of mud. Six of the band make butter; the houses are floored and kept cleaner than in the old village. The gardens at the time looked very well, and fences were good. The land being new and manure being used, the growth was rapid; weeding and hoeing was to be properly attended to when the time arrived to do this work. The Indians were well dressed, and they looked clean and comfortable and they were pleasant and seemed contented. They did not ask for anything, but I gave them a little tea and tobacco for their attention and services at the branding of the cattle. The prospects for hay are very good. Poultry could be seen at some of the places. Some of the Indians had potatoes for sale and were getting good prices for them. Calf pastures, with good shade and water, were provided, also smudges well guarded, so that the cattle would not get their feet burnt. Five thousand rails and six hundred roof poles were got out during the past winter. The one hundred aud fifty-nine head of cattle are held by nineteen of the band, and the name of each holder was sent with the returns to the Commisioner, Regina.

### Red Pheasant's Reserve.

*Red Pheasant's, No. 108*, or Farm 11*b*, was next reached, Mr. Justus Willson, farmer in charge. The farm-house was in excellent order. The store-house had been plastered, and windows and doors put on since I was here last. New fences have been put around the garden, which is a good one, crop looking well.

The crop put in and harvested in 1895 was :—

| Sown. | | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | bushels | oats | 160 bush. |
| 15 | " | barley | 93 " |
| 15 | " | turnips | 264 " |
| 60 | " | potatoes | 748 " |

And garden produce. Hay stacked, one thousand tons.

The crop put in this year, 1896, by the Indians, was as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oats | 18 acres. |
| Barley | 5 " |
| Potatoes | 12 " |
| Turnips | 8 " |
| Gardens | 2½ " |

Farmer had four acres of oats, three-fourths of an acre of potatoes, and one-half acre of turnips. Seven thousand new fence rails were got out and seven sets of house logs

during the past winter. The cattle were in fine condition. The herd is a splendid one, principally short-horns, and over three hundred and seventy in one corral was a pretty sight. The herd numbers three hundred and seventy-four head, namely: bulls, five; oxen, forty nine; cows, one hundred and thirteen; steers, eighty; heifers, forty-four; bull calves, thirty-eight; heifer calves, forty-five, and twenty-four sheep. The cattle are held by thirty-nine of the band, in numbers varying from two up to twenty-nine, names of individual holders accompanied the return in each case. These were all branded on the new plan, each animal being put through the chute and checked off. Mr. Fleetham accompanied me on all the reserves and assisted in the work. The agent was also present at each place, and had often to settle disputes between Indians about some particular animal. It was pleasing to see the Indians take such interest in their cattle. It took us nearly two days to handle this herd. The houses were nearly all vacant and Indians located in different camps on the reserve. I have already described the houses here; they are of a good class and are cleanly kept. The stables also are comfortable. The houses had been all whitewashed last fall. The fields and gardens had all new fences and they looked well.

*Soanas, No. 15*--Walls up for a new house; good stable and corral; was clearing away brush for a new garden; had a field of oats, potatoes, turnips and garden stuff.

*Biddy* had potatoes and turnips in the same field, all looking well.

*Nepahat, No. 35*, has two old stables and was building a new one; good house; put a new floor in it; a second house for his blind sister; a field of five acres of oats and two of potatoes between four. The manure was hauled out to the fields on this reserve.

*Keay Cheena, No. 2*—Good house; a two-acre field of oats fenced; one-half acre of potatoes and garden; three good stables with slab floors, partitions and stanchions and upper floor for hay. House has thatched roof; nice new stove; open chimney; good floor; three beds; upper floor; place clean all around.

*Jacob Tobacco Juice* has a small house with lean-to kitchen; was building a shed; good stable and calf compartment; tools hung on walls of house; cook-stove; open chimney; a good well with a plentiful supply of water during the winter. Family field, barley, three acres; potatoes, three-fourths acre; garden, one-half acre; well cared for; half of the field is new land and the older half was being summer-fallowed. Has a mower and rake; some hay at the stables and five loads to sell; a thrifty, industrious man.

*Ky-ace-koot, No. 56*, has a new house, new stable, nice field and garden; has mower and rake; pit-saw frame; new logs on hand.

*Koope-pekwansit, No. 296*—Two good houses, three stables and corral, store-house, manure all removed, chips all gathered up, field at another point.

*Mis-as-quat, No. 36*—Neat house, orchard, roof thatched, good floor.

*Isaac Watenee*—House and wing for kitchen, cook-stove, box-stove, beds, chairs, tables, cupboard, oil-cloth on table, clock, lamps, pictures, house whitewashed outside and in, two good stables, all manure carted to the fields, nice field and two acres of potatoes and garden.

*Walter Watanee*—Walls up for a new house, not yet roofed; field with Isaac and a garden near new house, not yet fenced.

*Peek-awis, No. 10*, has a nice place; has a mower and rake and double-moulded plough, all private property; house nicely furnished and clean; has a good store-house in which were harness, milk-pans, tubs, tent, bag of flour, oil-cans, tools, all nicely hung on walls; sold hay and potatoes and had more on hand; three very good stables and eleven head of cattle and some good horses; does his ploughing and hauling with horses; good field, well fenced; thrifty man and is getting along well.

*Baptiste, No. 13*—Good-sized house, and it was clean and neat, well furnished, upper rooms and stair, clock and pictures; has a team of heavy draught horses and a stallion, half Clyde, raised by himself; has a mower, rake, wagon and top buggy. His wife has been an invalid for a long time and the buggy was for the purpose of taking

her for out-door exercise. Had a lot of hay left over and sold some. Has twenty-nine head of cattle, the result of one cow given him for loyalty in 1886.

*Watinee headman, No. 5*—Good comfortable house, 20 x 22, up-stair rooms, house well furnished, whitewashed outside and in; has mower, rake and wagon; tans hides for settlers; store-house for tools; has a nice dairy and makes butter; two old stables, one new one; corral for calves. The other houses and fields were about the same as those I have mentioned. The farmer has a six-acre field as a pasture, near the farm building. Mr. Willson is displaying considerable energy in his work and is meeting with success, as the state of the cattle, houses, stables, gardens, fields and fences show. Prospects for hay were good; this is an important element where four hundred head of cattle have to be provided for.

## Sweet Grass Reserve.

My next point was Sweet Grass Reserve, No. 113, or Farm 12*a*, Mr. F. A. W. Bourke being farmer in charge. The farm buildings were in good order, and the place cleaned up all around. There is a never-failing spring close to the house, beautiful clear water, a boon for man and beast. Some good manure and hay-fork handles made by the Indians, also ox-collars, whiffletreees, neck-yokes, hay-racks, bob-sleighs, jumpers, lariats made from hides. The farm garden consisted of about two acres of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. The crop looked well and the weeds were kept down.

The crop harvested in 1895 was forty-five bushels of wheat from sixteen bushels of seed; one hundred and sixty bushels of oats from twenty-eight bushels of seed; two hundred bushels of potatoes from fifty bushels of seed. Hay stacked, seven hundred and fifty tons.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: fifteen acres of oats; one acre of pease; five acres of barley; ten acres of potatoes; four acres of gardens and two of acres farm garden. Two hundred and fifty logs were on the ground for new stabling for Indian cattle, and two thousand rails for fences; good fences were around the fields and gardens. The cattle were in splendid form. These were rounded up and branded. The herd consists of four bulls, thirty-five oxen, sixty-four cows, forty-three steers, forty-seven heifers, twenty-six bull calves, twenty heifer calves—total two hundred and thirty-nine and forty sheep. The cattle are held by twenty-three of the band, the names of individual holders being furnished along with the returns. The cows had not all calved. It was expected that hay enough would be got on the reserve and save sending the cattle, or part of them, to be wintered elsewhere. The Indians here, as elsewhere, are much more interested in their cattle than formerly, as they find out that it is the best and surest industry they can follow. The fields and gardens, at the time, looked promising. The houses had been left well cleaned up all around. Some of the bridges over the creeks had been washed away by the freshets this spring, and they are being rebuilt. There was hay left over from last year. Chief Sweet Grass died since I came to the agency; he had been ailing for a long time. Three new houses were built during the year and all had been whitewashed. Wood and hay were sold during the year. The reserve was in fair order, but extra precautions would be required to keep the weeds from overrunning the gardens. Smudges had been provided for the cattle.

## Moosomin's Reserve.

The next reserve reached was Moosomins, or Farm 13*a*, R. H. Mair being farmer in charge. The farm-house was in good order, except that it needed some kalsomining, which the farmer promised to do himself. The farmer had a very pretty garden and good crop of the usual variety of vegetables. The crops put in and harvested in 1895 were as follows: four hundred and thirty-four bushels of wheat from eighty bushels of seed; fifty bushels of oats from twenty-eight bushels of seed; four hundred bushels of potatoes from fifty-five bushels of seed; fifty bushels of turnips and garden produce. Hay stacked, four hundred and fifty tons. The crop put in this year, 1896, was:

twenty-six acres of wheat; eight acres of oats; eleven acres of potatoes; three acres of gardens. Ten sets of house logs for new houses, and to raise walls of old ones, were on the ground. Two thousand rails and pickets were also got out for fencing. The fences were particularly good. The cattle were in fine condition. They were rounded up like the others for branding, word having been sent ahead to have them collected. Some of the heifers and young cows were thin, the reason given was that a fall of snow after they had been brought from winter quarters prevented them from feeding and consequently they fell off in flesh, but they were fast picking up from the fine pasturage. The cattle here and Thunderchild's and some of Poundmaker's and Little Pine's had to be sent some fifty miles off to be wintered, being the nearest place where hay enough could be secured. It was expected hay would be got much nearer this year. The herd numbers one hundred and forty-five, as follows: twenty-five oxen, three bulls, thirty-four cows, thirty-two steers, twenty-five heifers, eleven bull calves and fifteen heifer calves, held by fifteen of the band, and eleven sheep and three horses. Lambs of this year to be added. All the houses but one were clean, also the school-building, which was occupied by John Wright and his wife, two of the pupils of Battleford School, lately married, and they had the place nicely arranged and on a table in the centre of the room was a Bible, prayer and hymn book. I examined all the fields, and prospects were good, fences were new and straight and the little fields were square and looked well.

*White Cap, No. 46*—House, one and a half story, has shingled roof; four acres of wheat, three of oats, and one of potatoes; roof of house painted red, walls whitewashed cook and box-stoves, three beds, table, chairs, nice quilts on beds, and house very clean. This man takes charge of the sheep; has a fine lot of poultry, pigs, two wagons, buck-board, two bob-sleighs, double and single harness, good stable and store-house; makes butter. Lean-to kitchen added since I was there last. White Cap's wife took pride in showing the number of this year's chickens she had; a clean, thrifty-looking place. Forty or fifty acres were being summer-fallowed on this reserve. I complimented Mrs. White Cap on her nice clean house.

### Thunderchild's Reserve.

The next reserve reached was Thunderchild's, No. 115, 13*c*. This reserve was also under Mr. Mair; the Rev. Mr. Clark occupying the farm-house. There was a very pretty garden and a good showing in crops and the whole place was in capital order; neat fences placed around the premises, some improvement had been made to the house also.

**Crops.**—The crops harvested in 1895 were forty bushels of wheat from fifty-three bushels of seed, forty-five bushels of oats from twenty-eight bushels of seed, two hundred and seventy-five bushels of potatoes from seventy-five bushels of seed; two hundred and eighty bushels of turnips; four hundred tons of hay were stacked. The crop put in this year (1896) was: wheat, twenty acres; oats, six acres; potatoes, twelve acres; gardens, five acres The farmer had oats on shares with some of the Indians for the farm horses; seven sets of house logs were on the ground for new and better houses. Twenty thousand new fence rails were also got out. The Indians burnt all the old rails the previous winter, so that almost the entire fencing is now new. The fences are well made and straight in every case, and the little square fields and gardens looked very well. The gardens had been well looked after up to the time of inspection.

**Stock.**—The cattle were in good order, and were all in corral for branding and checking off. The young cows and heifers about the same condition as Moosomin's. The crop of calves was a poor one, being only nineteen from forty-three cows. I questioned the Indians, and told them the loss they were sustaining by not looking better after the calves. They said it was because the bulls were not allowed to go among the cows early enough. I told them, if this was a reason, it would apply at the other reserves as well, where the percentage was very good. The band numbered one hundred and ninety-two head, as follows: horse, one; bulls, three; oxen, fifty-two; cows, fifty-five; steers, thirty-five; heifers, twenty-seven; bull calves, seven, and heifer calves, twelve; held by twenty-eight of the band. Smudges were at different points, and calf pastures

where there was water and shelter. The houses were all shut up, but had been left clean in and around. They would be all whitewashed outside and in before the Indians went into them in the fall. The feature of the reserve was the fine fencing and neat gardens and fields.

*Wapees, No. 130, and Yellow Head, No. 96*, and Peter Scarlett, a school boy, had a six-acre field of oats, potatoes and gardens and it was well weeded. Hope, another school boy, and Scarlett, had a twelve-acre field of wheat and oats, looking very well. All the other fields were in good order, but space will not permit me to enumerate them. Scarlett and Hope had logs on the ground for new houses.

The chief and Andrew, No. 127, had a two-acre field of potatoes and garden, very clean of weeds, and they had another field of four acres of wheat.

The mission buildings were in good repair, all whitewashed, and a neat garden and good fencing. Mr. Mair has done good work on these two reserves. I took an inventory of property in his charge, and found everything very satisfactory; good care having been taken of all tools and implements. There is a small blacksmith-shop in connection with the farm, where many repairs are made, and some of the Indians are very handy in doing these for themselves.

### Poundmaker's and Little Pine's Reserves.

Poundmaker's, No. 114, and Little Pine's, No. 116, or Farm 12 *b* and *c*, were next reached. Mr. DeGear looks after Little Pine's, and Peter Taylor, Poundmaker's, but Mr. DeGear keeps the accounts and books of both, classified as Farm 12 *b* and *c*. The crop of Little Pine's last year was nearly all destroyed by fire, also a lot of hay. One hundred and nine bushels of potatoes were harvested and eighty-four bushels of turnips, and three hundred and twenty-five tons of hay stacked.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: fourteen acres of oats; five and a fourth acres barley; ten acres of potatoes; five acres of turnips; three and a sixteenth acres of gardens. A number of logs were on hand for new houses. The cattle were in excellent condition. The herd numbered one hundred and eighty-six, namely: bulls, three; oxen, thirty-three; cows, fifty-nine; steers, thirty-four; heifers, seventeen; bull calves, fourteen; heifer calves, twenty-six. These were held by twenty-one of the band in numbers from two up to twenty-one; name of each holder accompanied the returns. Calf pastures were provided leading down to the river, and well shaded; smudges were also provided. The houses were closed; these would be whitewashed for the winter; the gardens were in fair condition and would have been better, only all hands had been kept busy hunting up the cattle for branding.

Poundmaker's was much the same as Little Pine's, the gardens, if anything, better weeded. The crop harvested in 1895, was two hundred and five bushels of potatoes and sixty bushels of turnips; three hundred and twenty-five tons of hay stacked; the grain was burnt after it was in stack, also some of the hay, by an accident. The crop put in this year, 1896, was: ten acres of oats; five and a half acres of barley; ten acres of potatoes; five acres of turnips; four of gardens, and the farmer had gardens and some oats in crop for the farm horses.

The cattle looked well. The herd numbered one hundred and ninety-five, namely: bulls, three; oxen, twenty-four; cows, fifty-nine; steers, thirty-nine; heifers, thirty-seven; bull calves, thirteen; heifer calves, twenty, and ninety-one sheep. The cattle are held by nineteen of the band. There were good corrals. Efforts were to be made to secure hay at a nearer point than last year. There is a blacksmith shop at the farm, and Mr. Taylor does a lot of mending. Mr. Taylor also looks after the cattle in their winter quarters, where they have to be sent on account of the hay, but notwithstanding the long journey, the cattle came through the winter with few, if any, losses; Mr. Taylor looked particularly well after the calves and the weaker cattle.

The warehouse at agency is well kept. The flour and bacon were both of choice quality. The goods from Regina had arrived in good order. The office work was most efficiently performed by Mr. Fleetham. Books were written up to date.

The total number of live stock in the agency is :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Department contract cattle | 1,504 | |
| Private cattle | 13 | |
| | | 1,517 |
| Department horses | 26 | |
| Private " | 283 | |
| | | 309 |
| Department sheep | 195 | |
| Private " | 2 | |
| | | 197 |
| Private pigs | | 2 |
| Grand total | | 2,025 |

This is a pretty good showing in cattle, besides supplying all the beef required for the past three years and sales to Gordon & Ironsides. One hundred and fourteen head of cattle were killed for beef last year, producing seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight pounds of beef, and forty-nine head more sold to Gordon & Ironsides. Out of proceeds of these twenty young heifers were purchased to replace, at a cost of $300, or $15 each. The proceeds of cattle were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed for beef | $ 3,889 90 |
| Sold | 1,260 00 |
| Sales of lime, wood, hay and some feed | 1,886 53 |
| Total earnings for the year | $ 7,036 43 |

This amount has been spent in paying for implements, flour and other provisions and clothing, and all accounts are now paid, and the Indians here may be said to be entirely out of debt at present.

There are good bulls in the agency, and consequently the herd may be expected to increase more than ever, and also a better class of animals will be the result. There is no profit in raising scrubs.

**Vital Statistics.**—The births and death during the year were :—

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Stony Reserve | .. | 7 |
| Red Pheasant Reserve | 7 | 9 |
| Sweet Grass " | 4 | 5 |
| Poundmaker's " | 6 | 6 |
| Little Pine's " | 4 | 4 |
| Moosomin " | 3 | 3 |
| Thunderchild's " | 8 | 16 |
| Totals | 32 | 50 |

**General Remarks.**—The agency on the whole was in good condition, and my inspection was a satisfactory one. Mr. Fleetham, the clerk, is a valuable addition to the staff, and the agent is ever on the move looking after the various matters requiring his attention from time to time, and his whole time is given to Indian work. The usual inventories were taken and agency and farm books audited and statement and returns, with detailed report, were sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

### Carlton Agency.

I left Battleford on 24th July for Carlton Agency, and arrived there on the 25th, going down the north side of the Saskatchewan, crossing this river at Battleford.

I arrived here on 25th July, 1896. Mr. Hilton Keith, agent; Mr. W. H. Halpin, clerk; Rupert Pratt, farmer, teamster and interpreter.

**Agency Buildings.**—The agency buildings were in the best of order, and the surroundings clean and tidy. The agent had a very fine garden and magnificent crops of vegetables. A new picket fence had been placed around it, and being whitewashed with lime, it looked very neat and pretty, and was a good object lesson for the Indians when visiting the agency. There was also a new post and rail fence, that is the rails fastened into the posts, without the use of nails, the posts and rails peeled of the bark. Twenty acres were inclosed with this fence for pasture for the agency stock, the pasture taking in the creek. The horse stable had been newly floored. A new root-house had been put up, also an ice-house. The whole of the buildings had been painted and whitewashed. The low ground in the bluff leading to the agency from the main trail, and where it was rising in wet weather, has been bridged over, making it an easy road to travel on, or for heavy loads. The clerk's house had been completed since I was here two years ago. I never found the buildings and premises in such good order. The clerk had a good garden, and it was proposed to put a picket fence around it also. The office has been improved by adding shelves, pigeon-holes and a cupboard for the files. The old office, latterly used for medicines, is now used as a harness-room and repairing-shops, paints, &c., and the medicines are kept in one of the rooms over the new office, the whole arrangement being convenient, and reflecting care and good taste on the management.

### Mistawasis Reserve.

The first reserve visited was Mistawasis, No. 103, under the immediate care of the agent. I found a vast improvement on this reserve, in the way the garden and root crops had been attended to, as compared with former years. The grain also was looking very well. As the agency had not been regularly inspected for two years, I, of course, had to begin where I left off in 1894.

**Crop.**—The crop put in and harvested in 1894 was:—

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 88½ acres | wheat | 355 bush. |
| 10½ " | oats | 95 " |
| 9 " | barley | 38 " |
| 4¼ " | potatoes | 385 " |
| 3¼ " | gardens | 60 " |

Hay stacked, six hundred and thirty-five tons.

1895.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 125 acres | wheat | 95 bush. |
| 14 " | oats | 66 " |
| 17 " | barley | 48 " |
| 8 " | potatoes | 259 " |
| 2½ " | gardens | 54 " |

Hay stacked, six hundred tons; twenty-one acres new breaking and twenty-four acres summer-fallowed. The crop put in this year, 1896, was: wheat, one hundred and two acres; oats, fifty-five acres; barley, three; potatoes, ten; and gardens, which include turnips, twelve; total, one hundred and eighty-two acres. Thirty acres of new land had been broken and fifteen acres summer-fallowed.

**Stock.**—The cattle were in splendid condition, the pasturing being of the very best, and good, clean, running water always to be had. They were all branded on the new plan. The herd numbers two hundred and thirty-seven, namely: horse, one; bulls, four; oxen, thirty-six; cows, eighty-eight; steers, thirty-one; heifers, twenty-seven; bull

calves, twenty; heifer calves, thirty; held by twenty-six of the band, as shown by the names attached to the returns. In private stock the band had thirty-three horses and five head of cattle.

**Indian Houses.**—I visited all the houses, fields and gardens, and furnished particulars of each to the Commissioner; most of the houses were closed, but had been left cleaned up all around. Wm. Badger, No. 136, has a nice new house, 18 x 20, square logs, shingled roof, whitewashed; has up-stair rooms, cook-stove, box-stove, no chimney; but I asked him to have one put in; beds, tables, and house very clean, store-house for tools, a good calf pasture, very good garden, well fenced; this is a new location since I was here in 1894; has a field of nine acres of wheat and oats.

*Joseph Ledoux, No. 34*—Good house, shingled roof, lean-to kitchen since 1894, good stable and fine garden, free of weeds, nice field of five acres of wheat, two of oats, looking well, and one of potatoes, turnips and garden, good fences; has a milk-house. Had a lot of new breaking land and was summer-fallowing also; has some nice poultry, a fine lot of cattle, lumber on hand for repairs, thrifty-looking place. This man has made good progress during the past year. One of his sons had returned from High River School, and was of great help to his father, proving that boys returning from industrial-schools are a benefit to their parents, notwithstanding what some wiseacres say to the contrary. The boy has got married and is working well. He did nearly all the breaking and fallowing. This is a sample of the other homesteads visited.

*Harry Masson, No. 111*, was cutting hay with a scythe. Has a nice little house, and makes it a workshop also, had a lot of tools, is a bit of a carpenter, and makes chairs, tables for the other Indians; open chimney, shingled roof on house, up-stair room. Had a pretty field of twelve acres of wheat and oats; beautiful looking crop; potatoes, turnips, &c., were also good and well weeded, and cared for. Twenty-six bundles of shingles and forty boards were on hand. The man worked at the saw-mill, good stable and fences, thrifty, handy man, and he will be well-off this year if his crop is saved without any mishap. Has a root-house and a porch at the house door.

*Geo. Drever, headman*, had added a new wing to his house, used as a kitchen, up-stair rooms; house clean; table, chairs, pictures, cook and box-stoves, no open chimney, cupboard and book-case; board fence around premises, gates slid on rollers secured from old machinery, tool-house. Logs for more stabling, had a nice dairy, and I counted eleven milk-pans, had a churn, milk-strainer, and made butter regularly, but since the death of his wife during the past year he has no one to make it. The children made good use of the milk. Had a field of eight acres of wheat, and four of oats, one and a half acres of potatoes, and garden well weeded, and I may say that weeding gardens this year was no easy work. The growth of everything, including weeds, was enormous, and it was common to see piles of weeds at the fence sides which had been pulled out. If this had not been done it would be difficult to discover a crop at all.

**Mission Buildings.**—The mission buildings were in good order. The graveyard near the church has had a neat wire fence placed around it, and the graves have been also put in order. The Rev. Mr. Moore is the missionary. Two services are held every Sunday; also a Sunday-school. The services are partly in English and partly in Cree. Singing was hearty and the Indians attend very well. The mission is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wm. Badger conducted the Cree part of the services. The school-house and teacher's house are close at hand. The mill building is also near this place; a new fence had been placed around it; walls plastered and roof painted. The "bolt" has been put up stairs, and the flour, bran and shorts come down in spouts to the floor below. The mill was in good working order. The miller's house had been whitewashed and painted, and a panel fence put around. The interpreter has a neat little house, whitewashed and roof painted; lean-to kitchen and a good garden.

*Waychan, No. 142*—One of the farthest up places going to Muskeg Lake; has a good house, shingled roof; very clean; home-made chairs, tables, beds, cupboards, up-stair rooms; logs for a new house for his boy; stables and sheds; a quantity of hay already in stack-yard; haying was now going on all over the reserve; forty-two bundles of shingles and a pile of boards; makes butter; tools nicely arranged; clean, tidy,

thrifty place; eleven acres of wheat and four acres of oats, three-fourths acre of garden; gophers had partly destroyed the garden, potatoes were good, however; burns lime; has poultry; no chimney on house. The more advanced Indians are under the impression that it would be a retrograde movement to have open chimneys. I have therefore suggested that some of the agents and farmers have grates put in their houses to show that it is not going backwards to have an open fire-place. I feel strongly on this subject, and so would any one who had the opportunity that I had of seeing and feeling the difference between houses where there are open chimneys and those where there are none. No invention yet, not even the "Smead-Dowd," can excel the old-fashioned open fire-place. Waychan was much pleased that his boy was allowed to get away from Battleford School for a time and to come and help him at the haying and harvesting. The prospects of a good crop all over this reserve were good. The old chief, Mistawasis, died since I was here last, and his house looked forsaken with its windows boarded over and the flag-staff without its flag. In old days there was always a bustle around the chief's house.

**Farming Implements.**—The implements generally were found under cover when not in use on this reserve, and as a rule the Indians were well dressed, particularly so, men, women and children, when attending church. They generally assemble an hour early, and they sit in little groups around the church and graveyard. The mission flag is hoisted to assemble and the bell rings for service to begin. The church door has been changed from the east to the west end, for what reason I do not know. The church needs whitewashing and painting, especially the roof, and the Indians said they would have this done.

### Petequakey's Reserve, No. 102, Muskeg Lake,

was the next reserve visited. This reserve is also under the immediate care of the agent, the farmer, Mr. Couture, having been removed to Ahtahkakoop's, No. 104, Sandy Lake, since 1894. I found this place much better than ever before, the gardens being particularly good. The crop put in in 1894 was thirty-two acres of wheat, no yield; eight acres of oats, no yield; ten acres of barley, no yield; two and one-fourth acres of potatoes, yield one hundred and nine bushels; other roots, two and three-eighths acres, yield ninety-one bushels; two hundred and forty tons of hay put in. In 1895, thirty-four acres of wheat were sown, no yield; two acres of oats and eight of barley, no yield; four and a half acres of potatoes, yield one hundred and fifty-nine bushels; other roots, four acres; yield, twenty-six bushels; one hundred and eighty-nine tons of hay were stacked. The crop put in this year, 1896, was sixteen acres of wheat, fourteen of oats, and three of potatoes, and seven of other roots, turnips, &c. Two acres of new land were broken and five summer-fallowed. The cattle looked well; the herd numbers seventy-seven head: oxen, twelve; bull, one; cows, fifteen; steers, sixteen; heifers, fourteen; bull calves, twelve; heifer calves, seven. In private stock the band has eleven horses, five head of cattle, five sheep and three pigs.

*J. B. Lafond, No. 96,* has a very nice homestead; house has a lean-to kitchen; roof of house has been raised, shingled; up-stair rooms; nice stair-case with cupboard underneath; two divisions down stairs; no open chimney; was building a mill-house, a nice stable and an implement shed. The saw-mill has given the Indians of this agency all the lumber they need for building and repairing; they get out the logs during winter; has also a store-house, nine acres of wheat and six of oats, two acres of potatoes, turnips and garden stuff. The grain looked promising. The garden was a fine one. Lafond's son, Baptiste, from High River School, took special charge of the garden, and his ambition was to have a better one than the agent. He was afraid his corn would not be as good, but in other things he was not afraid. He is a quiet, well-behaved boy, and reflects credit on the school where he received his training. His father told me the boy never wants to gad about or visit around. He only goes to see the agent's garden. Thirty-two bundles of shingles and some boards were on hand. A little new breaking was noticed. Lafond is a reliable, industrious man, and is doing well; has twelve head of cattle and a fine place, and it was a pleasure to visit it.

*Antoine Wolf*—House, shingled roof; panel fence; whitewashed outside and is fair; garden; four acres wheat; smudges for cattle. Saml. Wolf had four acres of wheat and four of oats in the same field.

*Long Neck* has one of the neatest and best built little houses on the agency, and it was nicely furnished and clean; built since I was here last. The cattle were all in the corral. The house had shingled roof, also the gables; porch; up-stair rooms; made butter last year but not this, owing to sickness; has twenty head of cattle.

*Saml. Wolf* has a house and lean-to kitchen, shingled roof and new floor, since I was here. This is the furthest up house on the trail going to Battleford. These are samples of the other houses. I did not see a dirty one, and there was only one garden where the weeds had not been all removed.

The mission buildings were in their usual good condition. The old school-house is used as a ration-house. All the children of school age attend the boarding-school at Duck Lake. The farm-house and outbuildings had been removed to Sandy Lake and rebuilt there. The Indians had no complaints, and they were pleasant. I gave them a little tea for collecting the cattle. The seventy-seven head are held by seven families.

AH-TAH-KA-KOOP'S RESERVE, No. 104,

was next reached. The farm buildings from Muskeg Lake were prettily situated on the north side of Sandy Lake, close to the shore; good panel fence around the premises; stables, store-house and a small office and a good garden. Mr. Couture had left a few days previous for Alexander Reserve, Edmonton Agency, and Mr. O'Donnell, from Alexander, arrived at the time of our inspection. We were therefore able to transfer the property left by Mr. Couture. Trees were planted in the inclosure, and Mr. Couture deserves credit for the good taste displayed in putting the place in such nice order. The ceilings in the house, both up and down stairs, are of dressed lumber. There was also a good cellar. The crop put in here in 1894 was:—

| Sown. | | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 136 | acres | wheat | 869 | bushels. |
| 31 | " | oats | 404 | " |
| 18 | " | barley | 223 | " |
| 4 | " | potatoes | 395 | " |
| 7 | " | other roots | 580 | " |

Seven hundred and sixty-one tons of hay stacked.

1895.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 184 | acres | wheat | 2,320 | bushels. |
| 19 | " | oats | 205 | " |
| 15 | " | barley | 167 | " |
| 10 | " | potatoes | 441 | " |
| 3 | " | other roots | 159 | " |

Nine hundred and seventy-two tons of hay stacked, seventy acres of new breaking and forty acres summer-fallowed. The crop put in this year, 1896, was: wheat, one hundred and seventy-nine acres; oats, thirty-three acres; barley, twelve acres; potatoes, thirteen acres; other roots, including turnips, thirteen acres; seventeen acres had been broken and thirty summer-fallowed. The cattle were in good condition, rolling fat. The herd numbered three hundred and forty-eight head: bulls, five; oxen, fifty-seven; cows, one hundred and seventeen; steers, sixty; heifers, thirty-four; bull calves, thirty-six; heifer calves, thirty-nine, held by thirty-nine families. The reserve was in good order, crops were looking well at every point, and the gardens and roots with one or two exceptions had been well attended to, proving that Mr. Couture had been active in his duties when here. I visited each field, house and garden, and, of course, cannot

give descriptions of more than a sample in this report, but each one was described in my report to the Commissioner. The mission buildings and garden were in good condition also, and the fencing improved. The chief's house was vacant, and the old chief was living with his son on the other side of Shell River, where I saw him later on. A new bridge was made over Shell River by the Indians themselves after Mr. Couture had left, and a good job they made of it. The chief's son, No. 24, where the chief was staying, has a fine large house, shingled roof, well furnished, good stables and a new corral, where the cattle on this side of the river were branded. There was a good garden, and the chief took interest in showing us round, as he takes special charge of the garden.

Walls were up for a lean-to to the house; wheat field, four acres, and one of oats, seven acres; looked very well. Large quantities of berries were on sheets drying for winter use; a large pot of potatoes was boiling, and amongst the potatoes was part of a badger also being cooked for dinner; and one woman was making bannocks. Butter is made regularly. This is a thrifty-looking place, and the man superintended the building of the bridge.

Wm. Cardinal had also a nice place; good house and stables, four acres of wheat, one and a half acres of garden. Turnips were good, but only a few were in drills, the rest broad-cast; Cardinal promised not to do so any more.

*Grey Eyes, No. 113.*—Nice house with lean-to kitchen, good stables, and some fine new teepees. Large field of wheat about ten acres, and two of oats, and one and a half acres of potatoes, turnips, &c. These are fair samples of the general run of the other places. I never went over a reserve where there was more uniformity in the way fields and gardens were kept, not one good here and there, but all were good. The band has in private stock forty-two horses and twenty-six head of cattle. They are a nice lot of people, and are sure to continue to get along well under the active management of Mr. O'Donnell, whose long experience peculiarly fits him to deal with a reserve like this. The younger men, the chief says, are disposed to do a little more gambling than he would like, and Mr. O'Donnell will endeavour to stop this in so far as he is able to do so. All the crops promised a good yield. Haying was in full swing, but the continual wet weather was a drawback, and no doubt some of the hay would be damaged. I left the agency on the 11th August for

## Sturgeon Lake, No. 101.

It is one day's travel from the agency. Mr. Hugh Richardson is the farmer in charge. The farm-house had been completed since I was here in 1894. It is a log building, shingled roof, plastered outside, and lathed and plastered inside. Ceiling of dressed lumber up and down stairs. There is a sitting and dining-room down stairs and a lean-to kitchen, and two bed-rooms up stairs, and a small store-room. Good cellar capable of holding five hundred bushels of potatoes. There is a horse stable with room for six horses, and a lean-to for cattle. There is a small store and ration-house, which was being extended.

There is no well, but a good spring about a quarter of a mile from the house and the lake is also close at hand.

The crop put in in 1894, and harvested, was :—

| Sown. | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | acres wheat | 190 | bushels. |
| 12 | " oats | 90 | " |
| 6 | " barley | 90 | " |
| 5½ | " potatoes | 443 | " |
| 3 | " other roots | 182 | " |

Hay stacked, two hundred and fifty tons.

1895.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 | acres wheat | 177 bushels. |
| 10 | " oats | none |
| 8 | " potatoes | 185 " |
| 2 | " other roots | 10 " |

Hay stacked, four hundred and thirty tons.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: fifty acres of wheat; twenty-five of oats; ten of potatoes; twenty of other roots, turnips, &c. No breaking nor summer-fallowing. The cattle were in good condition. The department herd numbered fifty: one bull, thirteen oxen, fifteen cows, five steers, three heifers, eight bull calves and five heifer calves, held by thirteen families, the names of whom were sent along with the returns. In private stock the band has forty-eight head: one bull, two oxen, twenty-three cows, three steers, eight heifers, seven bull calves and four heifer calves, held by eleven families, names also sent with the returns; they have also fifty horses or ponies. At the upper end of the lake there were some good fields of wheat, oats and gardens, although the latter were not so free of weeds as they should have been, but the crops were good; the reason given for want of weeding was that all hands were busy haying. One old man was in his garden working away. The turnips were sown broad-cast, it was explained that in the first sowing they were put in drills but were eaten by grubs and the second time the seed was sown broad-cast. The houses were of a good class and they looked clean. Fair stables.

*David, No. 80,* had a good house, pitched roof, thatched; man was away at hay-making and his wife was living in a teepee near by. Has a dairy in which I counted nineteen milk-pans full of milk on shelves, pans made of birch bark. The place was not clean and I sent for the woman and explained to her that the milk would get a bad taste unless the place was perfectly clean. I also told the farmer to see that it was kept clean. The woman, however, promised to have it cleaned up. David has two new stables and an old one and a good corral, small garden of potatoes, weedy, and in another place half an acre of potatoes, three acres of oats and a pretty field of wheat of twelve acres for himself and two others, good fences, two oxen, three cows and one calf.

An old widow who does washing had a teepee made of birch bark.

*Widow Squayces, No. 55,* has a small house, neat, thatched roof, open chimney, good floor, small stable, three horses and four private cattle.

*Kah-mut-qway-tab-way-mat, No. 4,* has a very good house, finished last fall, it is 20 × 18, open chimney, whitewashed outside and in, thatched roof, good log stable and logs on ground for a store-house. House had two windows, four panes in each window, panel door with fancy latch. Hand-made rake was noticed here. One acre of potatoes and garden, but full of weeds and roots not thinned properly; it was a new place, this being the first crop.

*Thos. Ayahtawayo, No. 44.*—Fine new house, 22 × 15; cook-stove, box-stove; shingled roof, good upper and lower floors, made with matched lumber, no open chimney, two windows, twelve panes in each, windows sliding up and down; rooms up stairs; logs for a lean-to kitchen and for a new stable; water-barrel and spouts to catch the rain-water; nice fence around the place and turnstile gate at entrance. One and one-half acres of oats, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, and gardens, and a patch for his father at one end. Tubs, washboards, brooms, lantern, chairs, cupboard, table, one window up stairs with four panes in it. Has two oxen, and three head of private cattle; a thrifty place, and showing decided advancement.

*Ayahtawayo, No. 5,* has about twelve acres of wheat, one of turnips and one of potatoes, all looking well; wheat particularly good. There were three houses at this place, which is called the Narrows. One house belonged to Ayahtawayo's son, and it was a clean, tidy place, open chimney, shingled roof, whitewashed outside and in. The old man was living in a teepee, both the other houses were vacant at the time; one was a good-sized house, shingled roof, the other was a low, flat, mud roof and this was where

the old man lived in winter it had been left in a filthy state and the other better house was used for implements I called the old man's attention to the place and said such places would breed disease. He said the best house leaked in the roof, and that was why he lived in the shak. I told him that was no reason why it should be dirty. The agent was to give him a bundle of shingles to repair the roof, and I advised him to live in it and pull down the old shak. This was the only dirty place I found on the whole reserve. There was a lot of poultry. I told the farmer to see that the house, after repairing the roof, was thoroughly cleaned out and whitewashed; it had a good floor. The widow of the late chief has a good house and garden, the house is surrounded with nice poplar trees; shingled roof; some good socks and stockings knitted by the old lady were noticed. Has fourteen head of cattle. The other houses visited were found in good condition and fields and gardens about the same as those I have mentioned. A large quantity of hay had been cut; owing to the constant rain it could not be stacked. The usual inventory of property in hands of farmer was taken and books checked. The Indians were pleasant and had no complaints; they asked that another chief be appointed in place of Chief Twatt, who died since I was here in 1894. It was proposed to have a good strong bridge placed over Shell River near this point, so that the sawmill engine and boiler could be taken over, where the Indians could have all the lumber they required of their own, there being any quantity of suitable timber on the reserve. They are all anxious to have fine houses. The average ration here is two ounces of bacon and six of flour for each Indian; where beef is issued instead of bacon, four ounces are given.

Mr. Richardson was doing very well and is handy in repairing the implements of the Indians, and seems to get along nicely with them. They are a pleasant lot of people and willing to work. If nothing happens, they will have a good yield from this year's crop, which will be an encouragement to do still better. They cut and hauled three thousand logs on the ice last winter, and these were sold to James Sanderson, of Prince Albert, for $3 per thousand feet, yielding $315, which amount was sent to the department to be placed to the credit of the band. There were one hundred and five thousand feet. The men and women were comfortably dressed and their teepees were kept clean. I noticed many of them with fresh cut branches placed on the floors.

### Sioux Reserve, No. 94a.

This reserve, also under charge of Mr. Richardson, was next reached on our way to Prince Albert. It is in a place called Round Plain, about eight or nine miles up the river from Prince Albert, on the north side, and has only been established since 1894. This band, previous to that, lived opposite to the town of Prince Albert, three or four miles back from the river, but being only a bed of sand it was uninhabited, and Round Plain was selected. Only part of the band have so far settled on the new place; the others prefer remaining in the old place, being near Prince Albert, where they can generally get work of some kind; but the success of those who have removed will, no doubt, induce others to follow. There are five houses already built, and another new one nearly completed. They had in crop, 1894, two and a half acres of potatoes, yielding two hundred bushels; one and one-half acres of turnips and garden, yielding eighty-five bushels; and forty tons of hay were stacked in 1895; they had twenty acres of wheat, which yielded two hundred and ninety bushels; five acres of oats, which gave ninety bushels; three acres of potatoes, yielding one hundred and seventy-one bushels; one and three-fourths acres of turnips and garden, which gave eighty bushels; and seventy five tons of hay were stacked. This year, 1896, the crop put in is: wheat, fourteen acres; oats, twelve acres; potatoes, three acres; other roots, nine acres. They have no cattle, except a yoke or two of work oxen. They sell hay and wood. Ten acres of new land were broken in 1895, and three acres this year; total land broken on the reserve, thirty-eight acres. Good fences round the fields. The houses are rather poor: low and flat in the roof and consequently not so healthy as a high arched roof; some of them have open chimneys. The crops looked well at the time, and I have since heard that the grain was safely harvested and was in stack. The Presbyterian Mission

Committee has put up mission buildings on the reserve at a cost of $700, and Miss Baker, who has interested herself in this band of Indians for many years, is in charge of the mission. An old settler's house was purchased for a school-house, and when it would be completed and fit for a school every provision would be complete to look after this part of the work. Miss Cameron is the teacher and lives with Miss Baker. During last winter the school was held in the mission house, but it was expected the school building would be in a fit state to have school held in it this winter. The school was well equipped otherwise, in blackboards, desks, books, &c., and there was a small organ. The mission supplied these. The work is an uphill one, but by perseverance Miss Baker is not without fruits of her kindly and disinterested work among them. The school boys look after the garden, and they had a small one of their own. Seven families in all have settled down here, numbering about forty souls.

Northern Indians, connected with Carlton Agency, I learned had supported themselves by fishing and hunting during the past year. Beyond putting up a few loads of hay they do no farming. They are liberally supplied with ammunition and twine. In cases of extreme want, a few bags of flour are given to them.

The agency warehouse is well kept. The flour and bacon were of choice quality. The office work continues to be most efficiently performed by Mr. Halpin, the books being correct in every particular. I audited them for two years. The agent himself does a lot of office work, as well as looking over the reserves. The mill book was examined and was found to be well kept. The total flour ground from 30th June, 1894, to 30th June, 1896, was :—

| | Lbs. |
|---|---|
| Band 103 | 1,669 |
| " 104 | 44,725 |
| " 94*a* | 1,395 |
| | 47,789 |
| Settlers | 8,383 |
| Agency store | 651 |
| Total | 56,823 |

The Indians took away at time of gristing their bran and shorts. Agency bran and shorts fed to cattle. No cash was received as toll, but two thousand six hundred and twenty-two pounds of wheat were received in toll from settlers. The Indians are not charged any toll.

Lumber sawn from 30th June, 1894, to 30th June, 1896 :—

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Band 102 | 9,968 |
| " 103 | 25,654 |
| " 104 | 48,941 |
| Settlers | 2,326 |
| Toll | 41,896 |
| Total | 128,785 |

The agent gave out of his toll four thousand five hundred and thirty-one feet to Duck Lake Agency. Eighty-five and one-quarter thousand shingles were made in 1895-96, and a few previously to that. The total number of acres summer-fallowed in 1895-96 was one hundred and fourteen, and new land broken during the same time, one hundred and fifty-three. New fencing, 1895, one hundred and five acres; 1896, eighty-five acres. Total, one hundred and ninety acres.

**Private Earnings.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1894–95—Sales of fur | $2,379 |
| Other earnings | 1,903 |
| | $4,282 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1895–96—Sales of fur | $3,691 |
| Other earnings | 2,752 |
| | $6,443 |

Total earnings in two years, $10,725.
The crop put in in the agency this year is:—

| | Acres |
|---|---|
| Wheat, oats and barley | 515 |
| Potatoes | 39 |
| Other roots | 61 |
| Total | 615 |

I never care to estimate growing crops, as such estimates are generally wide of the mark, but from the appearance of the crops at time of inspection, and if harvested without any loss, I think I am quite safe in saying that there will be from eleven thousand to twelve thousand bushels of grain. The quantity of beef supplied has been as follows:—1894-95: from Indians, twenty thousand and eight pounds; from others, five thousand five hundred and twelve pounds—twenty-five thousand five hundred and twenty pounds. 1895-96: from Indians, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-three pounds; from others, two thousand five hundred and forty-seven pounds—thirty-one thousand and ninety pounds; or a total of fifty-six thousand six hundred and ten pounds.

The total number of live stock in the agency is: cattle, eight hundred and thirty; horses, one hundred and forty-six; sheep, five; pigs, three; total, nine hundred and eighty-four. And calves dropped since 1st July would make the total over a thousand head to be provided for.

**Vital Statistics.**—The births during the two years ended 30th June, 1896, were seventy-four and the deaths in same period were fifty-five. The total population in the agency is eight hundred and two Crees and thirty-seven Sioux; total, eight hundred and thirty-nine. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. I should not omit to mention that Mr. Chipman, of the Hudson Bay Co., presented the English church at Sandy Lake with a good bell, and the Indians appreciate the gift very much.

I have pleasure in stating that the agency is in good order and that the Indians are working well and making good progress. The agent is active, hard-working, painstaking and nothing is too trifling to receive his personal attention, and I consider the agency has been conducted with marked ability during the past two years.

## Duck Lake Agency

After completing my report which, with statements and inventories, was forwarded to Regina, I proceeded to Duck Lake Agency and commenced my inspection there on 20th August, 1896.

Mr. R. S. McKenzie, agent; Mr. W. Sibbald, clerk; Sandy Thomas, interpreter and teamster; Mr. L. Lovell, farmer for Beardy and Okemasis' Reserves; Mr. L. Marion, farmer for One Arrow's Reserve; Mr. J. H. Price, farmer for John Smith's Reserve; Mr. J. H. Gordon, farmer for Jas. Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.

**Agency Buildings.**—The agency buildings and surroundings were in their usual neat appearance, many improvements having been made since I was here two years ago. A picket fence had been placed around the house and grounds and the terrace in front had been graded and a good road made leading up to the house. Trees and flowers gave a pretty appearance to the whole place. A granary, 18 × 20, for Indian grain was in course of construction; an ice-house, 16 × 16, was also being made. Stones have been hauled by the Indians to put stone foundation under the office and house. The agent had a good garden and a nice field of oats for the agency horses, the old field is used as

a pasture. The fencing all around is good and well made. The clerk put up a small store-house and willowed and plastered his stable; he has a nice garden also. The farm-house was enlarged by adding the old school building to one end, giving a large kitchen and up-stairs rooms. An implement shed was made out of the old kitchen material. The farm had a small garden also. The workshop was as before, many repairs are made by Mr. Lovell for his own reserves and for One Arrow's and John Smith's. Hay was stacked at agency and at the farm for the winter, wood nicely piled up and everything in the best possible order, not an untidy spot could be seen, and the best of care is taken of all property.

### One Arrow's Reserve.

The first reserve visited was One Arrow's, No. 95, situated on the south side of the South Saskatchewan River, about twenty-five miles from the agency; Louis Marion, farmer; population, one hundred and eight. The farm-house had been improved by raising the roof of the kitchen, repairs to roof, plastering and wainscoting and kalsomining in house. A small store-house and shed had been added. The farmer had a good garden. The crops on this reserve on the whole were light; dry weather in early summer stunted them and they did not recover much from the late rains. Potatoes also would be a poor crop, but turnips were very good, in fact the best I had seen.

The gardens on the whole were in good order, and had been well weeded, better than I ever found there. The Indians were busy haying, and stacks of good hay were at each farm-yard, and more in the hay fields. Some had commenced to cut wheat, barley and oats. It was the 25th August when I was at the reserve. The crop put in in 1894 was:—

| Sown. | | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95 | acres | wheat | 198 | bushels. |
| 4 | " | oats | 24 | " |
| 12 | " | barley | 24 | " |
| 5 | " | potatoes | 325 | " |
| 2 | " | turnips | 150 | " |
| 1⅛ | " | carrots and onions | 15 | " |

Hay stacked, three hundred and fifty tons; new land broken, thirty-five acres; summer-fallowed, fifteen acres.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1895—107 | acres | wheat | 813 | bushels. |
| 5 | " | oats | 68 | " |
| 6 | " | barley | none | " |
| 5 | " | potatoes | 286 | " |
| 1¼ | " | turnips | 200 | " |
| ¾ | " | carrots and onions | 40 | " |

Hay stacked, four hundred tons; new land broken, fifty acres; summer-fallowed, twenty-one. The crop put in this year, 1896 was: wheat, ninety-nine acres; oats, thirteen; barley, sixteen; potatoes, nine; turnips, two; gardens, one; total, one hundred and forty acres. The estimated crop would give seven hundred and ninety-two bushels of wheat, one hundred and thirty of oats, and one hundred and twenty-eight of barley; total, ten hundred and fifty bushels. Of course only the threshing will give the actual results, but the above will not be far off the mark.

**Stock.**—The cattle were in the best of condition. The pasture was good, water plentiful, and easily obtained, and the flies were not troublesome. The cattle were all branded on the new plan and entered in the new cattle book in good style, this work having been done in the agency office. The herd numbers one hundred and twenty-three, namely: oxen, twenty-three; bulls, two; cows, thirty-two; steers, nineteen; heifers, twenty; bull calves, seventeen; heifer calves, ten; held by fourteen

of the band, in numbers from one up to nineteen, name of holders accompanied the returns. Some new breaking had been done, and some summer-fallowing also. A few of the manure piles had been hauled out to the fields, but more were still at the stables. The houses I have often described there, and the stables were in their usual condition, and had been left cleaned up and all dirt swept and cleaned away. The usual inventory of property in hands of farmer was taken and books checked. The Indians had no complaints, and they were pleasant. They appeared comfortably dressed. Most of the children of this reserve are at Duck Lake Boarding-school.

In private stock the band has sixty horses and fifteen head of cattle. The reserve was in good shape. The crop of calves was satisfactory.

The next reserves visited were Beardy's, No. 97, and Okemasis', No. 96, both under charge of Mr. Lovell. Population of No. 97 is one hundred and thirty, and Okemasis, No. 96, twenty-one. The crop put in on Beardy's in 1894, was :—

| Sown. | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 162 acres | wheat | 460 | bushels. |
| 31 " | oats | 110 | " |
| 33 " | barley | 32 | " |
| 7 " | potatoes | 410 | " |
| 10 " | turnips | 1100 | " |
| 1½ " | carrots, onions, &c | 3 | " |

Hay stacked, four hundred and eighty tons ; new land broken, eighteen acres ; summer-fallowed, thirty-five acres.

1895.

| Sown. | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 acres | wheat | 165 | bushels. |
| 20 " | oats | 39 | " |
| 8 " | barley | 6 | " |
| 4 " | potatoes | 158 | " |
| 7 " | turnips | 259 | " |
| 1 " | carrots and onions | 21 | " |

Hay stacked, seven hundred tons ; new land broken, twelve acres ; summer-fallowed, one hundred and one acres.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was : wheat, eighty-nine acres ; oats, thirty-four ; barley, thirteen ; potatoes, ten ; turnips, four ; gardens, two ; total, one hundred and fifty-two acres. The crops at the time were looking well. A severe hail storm had injured some of them. The potatoes were very good and should give a good return. Turnips, onions and carrots were fair, and with one or two exceptions the gardens had been well weeded. The houses were all closed, but had been left well cleaned up ; a few new ones had been built, also some stables since I was here in 1894. The following is the estimated crop for this year : wheat, one thousand three hundred and thirty-five bushels ; oats, six hundred and eighty ; barley, one hundred and ninety-five ; total, two thousand two hundred and ten.

The cattle were in good condition, and were all branded on the new system and properly entered in the new stock books, each Indian having a separate account. The herd numbers two hundred and twenty-three : oxen, twenty-eight ; bulls, four ; cows, sixty-two ; steers, forty-four ; heifers, thirty-nine ; bull calves, twenty-eight ; heifer calves, eighteen. The two hundred and twenty-three head of cattle are held by eighteen families, names sent with returns. There are two horses belonging to the farm. All hands were busy haying and harvesting. Plenty of hay will be put up. Stacks of

old hay were to be seen, showing that no scarcity existed last year. In private stock the band has twenty-five horses. Okemasis Band's crop in 1894 was :—

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 35 acres | wheat | 102 bushels. |
| 5 " | oats | 8 " |
| 6 " | barley | 11 " |
| 3 " | potatoes | 120 " |
| 4 " | turnips | 90 " |
| ¾ " | carrots and onions | 11 " |

Hay stacked, one hundred and sixty tons; new land broken, six acres; summer-fallowed, ten acres.

The crop in 1895 was forty-three and one quarter acres, but was nearly a total failure. Hay stacked, two hundred tons. Land summer-fallowed, twenty-one acres.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: eighteen acres of wheat, eleven acres of barley, two and a half acres of potatoes, one and a half acres of turnips, one acre of carrots, corn, &c.—total thirty-four acres. The crop was about the same as Beardy's and the estimate was four hundred and thirty-five bushels of grain. Potatoes and garden stuff were good. The cattle were looking well. The herd numbers seventy-three: nine oxen, one bull, twenty cows, thirteen steers, sixteen heifers, eight bull calves and six heifer calves. The herd is held by six families. In private stock there are eight horses.

*Do-kee-moo-kay-kake, No. 12*, had nine acres of wheat and barley; potatoes and garden free of weeds; small thatched-roofed house; good stable with stanchions; ten tons of hay in corral, old hay from last year; fire-guards ploughed round buildings and also a wider circle fire-guard; the fences were good; there was a lean-to to the house. This is a sample of Okemasis' other houses and fields. Beardy's fields also were examined.

*Do-kee-may-sine, No. 18*, has a fine field of wheat, ten acres; three acres of oats, and half an acre of garden; a lot of summer-fallowing; good fences; fire-guards ploughed around buildings; three stables; twenty tons of hay stacked in corral; one new house and an old one; teepees were clean. It was pleasing to notice wagon after wagon with loads of hay passing along from the meadows to the different hay corrals. They can do this now, having plenty of wagons, but before they were obliged to stack at the meadows and haul it in during winter. Even now part of the hay will be stacked in the field, as it would be unwise to have it all in one place in case of fire.

*Sucie, No. 37, and Iyaysoo, No. 66*, have two houses, two stables, wheat, barley and oats all in stook, good garden and crop clean, fifteen acres summer-fallowed and very good fences. These are fair samples of the other places visited. On the whole these Indians have worked well, they had no complaint, and did not ask for anything. They have got beyond the begging stage. The usual inventory of property in hands of farmer was taken and books checked. Mr. Lovell is a hard-working man and seems to have no trouble in getting his Indians to carry out his orders; old manure piles were at nearly every stable, which should have been on the fields.

### Jas. Smith's Reserve, No. 100.

The next point reached was Jas. Smith's Reserve, No. 100, Fort à la Corne, going by way of Prince Albert; Mr. J. H. Gordon being farmer in charge, also of Cumberland Band 100*a* and 100*ac*. The new house for the farmer had been built since I was here in 1894. It is a little off the main trail going past the mission property towards the Hudson's Bay Company's post. The house is snugly situated among some pretty poplar trees; it is solidly built, and is the best farm-house in the agency. The house proper is 20 × 20, with a lean-to kitchen, 18 × 16; stone foundation under both, log, lathed and plastered outside and in; shingled roof and painted; three brick chimneys; two rooms and kitchen down stairs and two rooms and good sized hall up stairs, hall can be used as a sitting or sewing-room; good cellar; closets under stairway. The grounds around are inclosed with a well-made panel fence. There is a well with a good supply

of water, and a covering for the well, which serves also for storing little things. There is a good stable with room for eight horses. Logs and shingles on hand for a store-house; meantime the school building is used for this purpose.

The crop of 1894 was:—

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 12 acres | wheat | 101 bushels. |
| 8 " | oats | 82 " |
| 2 " | barley | 30 " |
| 6 " | potatoes | 300 " |
| 2 " | turnips | 20 " |
| 1 " | garden | 18 " |

Hay stacked, two hundred and thirty tons; new land broken, thirteen acres.

1895.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 37 acres | wheat | 262 bushels. |
| 5 " | oats | 21 " |
| 5¼ " | potatoes | 23 " |
| 2 " | turnips and garden | none. |

Hay stacked, three hundred and ninety-three tons; new breaking, twenty-nine acres.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: wheat, thirty-two acres; oats, seven acres; barley, seven; potatoes, three and three-fourths; gardens and turnips, three acres.

The cattle were in fine condition, all branded and properly entered in stock books. The herd numbers one hundred and fifty-seven: oxen, twenty-one; bulls, two; cows, forty-seven; steers, thirty; heifers, nineteen; bull calves, twenty-four; heifer calves, fourteen. The houses were nearly all vacant, but were clean. A kiln of lime had just been burnt, and the houses would be whitewashed this fall. The crops were good and gardens had been well cared for. It was proposed to build stables and sheds near the river, as water was difficult to get at the private stable in winter. A road was being graded down to the place where the new stables are to be located. There is any quantity of timber and a fine sheltered place, and near the river; hay would be hauled down direct from the meadows. The plan is a good one. A few reliable men will take charge, and all those having cattle wintered at these stables will pay a share of the expense. The road had been nearly completed.

*Chief James Smith* has a large clean house, comfortably furnished; cook-stove, bed, tables, chairs, rocking chairs, &c.; house whitewashed outside and in; up-stair rooms. Has no grain this year, but a garden with five or six others in one field; the garden was clean of weeds, and crop of potatoes and vegetables was good. Has eighteen head of cattle; was putting up plenty of hay. A boy and girl of school age were there, and I asked him why they were not at Battleford School; he said he was willing, but his woman (wife) objected. I asked him if he was not pleased with the school when I met him there in July; he said he was. I am of opinion that by judicious handling twenty or twenty-five children from this district could be got at once for Battleford.

*Bernard Constant, No. 2, and his son Jerry* had four acres of oats, five of wheat and two of barley; good crops and ready for cutting; garden was in better condition than I ever found it, also the house, and the place around was cleaned up, a great improvement on what it used to be. I complimented him on the change, and expressed the hope that he would continue to keep it in such good order; that, being a headman, he he should be an example for the others. Constant has one or two boys at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. Robt. Burns had six acres of wheat, oats and barley ready to cut; good crop. Had commenced a new house, but was afraid would not have it ready to occupy this winter.

The other places were about the same. A. Anderson had a new house, neatly made. The Indians of this band have decidedly improved, but need continued attention.

CUMBERLAND BAND, 100A,

was next reached. The crop put in by this band in 1894 was :—

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 acres | wheat | 265 bush. |
| 3 " | oats | 30 " |
| 4 " | potatoes | 200 " |
| 1 " | turnips | 50 " |
| 1 " | garden | 18 " |

Hay stacked, three hundred and fifty-five tons; six acres new land broken.

1895.

| Sown. | | Harvested. |
|---|---|---|
| 25 acres | wheat | 126 bush. |
| 7 " | oats | 52 " |
| 2 " | barley | 10 " |
| 4¼ " | potatoes | 70 " |
| 1 " | turnips | none. |
| ¾ " | gardens | none. |

Hay stacked, five hundred and twenty-eight tons; thirteen acres new land broken. The crop put in this year, 1896, was: wheat, twenty-three acres; potatoes, three and one-half; garden and turnips, four; total, thirty and one-half acres. The cattle were in prime condition and were branded on the new system. The herd numbers one hundred and eighty-nine, held by twenty-five persons, or families, the names of whom accompanied the returns. In private stock the band has thirty-six horses and eight head of cattle. For the same reason as at James Smith's, it was proposed building winter stables near a never-failing spring. We examined this spring, and considered it a good place. All the cattle, excepting Big Head's 100*ac*, would be wintered here. Logs were already on the ground for the new sheds and hay was stacked in the vicinity. There is no lack of water in Big Head's portion of the reserve, so that the cattle of this outfit would be kept in the private stables, as before. It was pleasing to find the Indians taking such interest in their cattle. This was not the case a few years ago. These two bands, 100*a* and 100, should have close on a thousand bushels of wheat, oats and barley. The places were all visited. The little fields looked neat and the gardens had been well kept. One camp of eight teepees was visited, and the teepees were clean and the Indians were happy.

*Wm. Head, No. 1*, has a nice field of wheat, looking well; house and stable; building a new house; some new breaking for a garden; manure pile at all the stables. When I tell them that this old manure should be on the fields, they look at me as a maniac or green-horn. Logs were at many points for new stables. One of Big Head's camps, with five teepees, was passed. These were clean, and many children of school age were running about, who should be at an industrial-school, and I should fancy little trouble would be experienced in getting them, if only gone about in the proper way, as this band, to me, appeared to be above the average in intelligence. Big Head himself was absent, which I regretted, for he is a fine old Indian, and I am always pleased to meet him. I saw his sons. Smudges for the cattle were at many points.

*Nee-oo-pah-ta-wan, No. 88*, has two houses, four stables, good garden of potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, beets, corn, well weeded; smudges, calf pasture, shelter and water; place clean all around; two small fields of wheat, one four and one three acres, fine crop. The man and three women were cutting the grain with sickles. One of the women was the widow of a chief, who died some years ago. Nee-oo-pah-ta-wan has thirty head of cattle; enterprising, and a capital worker, and is sure to get along well. At other fields I noticed the Indians used cradles instead of sickles.

*Geo. Sanderson, No. 97*, one of Big Head's sons, has a nice thrifty-looking place; good stables; has thirty-nine head of cattle; thirteen calves were in one pasture; best of feed and water for all the cattle. Has a new house, with good cellar; three acres of wheat, good crop; garden, usual variety. Purchased doors, windows and lumber for ceiling of his new house from proceeds of cattle. A nice dairy had been put up during the year. It is in the ground about three feet, and walls and roof and rails and thatched, sod and mud combined. The place was cool and sweet, perfectly clean. I counted thirteen milk-pans full of milk on the shelves; the door has a lock and key. Two stables with stanchions and one as a shed; corral for calves.

This is another good worker and is enterprising. The only fault I found was an immense pile of old rotten manure in front of the stable. I told him, being a headman, he ought to take the lead in using the manure on the fields, and that if I came again and found these piles removed, I would give him five pounds of tea.

The other places here, although not so extensive, were equally clean, and small fields and gardens well looked after. Only in two did I find that weeds had not been removed. The usual inventory of property in hands of farmer was taken, and his books examined. These Mr. Gordon keeps neatly and on the whole correctly.

### John Smith's Reserve, No. 99.

We now returned, and the next reserve inspected was John Smith's, No. 99; population, one hundred and forty-three. Mr. J. H. Price, farmer in charge. The farm-house had been lathed and plastered outside and woodwork painted. A poultry-house was being built by Mr. Price's boys; old house is used as a store. The farmer had a nice flower plot in front of the house, and on one side a splendid garden of all kinds of vegetables, sun-flowers eight to ten feet high; cabbage of immense size, carrots, beets, tomatoes, squash; it was a picture. A shed had been put up for the thresher when it is left here. The thresher has been in use since 1887, and has cost nothing for repairs since then. This speaks well for Mr. Lavell, who manages it. A new stable has been built by Mr. Price, pitch roof, shingled and painted, room for seven horses and a harness-room in one corner, hay-loft on top, plastered and whitewashed. A well had also been dug and was giving a good supply of water. A new panel fence has been made in front of the house, and a garden. The whole place was in capital order. The crop of 1894 was:—

| Sown. | | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | acres | wheat | 1,316 | bushels. |
| 93 | " | oats | 1,712 | " |
| 7 | " | barley | 153 | " |
| 4¼ | " | potatoes | 524 | " |
| 2 | " | gardens | 125 | " |

Hay stacked, five hundred and twenty-one tons; new land broken, thirty-six acres; summer-fallowed, fifty-six acres.

1895.

| Sown. | | | Harvested. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | acres | wheat | 927 | bushels. |
| 153 | " | oats | 2,491 | " |
| 10 | " | barley | 275 | " |
| 7 | " | potatoes | 235 | " |
| 2 | " | turnips | 25 | " |
| ¼ | " | garden | 15 | " |

Hay stacked, nine hundred tons; new land broken, forty acres; summer-fallowed, eighty-six acres.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: wheat, ninety-four acres; oats, one hundred and nine; barley, thirty-nine; potatoes, ten; turnips, two and three-fourths; gardens, three and one-fourth; total two hundred and fifty-eight. The crops all looked well, and nearly all ready for cutting. Some had already been cut and were in stacks. The gardens had been well cared for, and fine crops of all kinds of vegetables would be gathered in. The following is a fair estimate: wheat, one thousand eight hundred and eighty bushels; oats, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five; barley, nine hundred and seventy-five; total, five thousand five hundred and eighty. The total estimate for the whole agency, is ten thousand one hundred and eighty bushels of wheat, oats and barley. The cattle, like the others, were in the best possible condition. The herd numbers two hundred and sixty-six, viz.: bulls, three; oxen, thirty-four; cows, seventy-four; steers, fifty-five; heifers, thirty-nine; bull calves, thirty; heifer calves, thirty-one. There are also two farm horses. The herd is held by twenty-one families, in numbers from two up to thirty-three. This is a good showing; when I came here a few years ago, the herd numbered less than fifty, and it was with difficulty the Indians could be got to take any interest in their cattle. In present stock this band has forty horses and thirty-four head of cattle, and four pigs. The inventory of farm output was taken and books checked. Mr. Price is doing well, is interested in his work, seldom leaves the reserve, and is a capital man for the place. I told him he should aim at ten thousand bushels of grain yearly. Crops seldom, if ever, fail on this reserve. Most of the houses were unoccupied, but they are all of a good class, not a poor house on the reserve. I have so often described them that I will omit to do so now, but in visiting these comfortable homesteads, one would not know that he was not in a thriving settlement in Ontario or Quebec. There is a church and school on the reserve.

*Philip Bear, No. 7*, may be given as a sample. The house is shingled on roof and painted red; walls whitewashed, which to my mind, makes the neatest and prettiest house; two rooms and lean-to kitchen on ground floor, and rooms up stairs; good furniture and all perfectly clean; a black walnut bed-room set in one room, and a fine new sewing-machine. Mrs. Bear is a capital housekeeper, makes butter and sells it in Prince Albert; very good garden, eight acres of wheat, and eighteen of oats and ten of barley, all good crops; has a binder, and reaps for other Indians and for settlers; good stables and corrals, and fences. A new scow had been made to cross the river, as hay is secured on the south side. Chief John Smith had twelve acres of wheat; seven of oats looking well and ready to cut; good house and stables, and garden; a good many of the families make butter; three thousand one hundred and twenty-one tons of hay were stacked in 1895, in this agency; this year four thousand tons would be put up, this with the old hay left over from last year, and the straw, would be ample to feed the herds, which now number as under:—

| — | Horses. | Cattle. | Pigs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Departmental control—* | | | |
| One Arrow | 1 | 123 | |
| Okemasis | | 73 | |
| Beardy | 2 | 223 | |
| John Smith | 2 | 266 | |
| Jas. Smith | 1 | 157 | |
| Cumberland | | 189 | |
| Agency | 8 | 6 | |
| *Private—* | | | |
| One Arrow | 60 | 15 | |
| Okemasis | 8 | | |
| Beardy | 25 | | |
| John Smith | 29 | 34 | 4 |
| Jas. Smith | 40 | 18 | 2 |
| Cumberland | 36 | 8 | |
| Totals | 212 | 1,112 | 6 |

This makes a grand total of one thousand three hundred and thirty head of live stock to be provided for. Ninety-six head of cattle were killed for beef from July, 1894, to December, 1895, producing sixty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds of beef, which were fed to Indians. Hides also issued for footwear, making moccasins, &c. The births and deaths for two years were as follows:—

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| One Arrow, No. 95 | 10 | 6 |
| Okemasis, No. 96 | 2 | 5 |
| Beardy, No. 97 | 14 | 12 |
| John Smith, No. 99 | 11 | 12 |
| Jas. Smith, No. 100 | 8 | 13 |
| Cumberland, No. 100*a* | 5 | 4 |
| Total in two years | 50 | 52 |

The population of the agency is six hundred and thirty-four. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. The private earnings of the bands for two years were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Arrow | $1,929 80 |
| Okemasis | 358 12 |
| Beardy | 1,491 02 |
| John Smith | 2,939 93 |
| Jas. Smith | 1,071 14 |
| Cumberland | 817 20 |
| Total in two years | $8,607 22 |

The agency warehouse is kept in first-class style, everything in its place and goods on hand corresponding in every case with what ledger accounts called for. The bacon on hand was choice quality, so was the flour. The office work continues to be done in an efficient manner by Mr. Sibbald. I audited the various books and accounts since 1st August, 1894, the last time they were inspected, and I did not discover a single error. The office is a model one, and all work was done up to date. The agent takes special charge of the cattle accounts. My inspection was a most satisfactory one. The agent having a thorough knowledge of all that is going on, is able to see that no one part of the work is overlooked. He is painstaking, attentive and exact in all his dealings, and I think the increase in cattle and the comfortable and contented condition of the Indians are ample proof that good, steady progress has been made. The agency is in splendid condition, and the good crops this year will give the Indians fresh encouragement to go on and do still better in the future. Detailed report with statements and returns, were sent to the Indian Commissioner, Regina.

### Moose Woods Reserve.

On the 14th September I left Duck Lake for Moose Woods Reserve, which is situated about eighteen miles up the river from Saskatoon. The reserve is a small one, consisting of two square miles and a hay section. The Indians are Sioux. Mr. W. R. Tucker is farmer in charge, and Mrs. Tucker is the teacher of the day-school. The mission is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Mr. Tucker holds service every Sunday, and the missionary at Saskatoon conducts the service once a month. The population is: men, twelve; women, eighteen; children, twenty; total, fifty. The school building, which contains also a dwelling, had been improved by making the old kitchen and store-room into a good dining-room, plastering and kalsomining. The rooms up stairs have also been plastered, making it a warm and comfortable dwelling. The outside is willowed and plastered. The little store and office had been completed and

suits the purpose very well. Mr. Tucker, being a carpenter by trade, does many little jobs in this place. There is a carpenter bench and a lot of tools, all private property. A very good sideboard was noticed, made by Mr. Tucker. The older boys thus get a little training in this line, which will be of use to them in after years. A strong corral had been put up since I was here in 1894.

I requested at that time that this be done; so soon as the Indians knew that a corral was required, they at once hauled the timber and had it built. A new stable has also been added. There is a flag-staff and a flag which is hung up on special occasions, an inspection being one. There is a good bell. There is a good well sixteen feet deep and the best of water. Mr. Tucker had a good garden and was going to compete at the show shortly to be held in Saskatoon. The Indians sow no grain, but they all have nice gardens, and will have lots of potatoes and other roots. They had splendid corn, pumpkin, squash, vegetable marrow, besides onions, carrots and turnips. There were twelve gardens, and all had the appearance of having been well weeded and cared for. They had a good crop last year.

**Stock.**—The cattle were in splendid condition. I had them collected in the corral and they are as fine a lot of cattle as can be seen anywhere; principally short-horns. Some beautiful specimens of two and three-year-old steers. The herd numbers two hundred and five head: bull, one; oxen, ten; cows, seventy-three; steers, forty-four; heifers, thirty; bull calves, twenty-three; heifer-calves, twenty-four; held by ten of the band; names of holders sent with return. In private stock the band has sixteen head of cattle and forty-three horses, a total of two hundred and sixty-four head of live stock to be provided for. The herd in 1888 consisted of six oxen and six heifers, and eight more heifers were added afterwards, and the number now is two hundred and thirty-one, and thirty-four head have been sold since I was here in 1894, and ten head killed for beef. This gives an idea of what can be done by careful management, good winter feed and stabling. The reserve had the advantage of the best short-horn bulls in the country; a very good one is on hand taken in exchange for an old one. The houses are in the usual good state. They will be all whitewashed this year with white mud. I suggested that the Indians should try if possible to get lime for the inside. Mrs. White Cap's house looked well, some furniture purchased in Regina last summer having been added; rocking and other chairs, iron bedsteads, brass mountings, nice patched quilts, made at the farmer's house by the women and pupils. Mrs. Tucker provided the patches, received from ladies in Toronto, Guelph, and Huntingdon, P.Q., and the Indian women furnish the batting and lining themselves. The house had curtains, cook and box-stoves, clocks, &c. Mrs. White Cap makes butter. Had a nice garden; squash, pumpkins, corn, &c., were in the house drying. Good stable; a comfortable place and clean all around.

*Poor Dog, No. 204*—House and lean-to and porch; very clean. Good stable and garden.

*Tampas, No. 5*, is building a new house with two divisions, rail and thatched roof, house 16 × 24.

*Little Moose*—From Prince Albert, a new man; is building a new house and is going to settle here.

*Schecham, No. 11*—Putting a new roof on McCallum's old house; this is off the reserve. Has good stables.

*Yankee, No. 1*, is building a new house, 14 × 22, rail and thatched roof.

*Maggie White Cap* has her house as neat as ever, good stables also; a new chest of drawers, fancy table, two clocks, pictures with gilt frames, iron bedsteads, pillows, quilts, fine new travelling trunk, rocking chair, couch, red and white curtains, flower pots in windows, bead-work and lots of material to make more; makes butter, and had a large number of jars of jam put away for the winter; a very pretty cruet-stand was noticed, purchased in Regina last summer. Orders for books to the extent of $5 were sent away, Mrs. Tucker making the selection. Yarn from Eaton, of Toronto, ordered by herself. Four patch quilts; just as neat, tidy and clean a little house as one could wish for.

*Joe Hawke, No. 2*, has a very good house and fine stables. Tables had oil-cloth on them; towels on rollers; women were mending and patching trousers. Nine large

stacks of new hay, equal to four hundred tons, and four large stacks of old hay, equal to three hundred tons, making seven hundred tons for winter feed. The stables were well made and fire-guards ploughed around them. The old hay was perfectly good. A house was put up near the hay fields for the men to live in when working, instead of being in tents. A garden for potatoes and other vegetables was near the house, which provided them with these things during haying. Four new houses and two stables have been built since I was here in 1894. Thirty-four head of cattle have been sold since October, 1894, yielding $1,086. The money was spent on provisions and clothing principally, and in part payment of a new mower. The total quantity of provisions received from the department since October, 1894, is as follows: bacon, eight hundred and seventy-six pounds; flour, fourteen thousand five hundred pounds (one hundred and forty-five sacks); oatmeal, two hundred and twenty-one pounds; beef, two thousand pounds; also produce of nine head killed by themselves, which would average six hundred pounds each, five thousand four hundred pounds; soap, two hundred and forty; powder, fifty; shot, two hundred; gun caps, two thousand; blankets, twelve large; blankets, six small. The Indians buy such flour as they need at $1.50 a sack in Saskatoon. Besides cattle money, they earn some by gathering seneca root, berries, bones; sold one lot of the latter for $100, and the women work in town. A cadet corps of Royal Templars was formed during the year, and all the young people joined it. The subject of temperance is regularly dwelt upon in the school-room. None of them have chimneys in their houses, and it is difficult to get them to adopt these. It was suggested to have ventilators put in in the shape of a shaft through the roof or a stove-pipe put in along side of the smoke-pipe. A good deal of clothing is sent here by the societies I have mentioned, such as boys' and girls' coats, dresses and many other things. The Indians are well behaved, no dancing nor gambling is carried on by them, and Mr. Tucker is quite satisfied in his own mind that he has solved the problem of how to manage Indians. Detailed report with statements and returns were sent to the Commissioner. I returned to Regina on 17th September, 1896.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McGIBBON,
*Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my eighteenth annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves, and farms in these Territories, Manitoba and Ontario.

The opening of the fiscal year found me at the Elkhorn Industrial-school in Manitoba. An exhaustive report upon the working of that successful institution was submitted at the finish of my inspection.

Upon leaving there, 15th August, I again went to Battleford. The industrial-school there having been taken on 1st July by the Diocese of Saskatchewan, to conduct upon the *per capita* system, it was my duty to open up a set of account books, upon the double entry system of book-keeping, and to give such advice to the principal in conducting the school as my long experience in connection with such institutions and the general work of the Indian Department suggested.

Before leaving the Battleford district I made a thorough inspection of that agency, visiting all the reserves and Indian farms therein; and such Indian day-schools as had re-opened after the midsummer holidays. I drew up an elaborate report of this inspection, and addressed it to the Indian Commissioner immediately upon its completion. I will simply repeat here that I left everything moving in a most progressive and harmonious manner; the Indians and Indian farming instructors were busily engaged in hay-making, and those who had grain, at harvesting it.

The season had proved favourable to farming operations, and the cattle industry had advanced in a marvellous degree.

As the Inspector of Indian agencies for the Territories has made a subsequent inspection to this one of mine, of this industrial school and agency, his report will give later information than any I can offer; therefore, I will not again enter into details regarding the work or the resources of these Indians.

On 5th October I left the Battleford Agency for Carlton.

## Carlton Agency.

I was much pleased to observe the great advance these Indians have made in civilized pursuits since my previous visit some years ago.

The advantage that having a saw-mill in the agency gave them over others not so favourably situated, was very apparent in the many very fine new houses with shingled roofs; in most of these I found staircases and good sleeping apartments up stairs; door-yards were fenced tastily, and in most cases these improvements had extended to out-buildings, stables and corrals.

The Ahtahkakoop Band had been blessed with a good harvest, the quality of the grain was good, and it had been stacked in good condition.

Mistawasis and Petequakey Bands were not so fortunate, their crops having been much affected by continual drought during a critical period of growth, and their harvest was scanty.

Wm. Twatt Band is not so advanced as any of the others; many of its members are still continuing their old life of hunting, but under the directions of their newly appointed farming instructor, Mr. Hugh Richardson, I expect them rapidly to take up the new life of tilling the soil, and raising cattle.

The cattle of this agency are neither so numerous nor of such high breeding as on most of the reserves in other agencies, but the recent introduction of several thoroughbred Galloway bulls, must have the effect of raising the grade, and the close attention that cattle-breeding is now receiving from the agent and farmers cannot but result in increasing the numbers rapidly.

I visited the day-schools on Ahtahkakoop and Mistawasis Reserves. There was a large attendance of children at each of them; they were cleanly dressed, and I was much satisfied at their progress in the different branches of study.

I next inspected the work of the small band of Sioux so recently located on a reserve at Round Plain, a few miles north of Prince Albert. There is a Presbyterian mission established here, and the work is carried on under its supervision. The Church has built a fine large house, as a residence for the school teacher, and the department has furnished a school building.

The Indians have cultivated a good breadth of land, and had put up several houses. Therefore it may be said that a fair commencement has been made for what I hope will be a prosperous band of Indians. They have a few cattle; they had put up a good supply of hay for them.

## Duck Lake Agency.

From this point I drove to Fort à la Corne. The Indians here are in the Duck Lake Agency—Indian Agent McKenzie. I arrived on 15th October. The annuity payments were in progress, consequently I found gathered together quite a village of

teepees and traders' tents in the vicinity of the school-house. I observed many new houses and stables on the different reserves, and the old ones had been repaired and made habitable for the approaching winter. A good deal of energy had been exercised in farming operations; sixty-two acres of wheat were sown, this together with some oats, potatoes and gardens, made the crop aggregate eighty-nine acres; the yield of all was very light. Their cattle numbered three hundred and four head; their percentage of calves was high, and by continuing to breed from thoroughbred bulls, these people will soon be rich in cattle.

**The John Smith Reserve** was the next point visited, Farmer Joseph Price in charge. These Indians had a good harvest; at every farmstead were stacks of wheat, also some of oats and barley. These stacks were well fenced in corrals; and I observed that most of the Indians had well summer-fallowed large fields in readiness for spring seeding. The area of their total crop was two hundred and forty-three acres, seventy acres being wheat and one hundred and fifty acres of oats; the remainder was made up of barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, &c.

They had two hundred and forty-eight head of cattle, the number of calves dropped during the year being moderate, and the quality not quite as good as it should be. A large quantity of hay was in stack, which, with the large quantity of straw when their grain is threshed, made ample provision for wintering their cattle.

The general appearance and condition of this reserve has greatly improved since my last visit, and the Indians live comfortably, and in a civilized manner; besides, by their exertions, being able to enjoy domestic comforts, they have added greatly to their farm machinery and implements: they now own five reapers, twelve farm wagons, eight farm sleighs, four mowers and four horse-rakes.

The Indian farmer has a comfortable new house; a neat new stable has been built, and the premises are well fenced. Evergreen trees have been planted in the front, thus setting before the Indians an example of a comfortable home, built from the natural productions of the reserve.

The day-school here is taught by Miss A. C. McGregor; there were fourteen girls and six boys present at my examination. The children were neat and clean in their persons, they are bright and intelligent, and are making good progress in their studies. The school-room was clean, and was well equipped with material and furniture.

**Emmanuel Boarding-school, Prince Albert.**—On the 22nd October I visited this school. It is under the direct superintendence of the Venerable Archdeacon McKay; the teacher was Mr. G. E. Gale, a graduate of the Exeter Training College, England. Twenty-four treaty children were on the school-roll, and four non-treaty, ten of them being girls. The school-room is suitably furnished, and there was a sufficient supply of school material. The children are making fair progress. I inspected the residence in which the children live under the supervision of the teachers and matron. The dormitories were clean, and the beds clean, with sheets, pillow-cases and night-gowns for each pupil. I attended at meals; the pupils and staff all sat down at the same time, in the same dining-room, the girls occupying one table, the boys another, and the staff another, a proceeding that I approve of, as it promotes decorum. The children's dinner was good and tea was served along with it. Nine acres of land were cultivated in connection with the school; the harvest was one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and about one thousand bushels of turnips, also some oats, and a good supply of the smaller vegetables. Five milch cows supply the school with all the milk and butter required, and poultry are raised in large numbers. The sheds and outbuildings are kept in a clean condition.

**One Arrow's Reserve.**—On 26th October I visited this reserve. Farmer Marion in charge. I found a very general improvement in the condition of these Indians and their reserve since the last time I inspected it, in 1890. Every house is new since then, some of them are very good, notably those of Painted Nose and Peetsetuce.

The band numbers one hundred and eight souls. Their crops aggregate one hundred and twenty-five acres, one hundred and seven being wheat, which yielded irregularly, having threshed out nine hundred bushels; the quality also varied, some of it being an excellent sample. The yield of potatoes was in most cases good, Dumont

having one hundred bushels off half an acre. Most of the wheat was stored in the school-house (no longer required for a school); it makes an excellent granary.

These Indians own one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, all of superior quality and in excellent condition, and the yield of calves for the year was excellent.

The Indians have good hay corrals adjoining their stables, and a larger quantity than usual was stacked therein; their straw was also in these corrals. They are acquiring a good deal of personal property by their work, such as wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, &c. Most of them are pagans, with a leaning towards the Roman Catholic Church. At the previous annuity payments they offered all their children to the agent as pupils for the Duke Lake Boarding-school. He was obliged to decline their generous offer, as that school is full. They then went in a body to the Rev. Principal Paquette and tendered them to him. He did not accept them at once, for the same reason, but a few days later he visited the reserve and baptized twenty-two of the children. Nearly all the adults offered to accept baptism at the same time, but he placed them on probation, and will probably accept them into the church later on.

**Beardy and Okemasis Reserves.**—Lawrence Lovell, farmer. Although these reserves are not more than twelve miles, as the crow flies, from One Arrow, the lesser rainfall here made a material difference in the result of the year's farming operations. The crops here were almost a total failure from drought; and when one drives over these reserves and sees the large well-fenced fields, that had been sown with cereals, principally wheat, and from which nothing to speak of was reaped, sympathies are aroused for the poor Indians who have been so cruelly disappointed. However, notwithstanding their misfortune, the Indians have ploughed a large number of fields for spring seeding. This land is very well prepared, being free from weeds; they have also broken other land. They also put up an immense quantity of hay for their cattle. On account of having no straw, they require a larger quantity of hay than usual.

I found very great improvement in their houses and stables. All of them had been put in good order for the winter. The farmsteads on both of these reserves have a very home-like appearance; the door-yards of the houses have been cleaned up and the rubbish burned, the stables were newly plastered and the stock-yards all well fenced. I had a round-up of all their cattle. They are in fair condition, but do not show the high breeding of many of our herds. The Okemasis Band owned sixty-seven head, and the Beardy Band one hundred and eighty-six head.

Agent McKenzie is progressive. Upon each successive visit to his agency there is something in the way of new improvements in and about his agency. This time I observed picket fencing, a graded road leading up the hill to his house, stone hauled for new foundations, &c. A new kitchen was added to the farm-house. The clerk's house is also in good repair, and a milk-house was built.

## Saddle Lake Agency.

I arrived at the Saddle Lake Agency on 11th May, and on the following day commenced inspecting the agency. John Ross, agent; G. H. Harpur, agency clerk; Norman McDonald, interpreter; Peter Tomkins, farmer.

I made an audit of the books, checking way-bills and invoices of receipts with the books, and also checking the issues; I found the books well kept, the entries had been regularly made and in every detail reflect great credit upon the clerk.

I took stock of the goods in the store-house, and checked the same with the balances shown in the ledger; with the exception of bacon, short one hundred and forty-five pounds, and salt, short sixteen pounds, which has been satisfactorily accounted for, I found everything correct; the stores are kept in good order.

I examined the flour as to quality, and weight in each sack, and found it satisfactory. The bacon also is of good quality. I examined the goods carried on in the "in use" list and noted those that are worn out and may be struck off.

I checked the receipts and disbursements of cash, which for the most part were in the form of department cheques for Indians' beef, also a few of the same for carrying

the mail; these had been regularly entered and agreed throughout with the vouchers and were regularly and properly accounted for by receipts placed on file.

**Agency Buildings and Premises.**—The agency buildings and premises are kept in the most perfect order and repair, and the agent and clerk deserve commendation for, each in his place, making the best of everything; although so early in the season for this country, no chips from winter wood-chopping litter the ground; fences and gates are in repair; hot-beds are going in both gardens, and the hardier seeds were already sown in the gardens. Stables and outbuildings are also in good repair and kept in a cleanly state; an inclosed shed has been built since the last inspection to hold vehicles.

**Wahsatanow Indians.**—Efforts have been going on for several years to transplant the Wahsatanow Indians from their old reserve, twenty-two miles west of Victoria, to Saddle Lake. Their former homes are abandoned, but as yet only one family (Mahtiosk) has located here, and that one has not a deep root. The others are reported scattered, some at Victoria and some at Beaver Hills. In all they number twenty-six souls, in five families, also five widows with some children.

The agent has been managing their cattle, he disposed of some—$413.96 being deposited to their credit in the savings bank as proceeds of the same—and he has twenty-two head on hand (exclusive of spring calves); these were wintered by Augustine Steinhaur, his compensation being two young steers out of the lot. I asked for a round-up of these; twenty were accounted for, the other two were said to be all right, but could not be found at the time. They are in good condition, but, like all the cattle of that agency, very scrubby.

**Blue Quill's Band.**—The Blue Quill Band numbers ninety-four souls under Headman Blue Quill. A small number of this band, along with their headman, removed from Egg Lake on the south side of the Saskatchewan River opposite Victoria, a few years ago, and since then accessions have been received from Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake and one family from Ermineskin's.

This is a colony of Roman Catholic Indians, excepting Blue Quill, who is a Methodist.

A fine Roman Catholic mission-house and teacher's residence has been erected adjacent to the school-house, and the Indians live within easy walking distance of the same.

A short history of each family may not be without interest.

*Blue Quill* was away from home, having left the reserve at the end of March, to trap and hunt on Battle River. He had wintered his five head of cattle well, having had plenty of hay. During the winter he had killed a steer for meat for his family. In 1895 he had two acres in crop which yielded five bushels. He has a quantity of farming implements.

*Wahpeeinew.*—This is an old man with an old wife. His two grown-up sons, Simon and Maxime, farm in partnership with him, but have their own separate houses. The old couple have a comfortable house, and, for Indians, seem to be unusually happy in their domesticity.

Their cattle now number twenty-six head, and with the exception of one ox, are the progeny of one cow, given them some years ago. They sold an ox and a steer to the department during the winter, and were allowed to kill an old cow for their own use. Their cattle were well wintered, and were in good condition.

*Simon Wahpeeinew* has one daughter at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school, and Maxime, having no children, has adopted a son, who is also at the same school. In 1895 they had five acres in crop, which yielded eighteen bushels of grain. They stacked sixty-three tons of hay; and besides small farming tools, they own a mower and horse-rake, wagon, bob-sleighs, ploughs, &c.

*Alexis* is a brother of Blue Quill. He was away from home also, having gone to visit another brother at Stony Plain two or three weeks ago. His house was shut up and his cattle, five head, were running with the herd. In 1895 he had two and a half acres in crop, from which he threshed three bushels. He sold a steer to the department in March. He had fifteen tons of hay in stack, and his cattle were amply provided for.

*Keeseekoowasis* is an old man. He has a house and stable, but his affairs are mixed up with those of his son Peepeeksis.

*Peepeeksis* has the best house on the reserve, also another good one out near the hay fields, where he lives during the winter. He has stables at both places; he owns fourteen head of cattle, and four horses. He sold a steer to the department for beef last fall. He had four and three quarters acres in crop in 1895, which yielded fifteen bushels. He stacked fifty-five tons of hay, and brought all his cattle through the winter in good condition. He owns a wagon, mower and horse-rake, team of harness, besides a number of tools and utensils.

*Kahkeesim.*—This man has the name of being the best hunter on the reserve; when not farming he spends his time at it. He has a house and stable near the river. His adopted son is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which yielded five bushels. He had in stack twenty tons of hay. He owns nine head of cattle. Of implements the principal are a cart, iron harrows, ploughs, &c.

*Horse Thief* has a house and a stable but owns no cattle. He has a couple of horses, a cart and harness, and a few tools. He is one of the old-time hunters who will not settle. In 1895 he had two acres in crop, and the yield was nil.

*Red Crow.*—This Indian has a family of nine: wife, three sons and four daughters. He has a good house, which was fairly clean and comfortable, also good stables. He is credited on the books with owning twenty-one head of cattle, but as a matter of fact he has only nineteen, having traded one away with Job la Potack for a horse, and killed and eaten another. In 1895 he had six acres in crop, and threshed twenty-three bushels. He had in stack sixty-three tons of hay. His cattle were in good condition. His implements are one bob-sleigh, cart harness, wagon, ploughs, harrows, and some tools.

*Simon Puskwack* has a family of five, viz.: wife, three boys and a girl, but his mother and two orphan nephews live with him. He does not work much, alleging that he is ill. His stock is looked after by Peter Bright Eyes (brother) and one of the nephews above referred to, Simon Veronique, fourteen years old. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which threshed six bushels. He sold three head of cattle to the department, and was allowed to kill one for his own use; he also killed another for beef. At present he owns twenty head of cattle and two horses. He put up sixty-three tons of hay. His cattle were in good condition excepting one ox, which is lame and poor. He owns two dwellings, one of which is occupied by his brother Peter. The house he lives in is comfortable, so are his stables. At the time of my visit he was successfully fishing for sturgeon, having caught several. He owns one crosscut-saw, one bob-sleigh, wagon, half share in a mower and horse-rake, has a cart, harrows, plough and other implements.

*Mooswah*—This man has a family of five; one son is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He owns a good house and stable. In 1895 he had in crop six acres, from which he threshed fourteen bushels, and in stack fifty-two tons of hay. He sold the department a steer and killed another for his own use. He owns sixteen head of cattle and two horses; they are all in good condition. He owns half a share in a mower and horse-rake, a wagon, bob-sleigh and a jumper, also a plough, grindstone, scythes, grain-cradle, &c.

*J. B. Doghead*—This man is a widower; his mother and brother live with him. He owns a neat little house and a good stable. In 1895 he had four and a half acres in crop, which threshed six bushels, and stacked thirty-six tons of hay. He owns ten head of cattle, having killed one for his own use during the winter. He has a plough, cart, ox harness, scythes and snaiths.

*Louison Doghead* has only an adopted daughter, who is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He owns two houses, the larger of which being too cold, he built a smaller one and lives in that. He has a good roomy stable. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which threshed fifteen bushels. He stacked twenty-five tons of hay, cutting it all with a scythe, his wife assisting him. He owns eleven head of cattle and two horses, which were well wintered. He is said to be the best ploughman and the best farmer on the reserve, and not one takes better care of his cattle. He owns a bob-sleigh, ox yoke and chain, scythe and snaith, grain-cradle and a few small implements.

*Joseph Wahpawaise*—I found this man in bed ill. He has been suffering a long time with consumption. A younger brother, Louison, lives with him and does the work. He has a good house and stable. In 1895 he had five and a half acres in crop, which threshed twenty-four bushels. He stacked twenty-three tons of hay. He owns nine head of cattle, having had a cow die in March; they were all in good condition at my round-up. He owns a bob-sleigh and a few of the smaller implements.

*Peter Brighteyes*—This man talks English, having learned it in the penitentiary, where he was also taught the trade of running a steam-engine. He owns a house and stable down near the river, but prefers to live in one belonging to his brother Puskwack. In 1895 he had four acres in crop, from which he threshed fifteen bushels. He put up his hay along with his brother, and wintered his two cows with him. He owns a cart and cart harness, grain-cradle, scythe and snaith.

*Oskineek*—This man married a half-breed woman named Desjarlais, who is said to keep the cleanest house on the reserve; it certainly was the cleanest on the occasion of my visit. He has a good house and stable for six head. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which threshed out fourteen bushels. He put up twelve tons of hay. He owns an ox, a cow, and two horses, a cart, cart harness, jumper, axe, auger, ox yoke, logging chain, scythe, snaith, sickles, &c.

*Albert Paul* is a son of Stony Paul, of Ermineskin's Band. He owns a house and stable, which were closed up, as he had gone wandering since the beginning of March. He had two acres in crop in 1895, which threshed out two bushels. He put up thirteen tons of hay. He owns some stock, a cow and heifer. He has no implements.

*Benjamin Quinn*—This man has a house and stable. He was away on a visit to Lac la Biche. He had no crop in 1895. He put up his hay along with Crane, with whom he wintered his cattle. He owns an ox, a cow, and a yearling steer. He has a scythe and snaith.

*John Lapotack*—This man owns a house and stable. He also was away at Lac la Biche. He intends working on a steamboat on the Athabasca River in 1895; he had three and three-quarters acres in crop, which yielded nothing. He put up his hay with Peepeeksis. He owns an ox, a cow and two steers, scythe and snaith.

I had two round-ups of the cattle on this reserve, one on the 16th May, which was interfered with by rain; and another, a more general one, on the 20th May. To speak generally, the cattle on this reserve are of better quality than on Saddle Lake Reserve, but with that exception, they are the worst that I have seen for many a day, being most of them scrubs bred from scrubs.

The stables are new and of good quality; they are roomy and fitted with stanchions.

The houses are good, large, and generally comfortable; the fields are large—in most cases too much land has been inclosed, much more than is cultivated; when these fences become old, much trouble will be found in keeping in repair so much fencing, as timber has become scarce.

Eighteen years ago when I first drove through what is now this reserve, it was a forest; very soon there will not be enough timber for fuel, let alone fencing.

The crop put in this year, 1896, aggregates forty-one acres of barley, eighteen acres of wheat, and up to the date of my inspection, five acres of potatoes. More potatoes were to be planted as soon as the teams arrived with more seed, which they were sent for.

The crops of 1895 were almost a total failure through drought and hot winds. The insufficient water supply on this reserve is a great drawback to stock-raising; although the Saskatchewan River is one of its boundaries, it is too far away from the hay and cultivated lands to supply the farms. The wells that were sunk will be of little practical benefit in winter, when most needed, until pumps are placed thereon, as the diameter of each well is only six inches; it may therefore be understood, with buckets to fit those wells, very little ice prevents their going down at all.

**Saddle Lake Band, No. 125.**—*John Makookis*—This man has a family of seven—himself, wife, three boys and two girls. He has a house and stable, both of medium quality. In 1895 he had four acres of barley and a patch of potatoes; the grain

threshed out fifteen bushels. He is a good worker, but not a good manager for himself. He owns six head of cattle. He has a cart, ox harness, plough and some farming implements.

*Louis Waychokan* has a family of eight—himself, wife, three daughters and three sons. One daughter was married to Jimmy Cardinal a few weeks before my inspection, the happy bridegroom being only in his seventeenth year. His second son is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house and good stables. In 1895 he had six acres in crop, which threshed out twenty bushels. He stacked fifty-four tons of hay. His house is picturesquely situated, but he has had to give up farming close by, as it is subject to frost. He has made a field on higher ground where, it is hoped, he will be able to reap a good harvest. I had a round-up of his cattle; he owns fourteen head. They were well wintered, being in good condition. He also owns two jumpers, bob-sleighs, axe, cart, harness for both horses and oxen, harrows, two ploughs, and many small tools.

*Mistah John*—This man's family numbers eight, viz.: himself, wife, five boys and one girl; two of the boys are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house, and a row of good stables, the latter being fitted with stanchions and otherwise very comfortable. In 1895 he had in crop five and a half acres, which was a total failure through prolonged drought. He stacked seventy-five tons of hay. He owns twenty-one head of cattle. I had them rounded up; they are in good condition, but of poor quality. He sold one animal to the department for beef, and killed one for his family's use, and received no assistance from the agency all winter in the way of food. He owns a cart, wagon, mower and rake, harrows, forks, hoes, hammers, scythe and snaith.

*Little Crane*—This Indian lives now on Thomas Hunter's old farm. The house is comfortable, and there is a range of stables adequate for all his stock. His family numbers six: himself, wife, two boys and two girls, the oldest boy being at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. In 1895 he had seven and a half acres in crop, which threshed out eighteen bushels; and put up seventy-five tons of hay. He owns twenty-one head of cattle. I had his cattle rounded up into his home corral; they were in good condition, but a low grade. He sold two animals to the department for beef, and killed one for his own family use. He also owns seven horses, a wagon, mower and horse-rake, cart, harrows, plough, and many of the smaller farming implements.

*Job Lapotack*—This Indian has a family of nine, made up of himself, wife, two sons and one daughter, three step-sons and one step-daughter. All his children are at the Red Deer Industrial-school, and one step-son is at the Lac la Biche boarding-school. The family lived on the west end of the reserve, near the Snake Hills, but has removed to Saddle Lake Creek. He has a good house, which is too small for his family, and a row of good stables, and a large corral. In 1895 he had sixteen acres in crop, which threshed out thirty-six bushels. He put in stack ninety-six tons of hay, twenty-five tons of which he is able to hold over for the winter of 1896. He owns five horses and twenty-nine head of cattle; he sold two animals to the department for beef during the winter. His cattle are poor in quality, the result of in-breeding. He owns a mower and rake, double harness, churn, two creamers, harrows, plough, ox harness, wagon, and most of the small farming implements.

*Thomas Hunter*—This man also moved from the Snake Hills to the vicinity of Saddle Lake. He suffered in the removal as regards land for successful farming: the land where he now is being low, summer frosts are prevalent. He has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, three sons and a daughter. His wife has been an invalid for many years, but their home is a pattern of domestic felicity. He owns two houses, one of which is still in an unfinished state; he has been some time building it, but is crippled in his means to finish it. He has a row of comfortable stables. In 1895 he had twelve and a half acres in crop, which was a total failure through drought. He put up eighty tons of hay. He owns forty head of cattle and twelve horses. I had his cattle rounded up; they are a scrubby lot, through in-breeding. He sold one beef steer to the department, and killed three for his family use. The farming implements he owns are

churn, creamers, mower and horse-rake, team and cart harness, disc harrow, farm wagon, bob-sleighs, logging chain, hay-forks, harrows, hoes, ox harness, scythe, snaith, &c.

*Moses*—This young man has a wife and two small children. His house is the best on the reserve, and his stable is a good one. In 1895 he had eight and a half acres in crop, which was a total failure through drought. He stacked forty-five tons of hay. He owns fourteen head of cattle. He killed a cow in the spring for family use. His farming implements and utensils are a set of double harness, axe, cart, logging chain, hay-fork, ox harness, two ploughs, scythe and snaith, &c.

*Samuel Steinhaur*—This man's family consists of himself, wife, three sons and a daughter, the last mentioned being at the Red Deer Industrial-school. In 1895 he put in a crop on his brother's farm at Whitefish Lake, of seven acres of wheat, and two and a half acres of barley, and reaped nothing on account of drought. He put up thirty tons of hay at Cache Lake, where he and several other Indians are in the habit of wintering their stock. He owns twenty-two head of cattle.

The Steinhaur brothers' cattle were rounded up in a bunch. They are a poor lot, continued in-breeding being the cause. Samuel sold one animal to the department in the winter for beef. He owns harrows, plough, wagon, harness, mower and horse-rake.

*Augustine and Arthur Steinhaur*—These brothers work together, although only the first-named lives at Saddle Lake. Augustine has a family of four. He owns two dwelling-houses, one at Saddle Lake and the other, which he makes a winter residence, at Cache Lake; he has stables at both places, that at Cache Lake being very extensive. He had no crop in 1895, but stacked one hundred and seventy-five tons of hay. He owns forty-seven head of cattle. He sold one animal to the department for beef and killed three for his family use. He receives no assistance from the department, and is self-supporting. I had a round-up of his cattle. They are of very poor quality, through in-breeding. He is making an effort to rectify this by disposing of his own native bulls and using those sent in by the department. He owns axes, mower and horse-rake, wagon, bob-sleighs, harness, single and team, disc harrow, harrows, logging chain, ox yoke, &c.

*Thomas Makookis*—This man is a son-in-law of Thomas Hunter. He has no children of his own, but he and his wife have adopted a son of Moses. He owns a house and stable. In 1895 he had twelve acres in crop. He put up forty-five tons of hay with his father-in-law. He owns fifteen head of cattle. They were rounded up along with Thomas Hunter's, and are of equal quality as regards no breeding. He owns no implements separately from Hunter, as they work together.

*Daniel Makookis*—This young man is married to a daughter of Mistah John. They have no children, nor has he a house of his own, living first with one relative and then with another. He has no farm. He got a present of a cow from Baptiste Rose. He has no implements.

*Andrew Green* appears on the pay-sheet for one, but he has an illegitimate son, who is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He travels about, being a doctor by profession, and was last heard of at Morley, from which place he sent word to have his only cow sold; it has been purchased by the department and killed for beef; the few implements he had have been scattered.

*Baptiste Rose* is an old man, on the pay-sheet for two, a daughter at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He wanders about, stopping first with one friend and then another. He owns a good house.

The foregoing concludes the history of the working Indians of these two reserves. There is very great difficulty in keeping in touch with the fluctuations of the different bunches of cattle, as heretofore these Indians positively refused to allow their private cattle to be branded "I. D."

The prolonged and general drought in the summer of 1895 caused an almost total failure of crops. The Indians have been diligent this spring in sowing what seed they could procure. Fortunately $85 was realized by selling hay to the Government telegraph service, hay put up by the agent and Indians, and the sum has been used to purchase seed potatoes; they were bought at the German settlement near Fort Saskat-

chewan, for twenty cents a bushel, so that something over three hundred bushels were procured in this manner.

Up to the date of my inspection the crop put in for the current year was: twenty acres of barley, twenty acres of wheat, fifteen acres of oats and about two acres of potatoes; the planting of potatoes was still going on.

**Whitefish Lake and Goodfish Lake Reserves.**—On 27th May I commenced an inspection of the Whitefish Lake and Goodfish Lake Reserves.

I had a general round-up of the cattle at Goodfish Lake and inspected one hundred and ninety-one head; the cattle here are of fair quality.

I visited every Indian farm. The following is a short description of what I saw, and the circumstances of each family.

*Enoch Wood* has a family of six: himself, wife, three boys and a girl. He has a good dwelling and three very good stables. He owns nine head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two steers, two cows and three heifers. He has a plough and some farm implements. He put in crop this year four acres of wheat, two acres of barley, and it is his intention to plant both potatoes and turnips.

*Augustine Giant* has a family of four: himself, wife, a boy and a girl. He owns a good house and stable. He has only one cow and no implements. He put in crop this spring three acres of wheat, two acres of oats and two acres of barley.

*Moses Jackson* has a wife and a son. He has a good house and a row of stables. He has no cattle. He owns a wagon, plough and harness. He put in crop two acres of wheat and intends planting some potatoes and sowing turnips.

*Thomas Jackson* has a family of five: himself, wife, two boys and a girl. He lives with his son Moses. He owns an ox, cow, steer and two heifers.

*Matthew Houle* has a family of four: himself, wife, boy and girl. He has a good dwelling and a stable. He owns four cows, two steers and two heifers. He put in crop one acre of wheat and will plant some potatoes and turnips.

*Charles Jackson's* family consists of wife, two girls and a boy. He owns a good new house and two stables, six cows, five steers and five heifers.

*Moïse Jackson* has a family of six, exclusive of himself, his children being two boys and three girls. One daughter is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He owns a good house with kitchen attached and a row of three stables. His cattle are: one ox, seven cows, three steers and two heifers. He owns a mower, horse-rake, buckboard, light wagon and farm wagon, plough, harrows and smaller implements. His crop this year is two acres of wheat, some potatoes and a garden.

*Peter Shirt, headman*—This man has a family of seven, viz: himself, wife, four sons and one daughter. Two of his sons are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a large, comfortable house and a row of very poor stables. His cattle are: two oxen, five cows, two steers and two heifers; and his implements: wagon, plough and harness. He put in crop this year five acres of wheat, four acres of oats, and he will plant potatoes and have a garden.

*John Whitford*—This man is also known by the name of Black John. He was ill all winter, but is able to be out again. His children are two boys and a girl. One boy and the girl are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house and a good stable, and owns seventeen head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, four cows, four steers and seven heifers; also a mower and rake, wagon, harness and plough. On account of his illness he has not been able to put in a crop this year. (Since the above was written John Whitford took a turn for the worse and died.)

*Albert Cardinal* has a family of three, having only one child. With his two brothers he farms a colony on Reed Lake. These farms are well situated and the soil is very good, being stronger than either at Goodfish or Whitefish. His house is comfortable, but his stable is a poor one. He owns ten head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two cows, two steers and four heifers; also plough and harrows. He put in crop one and a half acres of wheat and he will plant some potatoes and make a garden.

*Harry Cardinal* has a family of three: his only child is a son. He owns a house and a poor stable, one ox, one cow, two steers, a wagon, double harness and a plough. His crop is two acres of wheat, two acres of barley; and he will make a garden.

*Baptiste Cardinal* has a family of two sons, one of whom, Henry B., is a pupil at Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He has a good house and a poor stable, an ox, two cows, a steer and a plough. He sowed two acres of wheat, and has a garden.

*Thomas Sinclair* has a family of five, consisting of himself, wife and three girls. His daughter Bella is at the Red Deer School. He has a fair house, but poor stables. He owns thirteen head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, four cows, three steers, and four heifers. He owns but ten implements, the principal being a plough. He has been unable to work for some time, but his wife is a good worker and has made a garden.

*John Hunter, headman*—This is quite an old man. He has a family of five, his children being two sons and a daughter; one son and the daughter being grown up. He has been at Saddle Lake nearly all the spring. A daughter married and living there, being very ill, he remained with her until her demise. He has a large house and two very fair stables, and owns seven head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two cows, three steers, a wagon, plough, harrows and cart.

*Jacob Jackson* is quite an old man. He has a family of seven; one son is grown up and a grandson lives with him. He has one other son and a daughter. One son attended the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a comfortable little house and a good stable, and owns six cattle, viz.: four cows and two steers. Of his farming implements, the principal is a plough.

*John Sinclair* has a family of three daughters and one infant son. He has a good house and poor stables. His cattle are two cows and two heifers. He is lame, but a good carpenter, being an expert chair-maker. He put in crop one and a half acres of wheat, planted potatoes, and made a garden.

*Nathaniel Leg*—This old man lives on a peninsula in Goodfish Lake, and has a good farm, with very little fencing. He has a very comfortable house, with a store-house, and a row of stables. His son-in-law, Augustine Hunter, a man in poor health, lives with him, but he is more of a consumer than a provider. He owns nine head of cattle, viz.: four cows, three steers, and two heifers. He is very short of seed grain this year, was able to sow only one acre of wheat. He received a bag of potatoes from the farmer to plant.

*John Hunter, jun.*, has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, three daughters, and two sons. He has a fairly good house, two stables and a small shed for storing implements. He owns eight head of cattle, viz.: three cows, three heifers and two steers. He owns also a wagon, mower and horse-rake, ploughs and harrows. His crop is one acre of wheat, some potatoes and a garden.

*John Half, jun.*—This man has a family of thirteen, viz.: two wives, six sons and four daughters. One of his sons is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a fairly good house, but has a new one in course of erection. He has two stables, and a shed for his implements. He owns six head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two cows, a steer, and a heifer, also a mower, horse-rake, wagon, plough and harrows. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres of barley and planted nine bushels of potatoes, and made a garden. He intends sowing one and a half acres of new breaking with turnip seed.

*John Half, sen.*—This old man and his wife are alone, but his son-in-law Enoch Rain (Kemowin) lives with him. His house is comfortable, and he has a good stable. He owns two cows and two heifers. His son-in-law, Enoch Rain, has one son. He owns two cows and three steers, and has in crop an acre of wheat, and a garden.

*Abraham Cardinal* has a family of four: himself, wife, a boy and girl. He is married to a daugter of Peter Shirt, and lives with his father-in-law. He owns three cows, two heifers, and a steer, and has in crop five acres of barley.

*Martha Rose* is a young woman who lives apart from her husband, in a house owned by David Seenum. She owns two calves.

*Mrs. Baptiste Rose* is an old woman who lives anywhere. She owns two cows and a steer, which are kept for her by her son Jonas.

*Mary Baldhead*, widow, daughter of the late Headman Simon Baldhead. She has a sister Ida at the Red Deer Industrial-school. Her brother Simon and herself live with their uncle, Peter Shirt. She had a little girl whose funeral took place when I was on the reserve. These three, Mary, Ida and Simon, own five cows, two steers and three heifers. The cattle are cared for by Peter Shirt.

On 29th May I visited the houses and farms at the Whitefish Lake end of the reserve. The cattle were scattered through the woods, and it was very difficult to collect them, but I was able to round up one hundred and fifty-six head; those I could not collect belonged to Indians who were temporarily absent from the reserve.

The following is a short sketch of what I saw at each Indian farm:—

*James Seenum or Pakan, chief*—The chief draws annuity for only a small family now, three, all being married but one son eighteen years old; but he has the pleasure of the company of a son-in-law and family, and the married son, who has returned home without his wife, making quite a large number to provide for. He has a good one-and-a-half story house, with a shingle roof. He still talks of subdividing his house into apartments, but it has progressed no further than when I visited him in the eighties. He has the same stables that he had then, and time has not improved them; he agreed to build a new stable if the farmer will assist him. He owns twenty-two head of cattle, viz.: nine cows, seven steers, six heifers. He has also five horses. He owns a wagon, buckboard, plough, harrows, mower, horse-rake. He has in crop four acres of wheat, four acres of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, also carrots and onions.

*Jos. Makookis* has a family consisting of just his wife and a little girl. He owns a very good house; it was kept very neat and clean. He has a good stable. He owns five head of cattle, viz.: three cows and two steers, and five horses; also a plough and harrows. His crop is five acres of wheat, some potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions.

*Arthur Steinhaur's* family numbers six: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. The two boys are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. His house is a fine large one, it having been his late father's residence. It is well furnished with modern furniture. His stables are not much to look at, but they are said to be very comfortable in winter. He has also a root-house and a granary; he owns twenty-three head of cattle, a farm wagon, buckboard, two ploughs, harrows, mower, horse-rake, &c. He has in crop sixteen acres of wheat, seven acres of oats, two acres of barley. He has planted some potatoes, and has a garden of turnips, carrots and onions. This man receives no direct help from the department, seed grain being scarce, and he had some to spare. Some flour and bacon were exchanged with him for it.

*John Bull* is a young man with only a wife. He has a house near the school-house. He owns two horses.

*Sam Bull* is an ex-pupil of the Red Deer Industrial-school, also his wife Ida Jackson; they but lately married. He lives in a very good house some distance beyond the mission. There is a stable which would be better if pulled down and rebuilt, as it has been there several years to my knowledge. He purchased this property in exchange for a horse. He has one acre of wheat in crop and some vegetables. His sister Flora has five head of cattle, viz.: two cows and three young animals, which he takes care of.

*Jacob Bull's* family consists of himself and wife only. He has a fair house, but a very poor stable. He owns eight head of cattle, viz.: one ox, three cows, two steers, and two heifers. His mother-in-law, the widow Stanley, lives with him, with one daughter. Another daughter of Mrs. Stanley is at the Red Deer Industrial-school.

*Jacob Hairline*—This is an old man past work, who, with his old wife, lives on the north-west part of the reserve. I attempted to reach his house, but was prevented by a deep morass. His cattle were taken away from him two winters ago, as he ran out of hay in March. Since then his son-in-law has six of them and his son (Chief Seenum's son-in-law) three head. The old man was demanding some of them back, and a basis

of settlement was agreed upon while I was there. His stable is said to be in a bad state of repair, but his house is a very good one.

*Erastus* has a family of five: himself, wife and three boys. He has a fairly good house and two good stables. His cattle consist of two oxen, four cows and one heifer. His only important implement is a plough. He put into crop three acres of wheat, some potatoes and garden of turnips, onions and carrots.

*Paul Bernard* or "Yankee" has a family of five. The present Mrs. Bernard is his second wife. He has three daughters and a son. One daughter, Georgina, is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house and two good stables. His cattle are two oxen, two cows and three steers. He owns a plough and harness and some small tools. His crop this year is ten acres of wheat, some potatoes and a garden.

*Peter Apow*—This man has a very good house on the border of the lake, a good stable and a granary. He has a family of seven: himself, wife, two sons and three daughters. A son, Joseph, and a daughter, Elizabeth, are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He owns eight cattle, viz.: three cows, three steers and two heifers. His important implements are a plough and harrows. He has in crop five acres of wheat and three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, also a quarter of turnips, onions and carrots.

*William Stamp* is a widower, his wife having died quite recently. He has a son and a daughter. He owns a house and stable. His only cattle are one yoke of oxen. His implements are a plough and harrows. He has not put in any crop, having been nursing his wife all spring.

*Peter Blood*—This man lives on the mill creek opposite to the farmer's location. He has nine in family, viz.: himself, wife, five daughters and two sons. One son is at the Red Deer Industrial-school and the other at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He has two houses; one is a new one, in course of erection, it will be a very good house when finished. He has three stables and a shed for his implements. He owns fifteen head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, six cows, five steers and two heifers. His crop is two acres of wheat, some potatoes, turnips, &c.

*Richard Hardisty* lives with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Big Snake. He has a family of five: himself, wife, two boys and one girl. One son, Narcisse, is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He owns a house and two stables, both the latter in bad condition. His cattle are: one ox, one cow and two steers. His crop this year consists of one acre of wheat and a garden. He was away from home, having gone to work for the Hudson's Bay Company's boats on the Athabaska.

*Ahkumuse-en-eese* or "Other-side-of-stone"—This old man's family consists of a wife and an infant. His house and stable are both bad. He owns one ox and a plough. He will put in a garden of potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c.

*Peter Breast* has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. He owns a fair house and a very poor stable. His cattle are an ox and a steer. He owns a plough and harness. His crop is two acres of wheat and a garden of turnips, potatoes and onions.

*John Sunday* talks English like a white man. He has a poor house and a bad stable. He owns a nice yoke of young oxen and a plough. He has a garden of potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips. He is always fortunate as a fisherman.

*Jonas Rose* has a wife only, and she does not live with him. He owns a very good house, two not very good stables, three cows, one steer and a heifer; a plough. He has a crop of four acres of wheat, two acres of oats, some potatoes and a garden.

*Wahtahkwan* or "The Branch"—This man has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, four sons and a daughter. He is very poor and nearly blind. He has a small house and a stable.

*David Seenum*—This is the chief's brother. He is a fine middle-aged man, with a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. He owns two houses, one of which he occupies; in the other dwell some female relatives. He has a good

stable. His cattle are two oxen, one cow, one steer and four heifers. He has in crop three acres of wheat, and intends to plant several bags of potatoes, and make a garden. He is living very comfortably, and appears to be a progressive man.

*John White* is known as a great hunter. He has a family of five. His house is a good one, but his stables are poor. He owns an ox, three cows, two steers and two heifers, a plough, harrows and a cart. He had in crop two acres of wheat and a large garden of potatoes, &c.

*Simon Kesickutuwayo*—This young man has the reputation of being one of the best workers on the reserve. He has a wife and one son. His house is a very good one, so also is his stable. He owns two cows and a steer. He had in crop two and a half acres of wheat, some potatoes, turnips, &c.

*Richard Kimowin*, or "Rain," has a family of four. One stepson, Joseph, is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He has a neat little house, but being old and lame does little farming. He intended having a garden.

*Archibald Half* has a family of seven: himself, wife, two sons and three daughters. He has a good house, and not a very good stable. His cattle are one ox and one cow. He owns a plough. His crop was two acres of wheat and a garden of potatoes, &c.

*Kwee-es-kis*, or "Whisky Jack," has a family of three, a grown-up son having died since the last annuity payments. He owns a good house and two good stables; one ox, a cow and two steers. His crop is one and a half acres of wheat, some potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips.

*Saulteaux Sam*—This man has a family of five, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and a daughter. He has a good house, and a row of three stables in a fair state of repair. He owns nineteen head of cattle, consisting of seven cows, nine steers and four heifers. His implements are: one wagon, plough, harrows, mower and horse-rake. He has in crop three acres of wheat, some potatoes and other vegetables.

*Jonas Houle*, who died a few days before my inspection, has left a family. He owned a cow and a steer.

**Agency Farm.**—Peter Tompkins has been farmer here for nearly a year. The live stock in his charge are two horses, three cows and a bull calf; also two polled Angus bulls, one three, the other five years old (the bulls were herding with the cattle at Goodfish), and seven sheep; one of these was killed by dogs, there were eight. The farmer had in crop this spring ten bushels of potatoes, four acres of turnips, eight acres of oats, half shares with Augustine Giant and Jonas Rose. He had also a large vegetable garden.

The buildings at this farm are: dwelling, store-house, blacksmith-shop, implement shed, two stables and cattle shed. At the grist-mill, besides the mill building there is a large store-house as yet only partly finished. There is a vacant house and stable formerly used by an interpreter; the latter is now used as an ice-house. Seventy acres have been fenced as a pasture. The farm premises are kept in good order and afford a good example to the Indians.

To summarize the crop sown this year and in anticipation of more accurate figures to be given by the farmer when he had finished seeding, there was sown up to the date of my inspection: ninety-four acres of wheat, seventeen acres of barley, fifteen acres of oats, ten acres (one hundred and forty-three bushels) potatoes—total acres, one hundred and thirty-six.

It is not possible to perfect a history of each family's resources at one inspection. I have started this one at Whitefish Lake and will expect to find it kept up and extended by the farmer.

I was much pleased with the good fencing both at Whitefish and Goodfish. Of course rails are quite handy and of the best quality.

There was a shortage of seed grain and seed potatoes on account of the failure of the crops in 1895, but the agent and farmer were diligent and procured all that they possibly could with the means at their disposal.

A good deal of new land, broken in 1895, will not be placed in crop; some of the old fields not in crop it was intended to summer-fallow.

To speak generally, their stables are not good, "very bad" would better suit their general actual condition, as the exceptions to this latter term are not numerous enough to affect their general character. I spoke strongly to the Indians upon this subject, the farmer being present, and represented to them the necessity of building better ones. They did not respond very warmly, although the farmer said that he would help any one wishing to build a stable by working at it along with him. A good many are commencing to winter their cattle away off the reserve, where hay can be made in unlimited quantities; there they work in community, building large stables and running their cattle together. Of course this is better than hauling the hay long distances to their home stables, but it does not domesticate the animals as well as each Indian having his cattle in his own private stable near where he lives and farms.

As evidence that a plentiful supply of hay was provided in 1895, the cattle are all in good condition and stacks of hay are to be seen in different parts of the reserve that it was not necessary to touch.

I audited the farm books and took stock of the goods on hand. I found the books regularly kept, the receipts agreed with the agency issues and the issues were vouched for by the ration sheets; all the other accounts balanced. I examined the goods in use and made out a list of those worn out and of no further use.

**Stock.**—The following is a summary of the live-stock of this agency, and of which I have satisfied myself as to the general correctness:—

| Band. | Oxen. | Bulls. | Cows. | Steers. | Heifers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whitefish Lake | 37 | 3 | 446 | 99 | 92 | 377 |
| Saddle Lake | 23 | .. | 85 | 81 | 63 | 252 |
| Blue Quill | 19 | .. | 55 | 53 | 33 | 160 |
| Wahsatenow | .. | .. | 10 | 12 | 1 | 23 |
| Farm 16*a* | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Agency | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 23 |
| Totals | 80 | 7 | 607 | 255 | 190 | 839 |

*Sheep.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency | 24 |
| Farm 16*a* | 8 |
| Total | 32 |

*Horses and Colts.*

| | Horses. | Colts. |
|---|---|---|
| Agency | 3 | 2—5 |
| Farm 16*a* | 2 | ..—2 |
| Total | | 7 |

The Chippewayans and the Beaver Lake Indians, who are on this agency, have given no trouble whatever during the past year; they have scarcely been seen since they were paid their annuity. Furs were plentiful, and the fishing restrictions do not affect them very much. They grow a few potatoes. According to last report, their remaining cattle are: one ox, five cows, one steer, two heifers, and four horses.

The Beaver Lake Indians also grow a few potatoes. If they have any cattle, we have no record of them. During the past few years, twenty-five or thirty of the Chippewayans have removed to Cold Lake in the Onion Lake Agency; and two families of the Beaver Lake Indians removed to the Edmonton Agency two years ago.

**Education.**—There are four Indian day-schools in this agency; three of them are under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the other of the Roman Catholic Church.

The school at Whitefish Lake was closed for the midsummer holidays.

The Goodfish Lake school was in a moribund condition, as the teacher, Mr. Dawson, was leaving for good in a few days; there were twenty-seven names on the roll. At my visit there were eight boys and six girls present. There is little to say regarding any progress they had made.

At Saddle Lake, the teacher, Mr. McKitric, had eighteen on the roll. At my visit there were ten boys and eight girls present. The children were bright and intelligent, answered questions promptly, read clearly and distinctly; were evidently making fair progress; they were cleanly and properly dressed. Altogether I was much pleased with the condition of this school.

The Blue Quill school is taught by Mr. F. Petitdemange, who has had charge of it since April, 1893. There were eighteen children on the roll. At my visit there were nine boys and four girls present.

This teacher is taking great interest in the children, and is evidently doing the best he can for their advancement.

## Edmonton Agency.

I commenced my inspection of the Edmonton Agency on 15th June. The officers and employees are: Indian agent, Charles de Cazes; agency clerk, A. E. Lake; interpreter, Henry Blanc.

The agency buildings are situated on Enoch Reserve, fifteen miles from the town of Edmonton (which is the nearest and most available post office) on the margin of a beautiful lake of considerable size, and in consequence of their position, form an agreeable place of residence. The agent's residence is a frame house, covered with brick, of some size and importance. The clerk's house is a comfortable, well-furnished cottage. Then there are the agency office, two store-houses, two stables, hen-house, ice-house, well-house (over the well) a fine strongly built root-house, &c. All these latter named buildings are of flatted logs, with shingled roofs. Near by is the interpreter's house; adjacent to which is a house to accommodate visiting Indians from the distant reserves, also stables for visitors' horses. The offices, store-houses, stables and interpreter's house are all whitewashed.

Contiguous and about the agent's and clerk's houses, is a grove of maple trees, grown from the seed. The trees are now about twenty feet high; there are also some mountain ash and other trees, not indigenous to this part of the country.

Also, there are fine vegetable gardens, in which are hundreds of plants of rhubarb, and standing beds of asparagus and mushrooms, sufficient to supply a good-sized town. These gardens are full of the useful vegetables, grown upon a market garden scale, and are kept clean, free from weeds, and in a thriving condition, including a large quantity of tobacco. This plant has been most successfully grown by Agent de Cazes for several consecutive years. The work of this large garden is done by the staff, an example being set by the agent himself, assisted by old Indians who have no regular employment at home, and they must be fed. The work they do in the garden prevents pauperizing them; besides, they reap the benefit, for all that they can consume is given to them, and to other Indians who require it, also the example set before the eyes of the working Indians has great value; it is to be seen at their homes, where they try to imitate in a small way what they see at the agency.

**Flour-mill.**—This is a two-story building, situate a quarter of a mile from the agency on an eminence, and from the top of its tower commands a view of the country for thirty miles around. The building is composd of large, flat, spruce logs and shingle roof, built in the form of a Maltese cross, 60 feet every way by 22 feet, with the wind-mill tower forming the centre and apex, which from its elevated position catches every wind that blows. The agent has successfully demonstrated in this mill that wind is a practical power in this country. It certainly drives this machinery as well as any

other power that I have seen. It is somewhat erratic, but not quite as much so as the wind is, as there are governors attached to the machinery, which keep the mill at a steady motion. Since it was started, on 10th January last, it has ground seven hundred and fourteen bushels of wheat, making two hundred and four sacks of flour. The mill books are regularly kept. I audited them.

In connection with the mill the agent is establishing a piggery. The position that he has selected is most favourable, there being a couple of spring lakes in a deep valley near the mill, where he has commenced a series of pig-houses. He intends adding to them, as more accommodation is required; also a house in which all the food will be prepared for the pigs, by cooking, &c.

**Agency Office.**—I audited the receipts and issues of supplies, bringing out balances of each account in the ledger, and took stock of the new goods in store, and also of the articles in use. Everything came out true to weight and measure, and agreed with the balances shown to be on hand in the ledger. The flour was of excellent quality, and the proper weight in each sack. The bacon is also of good quality. I audited the cash book and found all cash and cheques entered as received, and all paid out again, the disbursements being supported by receipts and vouchers.

**Vital Statistics.**—This agency has within its jurisdiction five Indian bands and reserves, and it may not be without interest that I should add to this report a comparative statement of the population of each band during the past decade:—

| ---- | 1885. | 1886. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enoch | 140 | 155 | 145 |
| Michel | 88 | 54 | 76 |
| Alexander | 220 | 201 | 201 |
| Joseph | 211 | 154 | 151 |
| White Whale Lake | 61 | 61 | 130 |
| Orphans, St. Albert school | 14 | 12 | 7 |
| Stragglers | 13 | | |
| Passpasschase | ..... | 82 | |
| Totals | 747 | 719 | 710 |

In 1886, eighty-two souls were paid as Passpasschase Band. Many of these, including the chief, left the treaty, and took Half-breed scrip, and the band passed out of sight as such.

In 1884, one hundred and ninety-two souls were paid as Sharphead Band, at Wolf Creek. Since then this band dissolved, some members of it going to Morley, including the chief, while others of them are now living with and attached to the White Whale Lake Band. These together with a few from Joseph's Band, account for the increase there since 1886.

It is remarkable that the numbers in the agency should have been sustained as well as they have been, taking the circumstance of their great change in occupation since 1885.

It is almost impossible, even with the strict supervision that now obtains over the different bands, to get reliable information of births and deaths, excepting when the annuity money is paid, but as far as received, they are as follows:—

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Michel | .. | .. |
| Alexander | 8 | 8 |
| Enoch | 7 | 2 |
| Joseph | 1 | 2 |
| White Whale Lake | 3 | 2 |
| Totals | 19 | 14 |

The rather large number of deaths (eight) on Alexander's Reserve occurred, as nearly as can be ascertained, from the following causes: four children from consumption, one man from old age, one man from epilepsy, one woman from pleurisy, one infant.

**Farming Operations.**—To summarize the farming operations of the agency :—

| Bands. | No. Indians Farming. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes and Garden. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Alexander | 33 | 85 | 57 | 82 | 11½ | 235½ |
| Joseph | 12 | 4 | ..... | 20 | 7½ | 31½ |
| Michel | 7 | 26 | 28 | 21 | 8 | 83 |
| White Whale Lake | 14 | 18 | ..... | 15 | 7½ | 40½ |
| Enoch | 16 | 54 | 40 | 46½ | 8 | 148½ |
| Totals | 82 | 187 | 125 | 184½ | 42½ | 539 |
| Farm 17 | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | 2½ | 16½ |
| Agency | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2½ | 9½ |
| Totals | 82 | 187 | 146 | 184½ | 47½ | 565 |

**Stock.**—The following is a summary of the live-stock in this agency :—

| Bands. | Number Indians Raising Stock. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Bulls. | Cows. | Steers. | Heifers. | 30 June. — Spring Calves. | Stock. — Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander | 21 | 52 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 27 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 158 |
| Joseph | 12 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 54 |
| Michel | 7 | ..... | 10 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 86 |
| White Whale Lake | 11 | .. | ..... | 14 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 56 |
| Enoch | 16 | 45 | 12 | 36 | 2 | 42 | 37 | 20 | 22 | 216 |
| Totals | 67 | 97 | 28 | 86 | 7 | 125 | 99 | 62 | 66 | 570 |
| Farm 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Agency | ..... | 1 | 12 | 2 | ... | 4 | . ... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| Totals | ..... | 98 | 40 | 88 | 7 | 130 | 99 | 62 | 67 | 591 |

The other live-stock at the Agency and Farm 17 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agency | Horses | 5 |
| Farm 17 | " | 3 |

Chief Michel has two horses under Government control, as oxen were exchanged for them.

The foregoing tables show that these Indians are making fair progress in cultivating the soil, and taking into consideration the low prices of all cereals and potatoes, and the difficulty of selling any surplus, and the precarious climate, it may be considered that they are now doing nearly enough in that direction ; but they could very well have larger herds of cattle.

In driving over these large reserves, which abound in lakes and meadows, one is delighted with the favourable situation as regards pasturage and hay for cattle breeding, taken in connection with such a favourable market, where every calf raised to three years old, will pay its owner $10 a year or $30 in cash.

**Farm 17.**—This farm was established in 1879, and has been in charge of farmer James O'Donnell since 1880.

It is very complete in its equipment of buildings, all of which were built by the present farmer. They are well constructed, of well-made spruce, squared timber, with shingled roofs, and completed in a first-class and workman-like manner. The dwelling house is large, a story and a half high, lined throughout with tongued and grooved dressed lumber and divided into several apartments. There is a ration-house, ice-house, two store-houses, two implement sheds, two stables, one hen-house, two large corrals and well-fenced yards with gates.

There is a crop of fourteen acres of oats and two and a quarter acres containing potatoes, buckwheat, pease and vegetable garden; there is a large park of one hundred and fifty acres fenced in as a cow and horse pasture. The whole premises are kept in the very best order and repair, which is very creditable to the farmer.

I inspected the live-stock, audited the farm books and took stock of the goods in store and in use. I found the stock all right and well kept; the farmer also deserves favourable mention for his care of the farming tools and implements in use, most of them are the same he brought into the country, as a farming instructor's outfit, in 1879. The harness, wagon and original chest of carpenter's tools are almost as good as ever. I think this case is unique of the sixteen farmers that came in at the same time. I made a list of those worn out and of no further use. The live-stock in his immediate care for the conducting of his work are: three horses, a cow and calf.

The farmer of Farm 17 has charge of Alexander's Band, No. 134, Joseph's Band, No. 133, and White Whale Lake Band, No. 133*a*. He resides on Alexander's; the distance from there to Joseph's is forty miles, and to White Whale Lake eighteen miles further. It has been his duty to visit these distant reserves once every fortnight; as the roads are bad both in summer and winter, this has proved an arduous task.

**Alexander's Band.**—At the annuity payments in 1895, two hundred and one souls were paid in this band, a singular coincidence, the same number were paid in 1886, while taking the agency as a whole seven hundred and ten souls were paid in 1895 and seven hundred and nine in 1896.

At the time of my inspection, Chief Alexander was away from home, having gone to visit relatives in the Onion Lake Agency. His family numbers six now, viz., himself, wife, three boys and a girl. He has a good log house with shingle roof, and a kitchen attachment to the same, a good stable fixed with stanchions and two other stables not so good, without stanchions, a store-house, a well and a calf and sheep pasture. His cattle number nine head: four cows and five steers, also twelve sheep. He owns a mower and horse-rake, wagon, buckboard, plough, harrows, grindstone, a tool chest with some tools, bob-sleigh, land-roller, and he has charge of, for the general use of the band, a threshing-machine and a binder, also a thoroughbred bull and a fanning-mill. He has many useful articles of furniture in his house, a cooking-stove, a box-stove, clock, tables, chairs, bedsteads, mirrors, &c. Of the smaller farming implements, he owns hay-forks, axes, spades, &c. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres, each, of oats and barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and the same of turnips and garden.

*Widow John Pekachase* has a family of two boys and a girl, the older boy is sixteen years old. She owns a good house, two pretty fair stables, one steer, one heifer; ploughs, harrows, forks and axes. She has in crop this year two acres of wheat, one acre each of oats and barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Isaac* has a family of five, one girl having died since the annuity payments. His children left him are two boys and one girl. He owns a good house, two stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions, and a store-house; also a plough, harrows, cart, bob-sleighs. His only cattle is one ox. He has in crop this year two acres of wheat, one acre of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Moïse.*—Family consists of himself and wife. He owns a good house, two good stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions; his other stable is not so good; a store-house, implement shed, a plough, a pit-saw, grindstone, bob-sleigh, land-roller, set of double harness, hay-forks, axes, &c. His cattle are: one ox, three cows, one steer and

three heifers. He has in crop five acres of wheat, two acres of oats, and a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

*Widow Susan Misnaisquaiskum* has a family of two sons and one daughter, aged respectively eighteen, fifteen and twenty. Her house is good, with kitchen attached, a store-house, one good stable and two smaller stables. She owns a bob-sleigh, land-roller, forks and axes. Her cattle are: two cows, two steers, one heifer. Her crop this year is: two acres of wheat, one acre of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*John Ya-pa-no-ta-you* has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, one son and four daughters. The son has married since last treaty; one of his daughters has been for years married to a non-treaty Half-breed. His house is old. He has no stables, nor any cattle. He owns a bob-sleigh, a cross-plough, some forks and axes. He has in crop this year two acres of wheat, three acres of oats, one acre of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*John Kahnamahcheoo.*—This John, No. 16, of this band has a family of eight and a grandchild, making nine, viz.: himself, wife, two daughters and four sons. He has a good house, two good stables and a shed. His only cattle are two oxen. His crop is three acres of wheat, one acre of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*William* has a family of four: himself, wife, and two daughters, ten and twelve years old. He owns a good house, store-house, a good new stable. His implements are a cross-plough, bob-sleighs, cart, wagon, set of team harness. Of cattle he has only one cow. His crop is four acres of wheat, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Widow Menawhanees.*—This is the widow of John, No. 20. She has a family of a boy and girl. Owns a house, store-house, two good stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions, also a shed. She has only a few farming implements, and of cattle only an ox. She has in crop this year one acre of wheat, two acres of oats, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Joseph's Widow, No. 22.*—This woman is now Mrs. Baptiste, although the ticket under which she and Baptiste are paid is as above. The ticket they hold is for three, but another child has been born since last treaty, therefore, the family is now: Baptiste, his wife, one son and one daughter. They own a house and three stables, two being very good ones; also a shed. Their only implements are a bob-sleigh, and a few tools; three cattle, two cows, and one steer. Their crop is: two of wheat, two acres of oats, two acres of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Louis, No. 28,* has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, three boys and two girls. He owns a good house, but no stable or any cattle. He has a breaking-plough and some small tools. His crop is: one acre of wheat, four acres of barley and a quarter of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

*Michel Windego* draws annuity for six, viz.: himself, two grown-up sons and two grown-up daughters. He has a good house and a good stable, but his principal occupation is that of hunting. He has no cattle. His crop this year is an acre each of wheat, oats and barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

*Michel Belrose* has a wife and two children, a child having been born to him since last treaty payment. He has a good house, store-house, wagon shed, two stables and a good corral. He has none of the larger farming implements, but is well provided with the smaller ones. He owns one ox, one cow and two steers. His crop is: two acres of wheat, two acres of barley and a quarter of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

*Thomasis,* or "Little Thomas," has a family, consisting of his wife, a boy and two girls, a girl having been born to him since last treaty payment. He owns a good house, two good stables and a well-fenced corral. Until last summer he followed hunting entirely, but since then he is determined to farm as well as hunt. He owns two oxen, a mower, rake, set of harness and many other smaller tools. He put in crop twelve

acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, one acre of barley, one eighth of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

*Paul, No. 55*, was last paid annuity for a family of eight, but has now only seven, as a daughter died since the last payments; now he has a wife, four sons and one daughter. He owns a fairly good house, two stables. He has only some small tools and no cattle. He put in crop two acres of wheat, ten acres of barley and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Baptiste Little Wolf* receives annuity for himself, wife and a granddaughter aged fifteen. He owns a good house, two good stables and a shed. His implements are: bob-sleigh, set of double harness, whip-saw, two hay-forks and an axe. Of cattle he has only an ox. He put in crop this year three acres of barley, one-eighth of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

*Widow Susan* drew annuity in 1895 for herself, grown-up daughter and grandson, but her daughter has since married John Wee-yah-pah-no-tay-you. She has a house, but works along with her son, Manitou-waise, No. 80. She owns two oxen, one cow and two steers. She has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of oats, one acre of barley and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

*Manitou-waise* is a son of widow Susan. He receives annuity for three, having a wife and one son. The son is married and lives with him. He has a house and three stables. One of the stables is fitted with stanchions. He has also an implement shed and a well-fenced corral. He owns two oxen, one cow and two heifers, also a mower, horse-rake, cart, buckboard, breaking-plough, ox harness, bob-sleighs, hay-forks, axes and other small tools. He has in crop three acres of wheat, one acre of oats, two acres of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

*Henry Shortlegs* received annuity last year for seven, viz.: himself, wife, grown-up daughter, two sons, and two daughters, but since then one daughter has married John Manitouwasis, and another is married to Antoine of ticket No. 82. He owns a house, but has no stable or cattle. He has in crop two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes, and a quarter of an acre of gardens.

*Philip Pah-kah-qua-now* has a family of wife, two girls and one boy. He owns a house, two good stables, one having stanchions, a shed, and a well-fenced corral. He owns a bob-sleigh, land-roller, cart, crosscut-saw, whip-saw, and other small tools. His cattle are: one ox, one cow, a steer and a heifer.

*Newborn's* family numbers five, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and a daughter. He owns a house, a stable, and a well-fenced corral. He has no cattle; his implements are: a breaking plough, whip-saw, grindstone, cart, set of double harness, and bob-sleigh. He has in crop one acre of wheat, two acres of oats, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and gardens.

*Joseph* (son of Job)—Joseph's family consists of himself, wife, one boy and one girl. He owns a house, store-house, two stables, shed, corral, calf and sheep pasture. His implements are: plough, harrows, land-roller, cart, ox harness, logging chains, bob-sleigh, mower, horse-rake, hay-forks and axes. His cattle are: one ox, one cow, twenty-four sheep and lambs. He has in crop five acres of wheat, five acres of oats, one acre of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and gardens.

*Thomas* has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, one son and three daughters. He owns a very good house, good store-house, implement shed, three stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions, mower, horse-rake, plough, harrows, ox harness, crosscut-saw, forks, and axes. His cattle are: two oxen, one cow, two steers, one heifer. His crop is: two acres of wheat, three acres of oats, two acres of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and gardens.

*Beaverfoot* is a full-blooded Indian, and is the most advanced farmer on the reserve. He is a young man; has a family of wife, one son and one daughter. His farm is a regularly improved homestead, after the fashion of an industrious well-to-do white farmer. His buildings are all constructed of well-made square timber, and are as follows: dwelling-house, milk-house, store-house, hen-house, pig-house, shed for implements, three stables,

two cattle sheds, three well-fenced corrals, calf, pig, and sheep pastures; one thousand acres fenced in as a cattle and horse pasture. His hay meadows are also fenced to prevent cattle from grazing on them. His live-stock are: two oxen, eight cows, five steers, two heifers, six pigs, seventeen sheep and lambs, twelve large, good, work horses. His implements are: mower, horse-rake, farm wagon, breaking-plough, cross-plough, iron harrows, whip-saw, grindstone, land-roller, ox yoke, ox harness, two sets of horse-team harness, two bob-sleighs, crosscut-saw, logging chain, augers, axes, hay-forks, saws, hammers, spade, scoop-shovel, and other shovels and hoes. His house is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, tables, chairs, bedsteads, churn, milk-pans, &c.

Beaverfoot came to settle down on the reserve in 1889, owning then only a team of ponies; the agent loaned him a yoke of oxen and a cow, but no implements, so that his present possessions are the result of economic, careful industry; his fences are strong and straight, of tamarack stakes and spruce rails. When I was at his place, he was engaged in hauling rails with one of his large horse teams, and strewing them along where he intended to build this new fence. His character is, that he is reliable, "his word is his bond"; would that there were more like him! I had almost forgotten to mention his crops; they consist of ten acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, ten acres of barley, one acre of potatoes, and one acre of gardens; total, thirty-two acres.

*Abraham* has a wife and son and daughter. He owns a house, two stables, but no cattle. His implements are: iron harrows, two hay-forks and one axe. He has in crop four acres of wheat, one acre of barley, and two and one-eighth acres of potatoes and garden.

*Jacob Pekachase's* family consists of himself and wife. He has a house, stable, store-house, but no cattle. He has a cart, cart harness, fork and axe. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Pierre Yellow Dirt's* family consists of himself, wife and son. He owns a house, store-house, two stables and corral, plough, harrows, ox harness, bob-sleigh. grindstone, logging chain, hay-forks and an axe. His cattle are: two oxen, one cow, one steer, one heifer. His crops this year are: two acres of wheat, two acres of oats and eight acres of barley.

*Edward, headman's*, family consists of himself, wife and daughter. He owns a store house, house, two stables, one of which is fitted up with stanchions, a well-fenced corral. His implements are: bob-sleigh, breaking-plough, harrows, ox harness, grindstone, whip-saw, logging chain, spade, two hay-forks, axe, hand-saw, and some small tools. His cattle are three oxen. His crop this year consists of two acres of wheat, three acres of oats and three acres of barley.

*François's* family consists of himself, wife, son and daughter. He has a house and stable, but no cattle. He has a few implements, such as an axe, hay-fork, hammer, auger, hoes. He has in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of oats and five acres of barley.

*Norbert* received annuity for three at the last payments, but his only son died since then. He has a house, a good stable, and a well-fenced corral. He owns two oxen. His implements are: two hay-forks, hoes, auger, saw, hammer, axes, ox harness, logging chain. He has in crop two acres of wheat and four acres of barley.

*Samuel* was paid for three at the last annuity payments, but his only child died since then. He owns a good house, a good stable, and a good corral, but has no cattle. He has a bob-sleigh, a crosscut-saw, two forks, hoes and axes. His crop this year is four acres of barley.

*John Lefthand's* family consists of himself, wife and daughter. He owns a house, stable, corral, a breaking-plough, ox harness, ox yoke, logging chain, crosscut-saw, whip-saw, two hay-forks and an axe, also two oxen. He put in crop this spring five acres of barley.

*Tom Gladu's* family consists of himself, wife and two daughters; at the last annuity payments he was paid for six, but one daughter has since died, and another married Norbert Menawanees since then. He owns a house, stable, and a good corral. Being a hunting Indian, he has no cattle, and his only implements are a fork and an axe. He has in crop one acre of wheat and two acres of barley.

**Crops.**—The following is a summing up of the crop put in this year on this reserve :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 85 |
| Oats | 57 |
| Barley | 82 |
| Potatoes | 4 5/8 |
| Gardens | 6 7/8 |
| Total | 235½ |

This is a very large acreage for a wooded reserve, and for Indians who but a few years ago were hunters and trappers.

There is not one of them to-day who is a large farmer as that term signifies in the "wheat belt" of this country, and of the thirty-three persons owning the crops, leaving out two, Thomasis, who has twenty-three acres, and Beaverfoot, who has thirty-two acres, and dividing the remainder, one hundred and eighty acres, among the thirty-one left, the result is an average crop of six acres each.

The diversity of crop that each one has will insure success, as they cannot all fail the same year.

The potato crop and gardens are nearly equally divided, the former looked well and were growing well; but the big white grub had damaged the gardens.

**Stock.**—Classifying and summarizing the cattle as shown to be owned by twenty-two Indians, all of which passed under my inspection, they appear as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxen | 25 |
| Bull | 1 |
| Cows | 27 |
| Steers | 20 |
| Heifers | 12 |
| Total | 85 |

This spring calves were not taken into my inspection, but up to 30th June there were seventeen.

The cattle are in good condition, of fairly good breeding, and they are all legibly branded "I. D," as well as with the private brands of their respective owners.

**General Remarks.**—The condition of the Indians of this reserve may be called prosperous. I had no chance of observing closely their home life, as they were all (nearly) away from their houses; a few of them were camping on the reserve, others had scattered to make a living, as they were thrown upon their own resources immediately after the spring crops were sown.

There are a few old persons on all the reserves kept on the ration-list through all seasons, as they are unable to provide for themselves or do any work; but others must make a living for themselves and families in summer. This is not such a hardship as it may appear to a person without knowledge of their character and resources. They find food in plants, fruits, herbs, birds, animals, that a white man would not think of using, and which prove to be perfectly wholesome and nourishing.

**Joseph Band, No. 133.**—*Alexis* has a family of four: himself, wife, boy and girl. He has a house, but no stable and no cattle. He is a fisherman and hunter. He was formerly chief of the band, but was deposed.

*Painted Stone* has a family of three, viz.: himself, wife and son. His house is a good one, with shingled roof. He owns two stables, a store-house, corral, a farm wagon, mower and horse-rake, breaking-plough, harness, ox harness, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, chest of carpenter's tools, two scythes and two snaiths, two hay-forks, one grindstone, four grub-hoes; also one work ox, four cows, five steers, three heifers, and has charge of the band bull. He put in crop this year two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of

potatoes, and a quarter of an acre of garden. He is the principal man on the reserve since the chief was deposed. He, too, is a hunter and fisherman, getting his living more in that way than by farming.

*Widow Mary Michel* has a family of four: herself, a grown-up son, another son, and a daughter. She has a house and a stable, two scythes and snaiths, two hay-forks, one hand-saw, jack-plane, hammer, two augers, three hoes. Her cattle are one cow and one heifer. She has in crop two acres of barley and half an acre of potatoes, and garden.

*William Kootenhayoo* is a headman of this band. He has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, grown-up son, two other sons, and two daughters. He has a house, store-house, stable, breaking-plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, spade, two hoes, two augers, two axes, two scythes and snaiths, two hay-forks. Of cattle he has only one work ox. His crop is one quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

*Narcisse Kootenhayoo* has a family of four: himself, wife and two sons. He has a house, stable, store-house, all very good and well built. He has a strong corral; he owns two scythes and snaiths, two forks, two hoes, two augers, one hand-saw. His cattle are: one ox, one cow and one steer. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres of barley, and half an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Soosay* or *Joseph* has a family of four: himself, wife, boy and girl. He owns a house, stable, two scythes, hay-fork and axe. His cattle are one cow and one heifer; and his crop one acre of barley, a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

*Michel Mustooch* has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, three sons, a daughter and grandson. He has a house, store-house, stable and corral. He owns a cross plough, three scythes and snaiths, two hoes, two hay-forks, three augers, jack-plane, axe; his cattle are one cow and one steer. He put in crop this spring one acre of barley, a quarter acre each of potatoes and garden.

*Widow Rosalie* has a boy and two girls. She lives with her brother. She owns a scythe and snaith, hay-fork, two hoes, auger and an axe. Her cattle are a cow and steer; and her crop this year is a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

*Joseph, ex-chief*, has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. He has a house, two stables and a corral. He owns a breaking-plough, harrows, two hay-forks, three hoes, two augers, one jack-plane and a spade. His cattle consist of three oxen, two cows and one steer. His crop is half an acre in potatoes and garden.

*Alexis Louison* has only his wife. He is a young man in good circumstances. He owns three dwellings; lives in one and lends the other two to widows. He has two store-houses, three stables, two cattle sheds, and a well-fenced corral; breaking-plough, harrows; two sets of team harness, four scythes and snaiths, grindstone, six hay-forks, two jack-planes, two hand-saws, logging chains, six hoes. His cattle are: one ox, two cows, two heifers and two steers. He seeded this spring four acres with barley, planted half an acre with potatoes, and made half an acre of garden.

*Alexis*, son of Paul, has a family of five, viz.: himself, wife and three sons. He has a house and stable, store-house, corral of cattle; he has only one work ox; he owns a scythe, hay-fork, two hoes, hand-saw, hammer, axe, and a set of harness. His crop is two acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

*Benjamin*, son of Mary Michel, has a family of four: himself, wife and two sons. He has a house, stable, shed and corral. He owns a breaking-plough, cart, cart-harness, harrows, two scythes, two hay-forks, two augers, drawing-knife, jack-plane, grindstone, hammer, two hoes, one axe. Of cattle he has one cow and two steers. His crop is: two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

*Waychan* has a family of a wife and son. He has a house and a stable; one ox; he is a hunter and fisherman.

*Pierre* is paid annuity for himself, wife, three sons and two daughters. He has a large house with kitchen attachment, a store-house, two stables, a shed and a corral. He owns a breaking-plough, harrows, ox harness, bob-sleighs, two scythes and snaiths, two hay-forks, two hoes, two axes, two augers, jack-plane, drawing-knife, hammer,

hand-saw, crosscut-saw, whip-saw, cart; one ox, one cow, one steer. His crop is four acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes, and the same of garden.

**General Remarks.**—The Indians of this band are hunters, and fishermen, from which pursuits they make a good living. Almost every family had a net set in the narrows of the lake, and when they wanted to eat, went to their net. Wishing to buy some fish for my own table while I was here, I was soon supplied with all I wanted, all alive, of the fattest, most beautiful whitefish weighing four to six pounds each; one Indian finding twelve in his net that evening.

With such resources as these at their doors, one can readily understand that there is no need to do much farming.

As the reserve is woody, the small fields and gardens have been taken out of the wilderness, by a good deal of labour, in the way of cleaning and stumping. However they have been fully repaid for it, by the exceeding fertility of the soil; and from the proximity of the lake (Lac Ste. Anne) they seldom, if ever, have their crops injured by frost.

As shown above, twelve heads of families have gardens, all but three of them having barley, and only one of them wheat. Their crop aggregates as follows: wheat, four acres; barley, twenty acres; potatoes, three and three-quarters acres; gardens, three and three-quarters acres; total, thirty-one and a half acres.

The cattle number forty-eight. They are owned by twelve heads of families. I had a round-up; I found them in fair condition, and all properly branded, they counted out exactly; they are of fair breed, and the thoroughbred polled Angus bull will soon further improve them; already there were six new calves, pure black and polled. Fortunately for these Indians, they are so isolated from the settlement of Ste. Anne's that they are not troubled with trespassing cattle; therefore they can keep their own herds distinct.

The Hamlet of Ste. Anne's is becoming important as the last point of civilization touched by persons going into and returning from the mountains. It is also in the direct route to the Jasper House Pass. Miners, hunters, tourists, prospectors, take pack horses from here. Already one of the taints of civilization has reached it, viz.: an illicit traffic in whisky. As yet it has not affected the reserve, as it is a little off the route of travel, but the situation requires the watchful care of trustworthy officials.

There is a good school-house on the reserve. At present it is not efficiently conducted and little interest is taken in it by the Indians. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, most of these Indians professing that faith.

The following is a summary of the cattle on this reserve :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxen | 10 |
| Bull | 1 |
| Cows | 15 |
| Steers | 14 |
| Heifers | 7 |
| Total | 47 |

Up to June 30th there were, in addition to the above :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bull calves | 11 |
| Heifer calves | 2 |
| Total | 13 |

**Michel Band.**—*Michel*, the old and honoured chief of this band, is still hale and hearty, although quite four score years have passed over his head. He is the father of more than twenty children, the youngest of which was in the cradle when I visited him. At the last annuity payments he took pay for eleven, viz.: himself, wife, two grown-up daughters, four sons and three younger daughters.

Two of his sons living at home are now men. They were educated at the High River Industrial-school. Two sons are at the St. Albert Boarding-school—Felix, eleven years old, and John, ten years old. One of his grown-up daughters was educated at the High River Industrial-school.

He has a large, well-built, story and a half log house, comfortably furnished up stairs as well as down stairs, a summer kitchen near by, where all the housework was being done as it was summer, a store-house, two stables and corral.

He owns a wagon, a mower, horse-rake, an old-style reaper, buggy, plough, harrows, fanning-mill, bob-sleigh, set of harness, logging chain, grindstone, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, augers, hay-forks, axes, cooking-stove, box-stove, churn, milk-pans, &c. His cattle consist of one bull, seven cows, four steers, three heifers; also he has several pigs. His crop this year is: six acres of wheat, six acres of oats, five acres of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

*Jos. Gladu, headman*, received annuity for three at the last payments, viz.: himself, wife and son. He has a good new house, store-house, granary, three stables and a well-fenced corral. He owns a wagon, mower and horse-rake, buckboard, breaking-plough, harrows, bob-sleigh, logging chain, grindstone, crosscut-saw, team and ox harness and a lot of smaller utensils. His house is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, box-stove, tables, chairs, bedsteads, clock, lamps, &c. He owns two cows, three steers and three heifers. He has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of barley, three acres of oats, half an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

*Louis Callihoo* takes annuity for ten, viz.: himself, wife, five sons and three daughters. His sons, Vital and Adolphe, attend the St. Albert Boarding-school, and another son is a pupil at the High River Boarding-school. He has the best house and most complete premises on the reserve, perhaps in the agency. It is a story and a half, shingled, floored up stairs and down with finely-dressed lumber, fine staircase, large kitchen attachment, all kept exceedingly clean. It is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, box-stove, tables, chairs, clock, lamps, sewing-machine, milk-pans, churn, kitchen utensils, fine tea set, mirror, &c. About the house are store-house, hen-house, pig-house, three stables, a well-fenced corral and a well of water. He owns a binder, mower, horse-rake, two farm wagons, buckboard, cutter, two bob-sleighs, two sets of double harness, one set of single harness, grindstone, two ploughs, harrows, crosscut-saw, hand-saws, augers, hay-forks, spade, shovel, scoop-shovel, &c. His cattle are: five cows, six steers and four heifers. He has in crop eight acres of wheat, six acres of oats, four acres of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes and three-quarters of an acre of garden.

*Pierre Valide* received annuity for ten at the last payments, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and six daughters. Two of his daughters are at service, and one son, Simon, and one daughter, Mary, are at the St. Albert Boarding-school. He owns a house and a stable, and has a good well of water near his house. He also owns a wagon, buckboard, set of team harness, single harness, two cows and three heifers. He is not much of a farmer, being sickly. His only crop is half an acre of potatoes and three-quarters of an acre of garden.

*Albert Callihoo* drew annuity for five, viz.: himself, wife and three daughters. He has a good new house, a stable and store-house. He owns a wagon, set of team harness, breaking-plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, bob-sleighs, two hay-forks, two hoes, two axes. He has two cows, two steers and two heifers. His crop this year is: three acres of wheat, four acres of oats, five acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes and three-quarters of an acre of garden.

*Baptiste Callihoo* drew annuity for six: himself, wife, two sons and one daughter. The two sons are at the High River Industrial-school. He owns a house, store-house, milk-house, two stables and a well-fenced corral, a wagon, buckboard, team harness, ox harness, plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, hay-forks, axes and grindstone. His house is comfortably furnished with modern conveniences, such as cooking-stove, tables, bedsteads, chairs, clock, lamps, &c. His cattle are two oxen and six cows and heifers.

His crop this year is: two acres of wheat, three acres of oats, two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

*Timothy Callihoo* draws annuity for himself, wife and baby girl. He has a small house, but a fine large one in course of construction; he was also building a fine milk-house, when I was there. He has two stables, strong corral and a calf pasture. He owns a wagon, set of team harness, mower, horse-rake, breaking-plough, harrows, bob-sleigh, grindstone, logging chain, crosscut-saw, forks, axes, augers, churn, cooking-stove, a cow and two heifers. He has in crop five acres of wheat, six acres of oats, five acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

**General Remarks.**—The above-described seven families, numbering forty-eight souls, are the only members of this band who reside on the reserve; the others only turn up at the annuity payments.

The acreage under crop summarized is as follows: wheat, twenty-six; oats, twenty-eight; barley, twenty-one; potatoes, three and three-quarters; gardens, four and a quarter—total eighty-three acres.

Their cattle are owned by the same seven persons who farm. They aggregate as follows: oxen, two; bulls, two; cows, twenty-six; steers, sixteen; heifers, sixteen—total sixty-two. Spring calves already number fourteen. I found the cattle in good condition and of fairly good breeding; the polled Angus bulls are a great improvement, they are all properly branded.

This reserve is one of the most luxuriant tracts of country in the North-west, and is well adapted for the cattle-raising industry as well as crops of all kinds.

**White Whale Lake Band, No. 133a.**—*Widow Susan Ironhead* draws annuity for three: herself, son and daughter. She owns a house and stable, one cow, one heifer and a steer. She has no farming implements or tools. She has a garden of half an acre, containing potatoes and other vegetables.

*Paul, headman*, has a wife and two sons. He owns a house, two stables, store-house and a well-fenced corral, mower, horse-rake, wagon, fanning-mill, bob-sleigh, ox harness, pony plough harness, chest of carpenter's tools, crosscut-saw and two hay-forks. His house is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, chairs, table, bedsteads and other articles of domestic comfort. His cattle are two oxen and three steers. His crop is: four acres of wheat, four acres of barley, half an acre in potatoes and garden.

*Mistah John* or *Francis No. 3.*—He is paid annuity for himself, wife and son. He has a house, but no stable; his stable was burned by the prairie fire last autumn and has not been rebuilt. His only tools are an axe and hay-fork. His cattle are: one cow, one ox and one steer. He has a garden of about half an acre, containing potatoes, turnips, &c.

*Thomas* (son of James) has a wife, a son and an infant daughter. He owns a house, stable, plough, two hay-forks, axe, one ox, one cow and one heifer. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres of barley and a quarter of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*Reindeer* was a headman of Alexander's Band (and probably is yet) but he came to live here in 1895. He is much dissatisfied with the change that he made and wishes to return to Alexander's, in fact he has returned there, and is building himself a house there. He received annuity for nine, viz.: himself, wife, grown-up daughter, four sons and two daughters. He owns a plough, harrows, two scythes, two hay-forks, ox harness, pony plough harness, logging chain, two augers, hand-saw, whip-saw and crosscut-saw. His cattle are one yoke of oxen. He put in no crop.

*Peter Peekachase* (or Burnt Stick), headman, is also a removal from Alexander's Band. He is an old man with a wife and grown-up son. He has a house, stable, store-house, one plough, harrows, two cart wheels, ox harness, pony plough harness, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, grindstone, two hand-saws, four augers, hammer, jack-plane, two scythes and snaiths, two hay-forks. He has no cattle. He has in crop a quarter of an acre of potatoes and garden.

*John Paul* has a wife and one son. He owns a house, stable, wagon, plough, harrows, scythe and snaith, hay-fork, hammer, hand-saw, axe, and one work ox. His crop is only a garden.

*Mistah John, No. 32*, has a wife and one son. He owns a house, two stables and a corral; a breaking-plough, harrows, ox harness, two scythes, two hay-forks, grindstone, two hand-saws, two augers, two axes. His cattle are: two oxen, three cows, two heifers. His only crop is a large garden of potatoes, &c.

*John, No. 35*, has a wife, son and daughter. He owns a house, store-house, scythe and snaith, hay-forks, two augers, hand-saw. He has no cattle and no crop but garden.

*Isaac Sharphead* has a wife and three daughters. He owns a house, but has neither a stable nor any cattle. He owns a scythe and snaith, hay-fork, grindstone, two augers. He has no crop.

*Simon, headman, No. 25*, has only his wife. He owns a house and stable, wagon, mower, horse-rake, breaking-plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, two scythes and snaiths, three hay-forks. He has no cattle. He has a large garden of potatoes and vegetables.

*Didymus, No. 22*, has a wife, one boy and three girls. He owns a house, stable, corral, scythe and snaith, two hay-forks, an axe. He has no cattle. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

*Luke, No. 21*, has a wife, four sons and three daughters. He owns a house, two stables, shed and a well-fenced corral; one breaking-plough, harrows, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, four hay-forks, three augers, two axes. His cattle are: two oxen, two cows, one steer, one heifer. He has in crop four acres of wheat, three acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

*John Sharphead* has a wife and daughter. His house and stable were burnt last fall at the big prairie fire, and are not as yet rebuilt. He lives since with François (Mistah Jim, No. 3). He owns one ox.

*John Bearshead* has a wife, son and daughter. He owns a house, store-house, and a stable. He has no implements, tools or cattle. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes, a quarter of an acre of garden.

*Peter, No. 10*, has a wife and three sons. One of his sons is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He owns a house and a stable, one ox, one cow and one steer. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, and a large quantity of potatoes and other vegetables.

*Alexis, No. 7*, has a wife, one son, and three daughters. He owns a house, store-house, but no stable and no cattle. He lives almost entirely by hunting. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, and a large garden.

*Widow Susan, No. 6*, has an only daughter, eighteen years old. She owns a house, two stables, store-house, and a strongly-built corral, one hay-fork, one hoe, one axe. She has eight head of cattle, viz.: one ox, three cows, three steers, and one heifer. She has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes, and half an acre of garden.

**General Remarks.**—This band at last annuity payments numbered one hundred and thirty, having more than doubled its population since 1885 by transfers from Alexander's Band and the attachment of Sharphead's.

As yet they have not advanced much beyond gardens in farming, and as the reserve is so well adapted for cattle-raising, I do not think it will be to their interest to go much further in that direction, excepting that it must be seen to that every family has a garden and some cattle.

Of the thirty-one families comprising the band, only fourteen cultivate the soil, and only eleven have any cattle. This is their condition at present. It therefore may be readily seen that there is room for advancement in the direction indicated.

Their gardens are well fenced, and if kept free from weeds will produce a great deal of food.

I had a round-up of their cattle. Nearly all of them are of the polled Angus breed. They looked very handsome, their black coats shining like satin. They are all branded.

The big prairie fire which swept over this reserve last fall burned most of their fences, as well as some buildings, but they have to a great extent been rebuilt.

The resident missionary, Rev. Mr. Blewett, besides being a minister of the gospel, is a good school teacher, and places a good example before the Indians of a well-kept home. His premises and fences are all in good order, and he has a fine garden. Then the garden of the day-school, which was made by the pupils under his direction, is a model one. It is the best and largest garden in connection with a day-school in the Territories; it is three-fourths of an acre, planted with a good selection of vegetables, and not a weed to be seen in it.

The well-kept Indian cemetery is also a credit to the taste and industry of the missionary (Rev. Mr. Blewett). It is in perfect order, with a neat fence around it. Considering the short time this reserve has been established, the graveyard is pretty full; I counted forty-three graves therein.

Summary of crops: wheat, eighteen acres; barley, fifteen; potatoes, three and three-fourths; garden, three and three-fourths; total, forty and one-half.

Summary of cattle: oxen, fourteen; bull, one; cows, fifteen; steers, eleven; heifers, six; total, forty-seven. Up to the time of my inspection there were five bull and five heifer calves. These are not included in the above.

**Enoch Band.**—*Alexander, No. 26*, drew annuity for four at the last payments, viz.: himself, wife and two daughters. He owns a good dwelling-house, three large stables, strong corral, pig-house, hen-house, mower and horse-rake, sleigh, cart, ox harness, pony plough harness, plough, harrows, hoes and sundry smaller tools. He has eleven head of cattle, viz.: four oxen, four cows, two steers and one heifer. He has in crop this year six acres of wheat, five acres of oats, four acres of barley, some potatoes. He is a very intelligent man and has charge of the flour-mill.

*Mistah Jim* has only his wife left to him now; his nephew, who was included on his pay-ticket, died since the last treaty. He owns a good house, which is cleanly kept, and two stables; a wagon, buckboard, harness, mower, horse-rake, harrows, hoes, axe, and some smaller tools. He has five head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, one cow, two heifers. He has in crop one acre of wheat, five acres of oats, three acres of barley and a small garden of potatoes and the minor vegetables.

*Charlo, No. 41*, drew annuity at the last payments for himself, wife and one son, but another son has been born to him since then. He owns a comfortable house, a row of good stables, with a strong corral, hen-house and pig-house. Hé had just finished digging and curbing a wood well; he has six acres of wheat, five acres of oats, four acres of barley, and an excellent garden, containing potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. He owns a wagon, sleigh, plough, ox harness, pony plough harness, axes, hoes and a mower and rake on shares with Alexander. He has twelve head of cattle and has charge of the band bull. His cattle are: two oxen, five cows, three steers, two heifers; also a breeding sow with a litter of six pigs.

*Shortlegs, No. 61*, receives annuity for himself and wife. He has a good house and a good stable, and a strong corral; he owns a buckboard, hoes, pony harness and many small tools. His only cattle are two oxen. He has in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of oats, two acres of barley and a good garden, containing potatoes, turnips, &c.

*Daniel Cardinal, No. 68*, receives annuity for five: himself, wife, two boys and one girl; he owns a good log house, which is divided into apartments, a row of good stables, granary, an implement-house, well with curb and windlass, strong corral, and well fenced cattle and sheep pastures. He has a farm wagon, sleigh, plough, harrows, hoes, cart, agricultural boiler, and a quantity of smaller tools; his live-stock consists of three oxen, five cows, three steers, three heifers, also four breeding sows, forty-three sheep and lambs. He has in crop this summer five acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, eight acres of barley, and a good garden of potatoes, turnips, pease, onions, &c. He also owns a team of large work horses.

*Felix Low Woman, No. 80*, married the daughter of the deceased chief, Enoch, and appears to have succeeded to his house and premises. He lost his infant child this summer, and has now only himself and wife. His house is a good story and a half log-house, with shingled roof. He has also two good stables, strong corral and calf pasture. His crops are: three acres of wheat, two and a half acres of barley, and a large vegetable garden of potatoes and turnips. He owns a wagon, plough, harrows, sleigh, ox harness, axe, hoes and other tools. His cattle are: two oxen, three cows, one steer, one heifer. This young man is in delicate health and cannot live very long.

*Louis Mary Ann, No. 112*, draws annuity for himself, wife and infant girl. He lives with Felix. He has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of barley; and owns two oxen.

*Charles Papin, No. 123*, draws annuity for himself, wife and infant; one child died and another was born to him during this year. He owns a good house, two good stables, corral, hen-house; wagon, plough, harrows, hoes, axe, logging chain and other tools. His cattle are: three oxen, three cows, six steers and one heifer. His crop this year is: three acres of wheat, two acres of oats, five acres of barley and a good garden of potatoes and turnips.

*Alexis Charlo, No. 138*, drew annuity for himself, wife and young son. He owns a good house, good stable, with corral. He has in crop two acres of wheat, one acre of oats, two acres of barley, and has a good garden. He works with his father, and has no separate implements. Of cattle he has two oxen, two cows, one steer. He was for six months at the High River Industrial-school.

*Joseph No. 93*, Alexander's Band, is married to Mary, No. —, of this band, and lives here, having an adopted girl. The cattle belong to the wife, as well as the house and premises. They have a fairly good house, and two stables, with a corral. They have in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of barley, and a good garden of potatoes. They own a plough, harrows, cart, ox harness, axe, hoe, and a few other tools. Of cattle they have seven head, viz.: two oxen, two cows, two steers and one heifer.

*Joseph la Louise, No. 13*—This man draws annuity for himself, wife and one child. He lives with Joseph and Mary, and owns a yoke of oxen.

*Tom Bighead, No. 140*, draws annuity for himself, wife and two daughters. He owns a good house, a stable and corral; a wagon, plough, ox harness, pony harness, sleigh, spade, two hoes and axe. He has in crop one acre of wheat, two acres of barley, and a good garden of potatoes. His cattle are: two oxen, three cows and three steers. His father, Antoine Bighead, No. 16, died this summer, and left a widow, two daughters and another son, besides Tom (the subject of this sketch). One of the sons is at St. Albert Boarding-school; the mother and two girls live with Tom.

*Little Antoine, No. 89*, has only his wife. They own a fairly good house, good stable, and a strong corral; a farm wagon, cart, sleigh, harrows, harness, hoes, axes and a few other tools. He has in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of oats, two acres of barley, also a good garden of potatoes, turnips, &c. His cattle are two oxen, two cows and two steers.

*Lazarus Lapotac, headman, No. 11*, received annuity in 1895 for seven, but since then a daughter died. He has now himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. One boy and one girl are at the Regina Industrial-school. He has a good house in two apartments. It is well furnished, and very neat and clean, showing that his wife is a good housekeeper. It contains a cooking-stove, tables, chairs, bedsteads, clean bed-clothing, counterpanes, &c., clock, lamps, &c. He has also one large stable and two smaller ones, a strong corral. His cattle number twelve, viz.: two oxen, four cows, three steers and three heifers. He put in crop this spring three acres of wheat, five acres of barley, and a large quantity of potatoes, turnips, onions, &c. He owns a plough, wagon, mower, horse-rake, ox and pony harness, harrows, grindstone, bob-sleigh, cart, axe, logging chain, two hay-forks and two hoes.

*Wm. Ward, headman, No. 4*, has a family of wife and adopted daughter, having no children of their own. He is living in a house which is being superseded by a fine new

one, a story and a half, with shingled roof. He ran short of funds to buy doors and sash, or it would now be finished. He has a row of fairly good stables, pig-house, hen-house, a well, properly cribbed. He has in crop eight acres of wheat, three acres of barley, eight acres of oats, half an acre of potatoes, and half an acre of garden. He owns twenty-three head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, one bull, eight cows, six steers and six heifers. He also owns a breeding sow and a team of large farm horses.

*William Osickyas, No. 45*, is an ex-pupil of the High River Industrial-chool; the agent has loaned him a yoke of oxen and a cow. He was engaged in getting out logs to build a house. He has a crop of five acres of wheat. He owns a horse, wagon, ox harness, and an axe.

**General Remarks.**—These sixteen families of Enoch's Band are the only ones who farm and own cattle; they number fifty souls, men, women and children. There are seventeen others who work as casual labourers for these, as well as at odd jobs about the agency, and for white settlers, so earn a rather uncertain livelihood; with their families they number thirty-six souls. These seventeen may be divided into two classes, for ten of them are householders, living in shacks without any improvements about them, and the other seven are grown-up boys.

The farming Indians have made very fair progress in civilized pursuits, they are all of them in good homes, and have that about them which not only produces a living, but makes life interesting, and makes them self-respecting.

They also attend regularly to their religious duties, it being the correct thing in the community to appear at church every Sunday.

Take this agency throughout, and the Indians are well disciplined, they do their work faithfully, and cheerfully, they are well clothed every day, and all have an extra suit for Sunday.

It is not an uncommon thing to see in houses a blacking-brush and a box of blacking; now that leather boots are superseding the moccasins for dress occasions, they see the necessity of having these in order to present a good appearance.

It is only poverty now that forces an Indian to wear a blanket, as it covers all defects of dress; place him in a position to earn money, so that he may be all right pecuniarily, and he will live and dress as a white man.

The following is a summary of the crops on this reserve:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 54 |
| Oats | 40 |
| Barley | 46½ |
| Potatoes and gardens | 8 |
| Total | 148½ |

Summary of cattle: oxen, thirty-six; bulls, two; cows, forty-two; steers, thirty-seven; heifers, twenty; total, one hundred and thirty-seven. Up to 30th June there were to be seen ten bull calves and twelve heifer calves.

There are forty-five sheep and lambs and twelve breeding sows on the reserve.

**Education.**—There are three day-schools in this agency. Two of them are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other under the Methodist Church.

I visited the school on Alexander's Reserve on 16th June. I found the teacher, Miss Sarah Cyr, all alone in the school, time, 10 a. m., and the holidays had not commenced; but after seeding, nearly all Indian families left the reserve to visit friends at distant agencies, and, of course, took their children with them. I examined the school register. It contains the names of thirteen boy and twenty-three girl pupils, and the average attendance at school for the March quarter was ten. The teacher showed some stockings and mitts that were knitted by the children. It was very good work. There is a spinning-wheel in the school-room, which has been used to some extent. The school-house is a good building of logs and shingle roof, but much too small for thirty-six

pupils. It was quite clean and well supplied both with school furniture and school material.

I visited the school on Joseph's Reserve on 18th June. Clement Girard, the teacher, was present and three children—poor little things—who were scantily clothed and knew absolutely nothing. The teacher was leaving at the end of the quarter then so near, and his place was to be supplied by a competent teacher. This reserve being on the confines of civilization and isolated nearly two days' journey from the terminus of the railroad, it has been very difficult to procure a competent teacher. The Indians are nomads, and consequently the attendance is very irregular. I examined the school register. There are thirteen pupils enrolled, five of them being from twelve to fourteen years of age; the others are younger. The older ones would be good subjects for an industrial-school, if they could be induced to leave their parents.

The school-house is a good log building, with shingle roof and brick chimney, and in all respects well furnished. The school was well supplied with school material. There was a garden made in the spring, but it was neglected and grown up with weeds. The Church is making arrangements to build a teacher's residence near by, as it does not conduce to school discipline for the teacher to be obliged to live in the school-room.

I visited the school on White Whale Lake Reserve on 19th June, the resident missionary, the Rev. Wm. G. Blewett, teacher. He holds an Ontario second-class professional certificate, and has had experience in teaching in Ontario, and nearly three years in Indian schools.

On the day of my inspection the midsummer holidays commenced; therefore I did not meet the children in class. I examined the school register. Twenty-three pupils are enrolled—eleven boys and twelve girls, eleven of them being over ten years old, and the oldest, Agnes John, fifteen. The average attendance for the June quarter was fourteen, which may be considered satisfactory, on account of the condition of the parents; during the winter months these Indians live at the lake, about four miles from the school, as they subsist principally upon fish they catch there; during this period the attendance is irregular. When spring seeding is over, most of them go off hunting. The attendance is at its best just before the annuity payments.

This school is in the van in industrial pursuits. There was a large exhibit of the children's handiwork. In the work of the girls there were stockings, mitts, trousers, shirts, straw hats, girls' dresses; for the boys were shown axe handles, washboards, leather vise, cupboard, table, wheelbarrow.

The school-house is a good building, kept in good order; it is better furnished and better equipped with material for Indian school work than any other day-school I have visited.

The carpenter tools are made good use of. There is a large garden—say, three-quarters of an acre. This is well fenced, and planted throughout with potatoes, turnips, pease, onions, corn, &c. It convinced me of the attention and industry of the teacher, for he must lead his pupils in such work, or it would not be done. The teacher's own house and premises are kept in the best order and condition; his large private garden is well cultivated and surrounded by a neat, strong fence.

The Indians find good friends in Mr. and Mrs. Blewett, and it is a good thing for the Indians that this worthy couple find it in their hearts to be so kind, for this band of Indians are far away from white settlement, and are more dependent upon the school teacher than any one else (there being no resident farming instructor) for direction and instruction, and help and advice when ill; therefore it is a God's blessing that such kind hearts as Mr. and Mrs. Blewett see fit to make a home for themselves among them.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
*Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 22nd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report, dealing with the fiscal year 1895-96, ended 30th June last, and such matters as have transpired between that and the present date as call for notice herein.

The period dealt with has been almost entirely uneventful, nothing having transpired which might be regarded as beyond the ordinary routine, except the return of a large number of "refugee" Cree Indians from the State of Montana, which incident will be dealt with more fully later on in this report.

**Agricultural Operations.**—The total area under grain in 1895 on all reserves in the North-west Territories, and which was in process of being harvested at the date of my last annual report, was six thousand eight hundred acres, the property of one thousand five hundred and ninety-one families actively engaged in farming. The greater portion of this crop was wheat, with oats second as to extent of area, and barley and corn making up the remainder of the area (*vide* statistical returns of 1895). This crop, I regret to say, with hardly an exception proved disappointing both as to yield and sample, the expectations entertained at the commencement of the harvest being materially lessened by depreciation in quality, due to the unfavourable weather which prevailed during the harvesting season, and the threshing returns later on showed a shrinkage in the yield per acre. Under these circumstances, which of themselves constituted a sufficient cause for disappointment, it was the more to be regretted that there had to be added the unprecedentedly low price of the chief cereals, wheat and oats. Sufficiently serious would have been the effect of the last-mentioned condition had the yield and sample been good, but its consequences were more noticeable under the adverse circumstances of a comparatively small yield and a low percentage of high-grade grain.

The total yield was, in round figures, seventy five thousand bushels.

In consequence of the uncertainty attending the growing of wheat and the discouraging results of the past four years, attention is now being directed more to stock-raising in all its branches and to the increased cultivation of field and garden root crops and, in consequence, the area under grain this year shows a decrease, the total acreage being, roundly, six thousand three hundred acres, as against six thousand eight hundred of the previous year.

Root crops gave more satisfactory results, the total area, nine hundred and five acres, producing, roundly, fifty thousand bushels of potatoes and turnips over and above the large quantities consumed during the season. The acreage in roots this season is one thousand and eleven acres, an increase over the previous season of one hundred and six acres.

Garden vegetables were very largely cultivated during the year, and, as the result of a favourable season of sufficient moisture and of the greater care bestowed upon this crop by the Indians, the returns were very gratifying. The bulk of this crop is, of course, consumed during the summer, but care is taken to see that sufficient is carried over for winter use and safely housed. Constant effort is made to foster an increased use of vegetables in the dietary of the Indians, and where this end has been achieved most fully the most noticeable results, in the form of improved health together with a decline in the virulence of such constitutional and hereditary diseases as scrofula and its concomitants, invariably follow.

Corn of the "Indian maize" variety has been introduced during the present season on many of the reserves in the North-west Territories. The seed was obtained from the Sioux reserves in the Birtle Agency, where it has been successfully cultivated for many years, and has given remarkably good results where the soil was moderately light and warm.

Brome grass *(Bromus inermis)* has been introduced, in small trial lots, in the Birtle, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Touchwood, Duck Lake, Battleford, Edmonton, Sarcee and Blood Agencies during the present season, seed from which will be secured this fall for the further extension of the experiment. Reports thus far received indicate the complete success of this fine pasture grass, which has proved itself as equally adapted to the light soil of the semi-arid districts of the south-west as to the clay and black loam soils of other portions of the Territories.

**Stock-raising.**—Owing to the presence of a favourable degree of moisture, the season has been a markedly successful one for this important and ever-increasing industry.

Grazing during the present season has been all that could be desired, and the cool weather which prevailed throughout the greater part of the summer has tended to keep down the usual "plague of flies," which so frequently interferes with profitable grazing during the summer months. Cattle are, in consequence, now in remarkably fine condition, and it is anticipated that there will be, generally, a very considerable number of steers available for home use and sale and also for the export trade, all of which will tend to the increased comfort and independence of those who, through their enterprise and the constant supervision of our agents, have become successful cattle-raisers, in which class may now be included the greater portion of our non-hunting Indians of the reserves.

Hay was readily obtainable for the winter of 1895-96, and as ample provision was made and the conditions as to weather and temperature were very favourable, all stock came out in the spring in fine order.

The totality of the stock owned by the Indians on the 30th June last, is as follows:—

Treaty No. 4.—Five hundred and sixty-eight owners hold: cattle, four thousand two hundred and fifty-six head; sheep, three hundred and three; hogs, thirty-three.

Treaty No. 6.—Five hundred and seventy-six owners hold: cattle, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-four head; sheep, five hundred and ninety-five; hogs, three hundred and twenty-four.

Treaty No. 7.—Four hundred and forty-seven owners hold: cattle, two thousand one hundred and seven head; making a total, for the three treaties, comprising the whole of the North-west Territories and seven reserves in Western Manitoba, of: cattle, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven; sheep, eight hundred and ninety-eight; hogs, three hundred and forty-six; owned by one thousand five hundred and ninety-one heads of families engaged in cultivating the soil.

It will be observed that though the reserves in Treaty No. 7, situated as they are in the ranching lands of Southern Alberta, are the best adapted for the maintenance of large herds, these have as yet the lowest percentage of stock per family engaged in stock-raising.

On the Blackfoot Reserve, in this treaty, there are a very considerable number of heads of families with whom all efforts to persuade them to make a beginning in this line, have been of no avail thus far, but on the Blood Reserve the opposite obtains, and there have been more applications for heifers to be taken in exchange for Indian ponies, as has been done in the past, than it has been possible to meet, with the very limited sum placed at the disposal of the department each year for this purpose. It is very greatly to be hoped that the day is not far distant when it can be said that all the Indians of this magnificent grazing district are self-supporting stock-raisers, but this can only be brought about by judicious aid given immediately in the manner above indicated.

Throughout all the reserves in the several treaties a continued and very marked increase in the appreciation by the Indians of the remunerative character of this important industry is noticeable, and this has been encouraged in no small degree by the good prices that are obtainable for the superior cattle which cattle-buyers now know are almost invariably to be found on the Indian reserves. Several important sales of

choice "export" steers were made during the year, notably in the Swan River, Onion Lake and Hobbema Agencies, realizing for the Indian owners sums aggregating from $2,000 to $4,000. The money thus received is judiciously expended—first always for the extension of the herds where necessary, and, secondly, in the purchase of household necessaries and the improvement of the homesteads of those who receive it, the results being more or less permanently beneficial in every instance.

*Government Herds.*—These have progressed favourably during the year. That of the Muscowpetung Agency has, in addition to furnishing all the beef and work oxen required therein for destitute Indians, supplied one hundred and eighteen head of cows, heifers and yearlings, to the Indians of the Blood Reserve, Treaty No. 7. The Onion Lake Agency herd, which may be more properly classed as an Indian herd controlled and managed by the Indian agent, continues to furnish the beef and work cattle required on the reserve and, over and above this, has this year supplied fifty-six very fine steers for the export trade, some $1,800 being realized thereby.

**Dairying.**—There has been an encouraging increase in the attention given to this industry, the excellent grazing throughout the seasons of 1895 and the present year having given it a considerable impetus. Sales of good, marketable butter in the neighbouring towns, and the packing of supplies for winter home-consumption are becoming of much more frequent occurrence than heretofore, but still the industry gains ground slowly, and the efforts made in the direction of extending it are tempered by a desire to avoid everything that might adversely affect the more important work of growing saleable cattle for the beef trade, there being yet some difficulty in reconciling the two operations when carried on by the practically inexperienced Indian farmer. In time, however, this will be overcome. Cream-separators have been introduced in the Hobbema Agency, by private purchase, and though it is yet rather early to speak of results, it may be said that fair success is being achieved.

In the Birtle Agency a number of Indians are this year patrons of a local "white" cheese factory, and as these have accumulated substantial credits for milk supplied, it is not improbable that many others will join in this next year.

**Individual Earnings.**—The aggregate earnings of Indians of the North-west Territories in all treaties, was, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, $127,684.14, as against $120,759.21 for the preceding year, an increase of $6,924.93.

It is pleasing to note that there has been an increase, however small, in the year's earnings over last year, instead of the decided falling off which might have been expected from the many causes which, during the year, have been operating towards this end. Prices of all agricultural products, notably wheat, oats, potatoes and butter, have ruled so extremely low as to have touched that point where any margin of profit, however small, vanishes, and sales are made at actual cost of production. In sympathy with prevailing low prices, firewood, the hauling of which to the markets afforded by the various towns throughout the country, is an important occupation of the Indians, has also held at very low figures, touching bottom price in some districts at $1.25 to $1.50 per cord for wood hauled, in many instances, twenty-five, thirty and forty miles. The carefulness which has of late years marked the expenditure of their earnings is even more noticeable during such periods of "hard times" as the present.

**Special Industries.**—The hunt, the fisheries, hay contracts with the North-west Mounted Police and Government Telegraph Service, mining and sale of coal, sale of firewood, tanning of hides and serving as harvest-help for the settlers in some localities, may be designated as the principal industries of the Indians of the Territories, apart from their main occupation as farmers and stock-raisers. The hunt has somewhat improved throughout the winter, fur-bearing animals being rather more plentiful, but any gain in this direction which might have been made was offset by continued low prices for standard furs. The principal fisheries are to be found in the Carlton, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton and Hobbema Agencies. Sturgeon are also taken, in varying extent, in the North Saskatchewan River, by the Indians of the eastern Duck Lake Agency reserves, and those of the three first above-named agencies. Tullibee, gold-eyes, pike and pickerel, are freely obtainable in the larger streams. The operation of the fishery

regulations has, I believe, been already productive of good results in the direction of re-stocking lakes which had been depleted by continuous fishing in the spawning and close season. It is, however, claimed in certain parts of the district lying north of the North Saskatchewan River, that in the case of lakes having no outlets, and which, being fed solely by springs of pure water, contain but little animalculæ or vegetable matter for food, the rapid and almost unchecked increase of the fish is being now accompanied by a disease similar to trichinosis in hogs, which is causing the death of such large numbers of whitefish as to contaminate the surrounding atmosphere with the stench of their putrifying flesh. It is also said that the use of fish affected by the disease, but in which it has not yet become fully developed, has been the means of communicating it to human beings in whom symptoms similar to those of trichinosis are developed. There has, it is true, been only one such case reported, however, and the circumstances alleged have not been verified, but the matter is one, I think, of sufficient importance to warrant its being inquired into by the Government.

The total earnings of the Indians of the three treaties, by the year's hunting and fishing operations, amount to (approximately) $46,000, which is a decrease, as against receipts of the previous year of $6,500, which is attributable to the decline in the prices of furs and increased attention of the hunting Indians to agricultural work.

Important hay contracts with the North-west Mounted Police and ranchers, to the extent of some one thousand two hundred tons, were satisfactorily filled during the summer of 1895 by the Indians of the Muscowpetung's, Blackfoot and Blood Agencies, earning an aggregate of $5,900. Smaller quantities were also furnished the Government Telegraph Service at points along their line, and in addition much hay has been sold in local markets, but unfortunately for the sellers, low prices have prevailed.

The Blackfoot Indians mined and sold coal in Calgary and intermediate points to the value of $1,000, and the Bloods, by the sale of coal locally and by hauling same for the North west Mounted Police post at Macleod, earned in the vicinity of $1,600.

The firewood industry is a very important source of earnings, especially for the Indians of the eastern Territories, in which district (Treaty No. 4) the receipts from this source and from hay have amounted to $10,000, being $3,000 over those of the previous year. In the north and west of the North-west Territories, coal is the principal fuel, and the earnings from sales of firewood are comparatively small.

Tanning of hides by the native process, the product of which may be more properly described as dressed leather, is an industry appertaining to the women, by which the family earnings are, on many of the reserves, considerably augmented.

Inquiries have been made this season with a view to introducing the manufacture of the split-wood baskets now so generally used in shipping fruit by the growers of British Columbia and the Pacific States, but owing to the necessity for special machinery for the preparation of the wood, the difficulty of obtaining suitable woods in this country and the low prices paid by dealers for such baskets, it is feared that nothing can be done in this direction, at least for the present.

The gathering of seneca root continues to afford profitable summer employment for the women and children.

Occasional sales of rush mats and the rougher kind of willow baskets, are made on some of the reserves, but the aggregate earnings from this source are inconsiderable and there does not seem to be much opportunity of extending these industries profitably.

The employment of Indian labour in the harvest fields of the settlers, which was in earlier years a considerable source of income in certain agencies, notably those in which Sioux Indians were to be found, has of late, as the Indians have become more occupied with their own personal farming and stock-raising operations, dwindled from year to year, until now, with the exception of a few Sioux who do not farm on a sufficient scale to keep themselves fully employed, this source of revenue has practically ceased. It is a matter for congratulation that this is the case, for it testifies more plainly than can anything else, short of actual ocular demonstration, to the truthfulness of the assertions made from year to year as to the remarkable advance which our wards are making under the careful and ever-vigilant supervision of the department and its field service.

Gold-mining—or what may be more accurately described as washing for gold dust—has been attempted by some of the Indians in the Saddle Lake Agency on the North Saskatchewan, and may in time prove as profitable to the Indians as to the many white men who now pursue that avocation on the Upper Saskatchewan, as a means of occupying unemployed time.

From some of the northern reserves of the same agency, which is the most northerly in the ceded territory, a few Indians have found remunerative employment during a portion of the summer months, on the steamers of the Hudson's Bay Company plying on the Athabasca and Mackenzie Rivers.

**Social and Industrial Status and General Progress.**—The combined influences of religion, education and the eminently practical training given the Indians by the department's staff is year by year elevating the race socially and industrially to higher levels, and it is very gratifying to observe that a stage has now been reached in which many, and I think I may truthfully claim, a majority of the Indians are beginning themselves to aid in the process of their own advancement.

To those who, through years of persistent effort in the work of civilizing and uplifting the Indian, have acquired an intimate knowledge of his character, this indication is a most hopeful and important one, proving that at least the point has been reached at which the Indians comprehend the true nature and purport of the work which is being done for them and its inestimable value to them. The fact must not, however, be lost sight of that this is only the budding which precedes the looked for fruition of many years of patient labour, and that it does not warrant the slightest relaxation of that vigilant watchfulness which has brought about this gratifying condition of intelligent co-operation on the part of the Indians with those who are making the problem of Indian civilization a life study and work. Relaxation of efforts now would simply mean the loss of all that has been achieved in sixteen years of pioneer service.

The continued accumulation of property and increase of substantial interests, instances of marked individual enterprise, improvements in dress, dwellings, home surroundings and comforts are noticeable features of the reports of the various agents submitted herewith.

Not a little stimulus has been given in this direction by the kindly interest displayed by His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen on the occasion of their visit to the south-western reserves last summer, in the welfare of the Indians.

His Excellency then publicly offered prizes for :—

(1). The best record as a housekeeper by an Indian woman during the year.

(2). The best record for well-kept and best-managed Indian farm or homestead.

These prizes have beein eagerly competed for by those to whom the offer was personally made, among whom it has served to create a spirit of wholesome, friendly rivalry, which is producing excellent results.

There are continued indications of a decline in the credit system in Indian trade, and that the day is not far distant when the pernicious custom of taking advances in goods, at comparatively high prices, on prospective money earnings or furs yet to be trapped, will have been entirely stopped. With a view to giving increased impetus to the movement in this direction, there has been instituted this year the experiment of excluding traders from the reserves during the annuity payments in those agencies where the Indian trade can be conveniently carried on with the merchants of adjacent towns and villages. It is believed that by this means the Indians will, having no longer the incentive to an immediate outlay of their annuity money, which the presence at the payments of stocks of goods afforded, expend it more gradually and thus to a certain extent obviate the necessity for purchasing supplies on credit. It is believed also that under this arrangement they will, by coming to the merchants, secure better value than when, as in the past, the merchants have been at the expense of hauling goods to the reserves.

**Education.**—This branch of the Indian service has ever been recognized as one of the most, if not perhaps the most, important feature of the extensive system which is operating towards the civilization of our native races, having its beginning in small

things—the first step being the establishment of reserve day-schools of limited scope and influence, the first forward step was the founding of boarding-schools both on and off the reserves. The beneficent effect of these becoming at once apparent, an impetus was thus given to the movement in the direction of industrial training, which was at once entered upon by the establishment of our earlier industrial institutions. The usefulness of these latter schools was not long in becoming apparent, and their extension to a sufficient extent to meet the heavy demand which has arisen for something more than a mere common-school education, has followed as a matter of necessity, until to-day the Dominion has at its command a system which provides for its Indian wards a practical course of industrial training, fitting for useful citizenship the youth of a people who one generation past were practically unrestrained savages. These schools are now thoroughly equipped and efficiently managed, and though it is yet somewhat early, when the material upon which they have to work is considered, to look for definite results, the shadows which are said to precede coming events are, to my mind, indicative of as full an ultimate measure of success as may be looked for by those cognizant of the difficulties connected with the slow and tedious work of uplifting a savage race and eradicating the nomadic and other inherent tendencies which centuries of a wild and barbarous life have firmly implanted.

For the accomplishment of so great an undertaking very considerable sums of money have no doubt been required annually, and that the appropriation asked for this purpose has increased from year to year is only natural in view of the constant extension of the work and the multiplying and completion of schools. A very considerable portion of these appropriations has been required entirely for the erection of new schools in parts of the North-west Territories and Manitoba in which our past efforts to instil an interest in education had up to quite recently proved unavailing, but in which, suddenly and almost unexpectedly, the desired end has been attained to so great an extent as to overtax our resources. The carrying out in the earlier-founded institutions of necessary improvements suggested by increasing experience, and which were essential if the fullest benefit were to be taken from the expenditure already incurred, also demands not a little of the annual school revenue of the department. It is, however, important that in considering the cost of our Indian educational service, it be not forgotten that sums expended for the afore-mentioned purposes are chargeable to capital account, and that there remains to the credit of the account, valuable assets in the form of highly improved land and serviceable buildings, situated in some of the richest portions of the country. The outlay for extension may now be said to have ended, while that for improvements will henceforth be inconsiderable; and there is thus every prospect that future needs in this service will be confined to the comparatively small cost of maintenance.

The "counting of the cost" brings me to a point at which I am impelled to offer some comment upon efforts which have been made to show that the cost of educating Indian children is too high, and that it is too doubtful, apart from this, whether the results achieved have been commensurate with the outlay. Statistics have been published to show that the cost of educating an Indian child, calculated on the basis of the present fiscal year's appropriation for Manitoba and the North-west Territories Indian schools and an assumed aggregate attendance of less than 1,000 pupils, will cost the country in round figures $300, while the cost to the country for a similar purpose in the case of white children in the North-west Territories is placed at $12 per annum, on the basis of the present territorial appropriation for the maintenance of the public school system. A cursory examination of the figures presented in support of this conclusion shows at once a very fatal defect—one which of itself almost renders further criticism unnecessary—*i.e.*, that instead of there being, as is claimed, "less than one thousand pupils" to be provided for out of the $285,000 voted for Indian education, there are three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one to be cared for therefrom, equalling $73.82 per pupil. To arrive at a true comparison it is necessary, however, to treat separately the three classes of pupils provided for, viz.: those who receive a mere common-school education in the day-schools, those who in the boarding-schools receive in addition a semi-industrial training and are boarded, lodged and clothed, and those who in the

industrial-schools receive all the training of the boarding-school course, but on a much more comprehensive scale in so far as industrial training is concerned.

In schools of the first class, of which there are ninety-four provided for, the appropriation for the year is $35,181 for an enrolment of one thousand and twenty-five pupils or $34.32 *per caput,* which includes the cost of a small daily allowance of biscuit and rice for a noon meal for pupils who have to come considerable distances, and also the cost of maintenance of present premises, a charge which is borne by the school district in the case of white public schools and does not come out of the $12 *per caput* estimate referred to.

Of schools of the second-mentioned class there are twenty-four provided for, with an enrolment of eight hundred and eleven pupils and an appropriation of $65,913, or $81.27 *per caput* per annum. This includes lodging, board, clothing, medicines and medical attendance and tuition, the latter partially industrial.

Of the third-mentioned class, viz., industrial schools, there are ten, with an enrolment of one thousand two hundred and twenty-five, provided for, for which there is appropriated $180,000. Of this sum $19,300 is for needed extension and repairs of existing buildings, and $8,700 to replace buildings destroyed by fire. The net charge, then, for maintenance of ten large institutions with one thousand and twenty-five pupils and a staff aggregating one hundred and twenty-five persons, is $152,000, or $132.18 *per caput* per annum. This includes all that is given in a boarding-school, only on a much more extended scale.

Turning to the other side and taking up the case of the white pupils at a public school, costing as claimed $12 *per caput* per annum, we find that if a comparison is to be made on an at all fair basis, there must be added certain further outlays which are necessarily involved. In the case of the white child these come from the pocket of the parent, either directly, as in the case of maintenance of the child, or indirectly in the matter of the cost of maintenance, repair and equipment of the schools which are provided by local taxation over and above the Government grant. After all this has been paid out by the white head of family, he is receiving for his children merely a common-school education without technical training of any kind. The department in its capacity of guardian of the Indian child provides an education in which technical training is the most important and prominent feature. Of the *per caput* cost of the two, I venture to say that the latter is the cheaper.

As to results, it is, as has been before said, somewhat early to pronounce, but the success which last year attended the entry of the work of the children of our older schools into open competition with that of the whites in the provincial and territorial exhibitions affords sufficient ground for the brightest hopes for the future of our wards. These successes were so publicly gained and were viewed by so large a section of the general public that were it not for the fact that in some quarters there seems to linger some doubt as to the ultimate success of our educational efforts, it would seem hardly necessary to refer to them.

Another point also which should not be overlooked by those whose interest in the welfare of the country leads them to investigate the cost of this service, is that the entire cost of maintenance of the two thousand and thirty-six children on the rolls of the industrial and boarding-schools which is now borne by the school appropriation, would, were they not in these schools, simply become a charge against the country under the head of "relief to destitute," and though perhaps on the reserves the *per capita* cost might be somewhat lessened by the slight contributions of the parents towards their support and in other ways, there remains the fact that in the absence of the influence which industrial training affords for the acceleration of the process of civilizing, they would remain for an indefinitely longer period on our hands, and the consequences of the effect thereby produced on the rising generation by their continuance in a state of semi-dependence would be more serious than could be measured by any monetary consideration.

The aggregate attendance at the various schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories on 30th June last was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In industrial-schools | 979 |
| In boarding " | 712 |
| In day " | 2,096 |

being an increase over the enrolment of the preceding fiscal year of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Industrial-school enrolment | 279 |
| Boarding-school " | 160 |
| And a decrease in day-school enrolment of | 370 |

During the year the number of boarding-schools has been increased by two, and four day-schools have been closed in pursuance of the department's policy of gradual abolition of this class of schools where they are within the sphere of either boarding or industrial institutions.

Rigid economy has been practised in the management of all schools, particularly those last mentioned for the maintenance of which comparatively large sums are required, and the result has demonstrated that, with a slightly increased enrolment in the case of the smaller schools, all can be effectively maintained on the *per capita* grants at present allowed them.

A very severe loss was inflicted by the destruction, on the 14th November last, of the Girls' Home and central buildings of the Elkhorn Industrial Institution, known otherwise as the Washakada Indian Homes. The school has since been quartered, in so far as the girls are concerned, in rented quarters, but it is the intention to build next spring.

The "out-pupil" system has been given a good trial during the past year by several of the industrial-schools, about fifty-four boys having been "placed out" with reliable farmers during the haying and harvesting season, with results satisfactory, I believe, to their employers and beneficial to the pupils, who by this means are given a practical lesson in the art of "doing for themselves." The wages thus earned are funded for them in the savings bank, to the credit of individual accounts, for the use of the depositors when they leave the schools. The same plan is pursued in connection with the wages of the girl pupils, of whom there are now twenty-four out in domestic service of varying terms of duration, and whose wages range from $4 to $10 per month.

The annuity money of both boys and girls is, in all cases where the parents have not withheld their consent, also credited annually to their individual bank accounts, and in this way a small fund is being accumulated for each, which will be of no little service to them when their education is completed and they are launched from the schools to make their own living. In proof of the character of the training given by the schools, it may be said that so great is the satisfaction afforded employers by our "out-pupils" that the demand for their services is much greater than can be supplied.

**Religion and Indian Missions.**—Statistical returns for the year show the following apportionment of the Indians residing within the ceded portion of the Territories to the various religious denominations. It is perhaps needless to point out the readily recognizable difficulty which attends the collection of statistics of this nature, or to state

that, though every effort is made to obtain reliable information, the result must be considered as only approximate. The aggregate of the figures obtained shows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglican Church | 2,313 |
| Methodist " | 1,364 |
| Presbyterian " | 569 |
| Total number of Protestants | 4,246 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 3,203 |
| Total of Christian Indians | 7,449 |
| Pagans | 6,739 |
| Grand total | 14,188 |

The excellent and very effective service which is being rendered by the various missions throughout the reserves in the cause of humanity as well as religion is too well known to require any extended mention here, for the results are manifest to all who are thrown into even the most transient intercourse with the Indians in their homes.

There is still, however, as will be seen, a regrettable large number who are properly classed as pagans, upon whom the efforts of the missionaries have as yet been unproductive of apparent results, but there is little doubt that on even these an effect is being slowly produced, and in evidence of this there may be cited the declining popularity of the "sun dance" and other heathen rites elsewhere referred to, which were formerly celebrated with so great *eclat*. To this influence must also be attributed, to a large extent, the marked freedom from crime, elsewhere noted, and the fact that there is an ever-increasing willingness to abandon the old-time custom of plural marriages and the native marriage rites, and accept the laws of the country and the teachings of the Churches in these matters.

**Conduct.**—The experience of another year sustains a conviction which is rapidly becoming a widely acknowledged fact that the Indians are as a whole a law-abiding and orderly race, and where offences are committed, the cause and source of same is, in the majority of instances, to be found in the temptations held out to them by the lower order of the white population. Such offences may be placed under two heads, viz.:—

(1). Offences against the provisions of special legislation; under which head may be comprised the purchase and use of intoxicants, pagan rites and ceremonies, which involve torture and mutilation of the body or the pauperising practices of the heathen dances, trespasses on other reserves, the illegal disposal of property received from the Government and the infraction of the local game and fishery laws and regulations.

Of this class, with the exception of the obtaining of intoxicants, there has been, throughout the year, very little to be complained of, and in cases covered by the exception mentioned, in but few instances has there been a failure to obtain a conviction or impose a penalty, the effect of which cannot but prove most salutary upon the class of offenders, both white and Indian, with which we have to deal. In the matter of sun-dancing and similar rites of a quasi-religious character, so long as these do not involve the depraving and ruinous features of torture, mutilation or the giving away of property, the religious aspect in which they are regarded by the pagan Indians, who alone engage in them, cannot advisedly be disregarded, and in such instances only methods of persuasion can be pursued. On the other hand, ceremonies which comprise any or all of the prohibited and revolting rites mentioned are firmly repressed under the authority of the legislation recently incorporated in the "Indian Act" and it is pleasing to be able to record the fact that not one such dance has been engaged in this year on any reserve in the North-west Territories outside of Treaty No. 7.

One sun dance only was inaugurated in that treaty, viz.: in June, on the Blackfoot Reserve, but the objectionable features were conspicuous by their absence, and as it had not the support of the better class and industrious Indians, it proved an entire failure and was abandoned before the completion of the usual ceremonies.

While on this subject I might draw attention to one of the most serious obstacles encountered in our efforts to secure the final abandonment of heathen rites and ceremonies by the Indians. I refer to the encouragement given to Indians on reserves adjacent to towns and settlements by that element of the white population which is ever ready to assist in the creation or maintenance of anything which panders to an appetite for the sensational and novel and to whom the resultant effect on the actors therein is a matter of perfect indifference. So long as such "shows" are patronized and supported by the gate-money of this class of whites, so long will the difficulty of securing a total abandonment of such continue, and no better service could be rendered in the interests of our wards by the press of the country than by a forcible direction of the attention of the general public to this matter.

No cases of tresspass or of illegal disposal of property received from the Government have come to my notice, with the exception of a few instances of unauthorized killing of cattle held under department control, but to all intents and purposes the private property of the holder. These cases, which have been few, have been dealt with upon their merits, and satisfactory settlements arrived at without recourse to legal procedure.

Only two cases of infraction of the game or fishery regulations have been reported during the year, and in one there were extenuating circumstances which warranted its dismissal.

This is a remarkable record for so large a number of persons who were until quite recently accustomed to hunt or fish at all seasons unhampered by laws or regulations.

(2). Offences against the common law, *i.e.* : vice and immorality, vagrancy, gambling, cattle-killing, larceny and murder.

Of offences of this class, before enumerated, it is hardly to be expected that there will be so clear and commendable a record, yet when the circumstances of the people and the many inducements to wrong-doing which are, wittingly or unwittingly, held out to them, are considered, their record for the past year cannot be regarded as falling far short of the expectancy.

Vice and immorality, both in the internal affairs of the population of the reserves and in their relations with the white population, are manifest among all the bands to a greater or less extent, according as their location is in close proximity to or far removed from the advancing settlements. Vagrancy as known to us, is practically unknown among the Indians, though there are at rare intervals some to be found, who having obtained from people actuated by kindly but misguided philanthropic motives, what are known as "begging parchments" recommending them to the charity of the general public, prefer the role of mendicants to a reserve life of more comfort, but also of less ease. Such cases are severely discouraged wherever they are found. Gambling, which in former years was the nightly occupation of so many of the younger men on the reserves, is, it is pleasing to note, markedly declining, largely owing to the influence of the missionaries and to the fact, too, that the time of the Indians is now too fully occupied to admit of any but useful and non-harmful occupations.

With regard to larceny and other offences against property and peace, it is a notable fact that out of an Indian population outside of Manitoba, numbering, roundly, fourteen thousand persons, only two offences were reported as having been brought to trial, and in only one of these was there found to be sufficient proof on which to convict, and not a single case of murder or of assault of a grave character.

Of the killing of range cattle in the west by the younger and comparatively unsettled element of our western Indian population, which in former years was the cause of frequent complaint on the part of the ranchers in the Macleod district of Alberta, nothing has been heard during the fiscal year just ended, but since that date one case of the killing of a calf on the "range" by three Indian lads of the Blood Reserve has been reported to and is now being acted upon by the North-west Mounted Police.

Little Bear or I-im-a-cees, a son of the deceased Chief Big Bear, of rebellion fame, and Lucky Man, two Crees who had been resident in United States territory since the rebellion of 1885, and who arrived in July last with other Canadian Crees who had been forcibly deported by the United States Federal Government, were

arrested at Lethbridge by the North-west Mounted Police and sent down for preliminary hearing, on a charge of complicity in the Frog Lake massacre of 1885, the murders committed therein being not covered by the general amnesty of 1886. The examination took place at Regina in July, and resulted in the dismissal of the cases and the release of the prisoners, who have since settled in the Hobbema Agency.

**Health and Sanitation.**—The general health has been good on all reserves. Deaths numbered six hundred and thirty-nine, or 45 per thousand, as against six hundred and eighty-six, or 48·3 per thousand, for the preceding calendar year. Births, however, show a decrease, being five hundred and seventy-two, or 40·2, per thousand this year against six hundred and twenty-five, or 44 per thousand in the previous year.

Absence of any form of illness of a serious nature has marked the year, only one agency being visited by contagious disease, *i.e.*, a mild outbreak of diphtheria and erysipelas on the reserves of the Côté and Keesickouse Bands in the Swan River Agency, which, through the prompt action of the agent and medical attendant, was, I am pleased to say, kept within bounds and quickly stamped out.

A prolonged and persistent epidemic of diphtheria affected the Half-breed settlers in the Qu'Appelle district during the fall of 1895 and spring of 1896, and for a time was in dangerously close proximity to the reserves of the File Hills Agency, and was only prevented from obtaining an entrance therein by the strict quarantine and other precautions taken, in consequence of which not a single case appeared among the Indians. Quarantine was also established at the same time at the other neighbouring, though more remote, agencies, with complete success.

There has been, however, on all reserves the usual large number of minor and more or less serious affections, which are to be looked for among an aboriginal race undergoing the change of life involved in the process of civilization, the proportion of which is, in the face of all sanitary precautions, naturally considerably greater in relation to population than would obtain in an equal white population. Skilled medical treatment is, as heretofore, furnished wherever necessity demands it, to the fullest extent of the comparatively limited sum at command for this purpose, and this service is everywhere supplemented to the utmost by the agency and reserve staff to the extent of their knowledge and ability in such matters. Hospitals are maintained on the Blackfoot and Blood Reserves, the former having recently been opened under the auspices of the Episcopalian Church, and the latter being conducted by the Rev. Sisters of l'Assomption of the Roman Catholic Church. Both are aided by the department and, though yet practically in their experimental stage, are certain to prove not only of great benefit to the Indians of the localities in which they are situated, but a most effectual and economical means of dealing with the effective medical treatment of disease among our Indians, which, as experience has shown, is a matter with which are connected many serious difficulties.

Vaccination has received close attention on all reserves where necessary, and it is found that the old-time reluctance of the Indians to undergoing this necessary operation is rapidly vanishing, as they perceive more fully the object which it is desired to attain.

Every precaution is taken and the utmost vigilance is exerted by the agents and staff to ensure cleanliness of persons and premises and the avoidance of anything calculated to affect the purity of sources of water-supply, and the free use of lime in and about the dwellings, and simple but efficient means of ventilation are inculcated on every possible occasion.

**Surveys.**—Owing to the death of Mr. J. C. Nelson, D.L.S., chief of Indian Reserve Surveys, in October last, and the consequent demands of the western irrigation work upon the time of Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., who succeeded Mr. Nelson, there has been little reserve survey work done during the year. Last fall some boundaries were established on the reserves in the Swan River Agency, the survey of a hay reserve for these Indians completed, and a topographical survey of the reserves in that agency was made.

In the present season, owing to the pressure of the work of completing the Blackfoot irrigation canal and the preparation and registering of plans of this and other similar irrigation and water-power works, and also to the absence this year of a second

field party in the early part of the season, a number of important reserve surveys yet remain to be done.

An examination of hay lands adjacent to the Piegan Reserve, where the Indians have cut this season's supply, was made, and the boundaries located with a view to obtaining the privilege of cutting over them annually.

The band of cattle possessed by this band having increased very fast during the past few years, the procuring of hay has become more and more difficult. A few years ago large quantities of hay could be obtained on the south-east portion of the reserve, known as the "Ridge between the rivers;" but fire unfortunately destroyed it for that purpose, until several years would allow for its restoration. Superior feed and the presence of numerous springs, however, attract cattle from all directions, and the grass has no chance to obtain sufficient length for the mower.

The question of hay lands is a very important one, when the fact that the same area cannot be cut from season to season as in regular meadows, is considered, bunch grass requiring at least three seasons to obtain its full growth.

**Irrigation.**—The year has been marked by an encouraging degree of advancement in this highly important work, on the south-western reserves. Under the able and energetic management of Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., in charge of Indian reserve surveys and irrigation, the Blackfoot Reserve canal, which will irrigate some two thousand two hundred acres, known locally as Old Sun's bottom, has been so far completed as to admit of water being turned on experimentally on one or two adjacent fields by means of lateral ditches and contour lines, with very gratifying results. On account of unforeseen difficulties met with in the construction of the head-gates, water was not available until the 12th July. At this date all vegetation was very backward, owing to a late spring, followed by drought, and the gopher pests had destroyed grain showing above ground. Water was turned into furrows ploughed through the grain and between the potato rows, with the result that rapid growth was at once started. Until the grain has been threshed, the yield cannot be given, but the fact of its being worth threshing or even having value as fodder must be considered truly wonderful. The yield of potatoes was doubled, and when the superior quality is taken into account, it may be taken as trebled—one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre was returned from nine bushels of seed planted. Hitherto the return has never exceeded seventy bushels. With greater attention to cultivation and with experience gained in the employment of water, irrigation offers very bright prospects at this point.

During the past season a head-gate was constructed, lateral ditches were carried from the main canal to fields under crop, and the main canal, originally constructed to convey water on the land during the month of June only, when the river was in flood, being found unsatisfactory, work was commenced to deepen it sufficiently to allow of the water flowing at all seasons of the year, and this has been carried out to a great extent. Before the close of the present season, it is hoped that it will be completed.

A survey of the canal and the adjacent lands has been made during the past season, and memorials and plans have been prepared and filed in accordance with the North-west Irrigation Act.

*Blood Reserve.*—Surveys have been made during the season to decide whether irrigation was feasible at the Blood Reserve in Southern Alberta. No engineering difficulties were found in the way of putting water on a large portion of it, and it is a low estimate to place the irrigable area along the Belly River alone at one hundred thousand acres. Irrigation in a small way has already been attempted by the use of a current wheel with buckets attached to elevate water above the river bank. The wheel as constructed raised one hundred gallons per minute, which if collected in a reservoir would irrigate twenty acres. To provide for wheels of greater capacity and improved design, cast-iron flanges to connect spokes to axles of wheels have been provided by the department, but until a sufficiently heavy pile-driver can be obtained to drive supporting posts in the bed of the river, no further steps can be taken to place wheels in operation. Wheels of the kind mentioned offer an economical and simple method of irrigating garden patches close to a stream, and have the advantage of putting water on the land without the

intervention of a long canal. A survey was made to locate two wheels with a view to bringing them under the North-west Irrigation Act.

A survey was made to locate the Indian saw-mill in operation, and to bring the water power under the Act. A memorial and plans have been prepared and filed in accordance with the Act.

*Piegan Reserve.*—A small ditch to irrigate some three hundred and fifty acres of bottom lands has been partly constructed by Mr. Agent Nash, with the assistance of Indian labour only, and without the aid of engineering instruments. This proved a difficult undertaking, but much of the work was in the right direction, and little remains to be done to make it a complete success. The land which it is proposed to irrigate is warm, sandy clay, and not the usual deposit of cold river silt. A survey was made to bring the undertaking under the Act.

The current irrigation wheel in use at the Blood Indian Agency has done good work during the past season, the application of water to the agency root crops being followed by very gratifying results. The experiment with this automatic water-lifter has been watched with a good deal of interest, and as it seems to be a success, its use will perhaps become more general for the irrigation of small plots adjacent to running water.

The Calgary Irrigation Company has constructed a canal across the Sarcee Indian Reserve, the length of which within the reserve is at present twenty miles. When the branch is carried across Fish Creek, which is the next extention proposed by this company, the mileage will be increased about four miles within the reserve. The cost of construction has been estimated at $4 per acre. The capacity of the present ditch is twenty-five second feet and its dimensions two feet deep and five feet wide.

The irrigable area on the reserve within the sphere of the ditch, will with certain extensions, be in the neighbourhood of ten thousand acres.

**Crees deported by United States Government.**—As a sequence to the correspondence which had for some time been passing between the Dominion and United States authorities, in which the latter signified their desire to deport certain Crees, originally from the north of the 49th parallel, from the State of Montana, there commenced on the 20th June an influx of these people which has continued at intervals, through the summer, till the arrival of the fifth and last party on the 7th August last.

As the first steps leading in this direction were taken by the United States authorities as early as March last, it was assumed that the deportation would be completed at a sufficiently early date to admit of the Indians being distributed to the reserves and making a beginning in farming this season, and with this end in view arrangements were made to receive the Indians at the international boundary, at Coutt's Station, a point on the Great Falls and Canada Railway, sixty-seven miles south of Lethbridge, and railway transportation for the Indians and effects was arranged for from that point to Regina for the Treaty No. 4 Reserves, to Saskatoon for the eastern Treaty No. 6 Reserves and to Edmonton, via Calgary, for the western Treaty No. 6 Reserves. As the season advanced it became evident, however, that the delivery of the Indians at the boundary would not be effected until a much later date, when it would be impossible to complete the distribution in time to permit of crops being put in, and it was therefore decided to adopt the slower but less costly method of moving the Indians across country with their own and North-west Mounted Police conveyances, under escort of the police. In accordance with this plan, as parties of Indians reached the boundary, they were received from the United States Army escort by the North-west Mounted Police and escorted by them to the several reserves which had been selected. In this service the assistance rendered by the North-west Mounted Police was of the utmost value, and had such service not been available, the cost to the country would have far exceeded the very moderate outlay involved, which for transport, conveyance and maintenance of five hundred and sixteen Indians, their escorts and *impedimenta*, will not exceed $4,000. Five hundred and twenty-three Indians, accompanied by one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight ponies and a large quantity of miscellaneous baggage, were handed over, and out of this five hundred and sixteen persons have been placed on reserves —seven persons having succeeded in deserting while *en route*.

The distribution has been as follows: Hobbema Agency, one hundred and ninety; Battleford Agency, one hundred and thirty-five; Muscowpetung's Agency, one hundred and thirty; Crooked Lake Agency, seventeen; Duck Lake, twenty-two; Touchwood Hills, twelve; Carlton, ten—total, five hundred and sixteen.

The condition of these Indians and the sullen and defiant spirit which had naturally arisen out of their forcible ejection from the country which had been their home for periods varying from four to twelve years, made it not a little difficult to deal with them when they first came into our hands, but it soon became apparent to them that their deportation had not been sought by the Dominion Government, that at its hands they were going to receive fair and kindly treatment and that, with the exception of "Little Bear" and "Lucky Man," whose trial on a charge of complicity in the Frog Lake massacre, has been already referred to, nothing would be brought against those who had participated in the Rebellion of 1885, and from thence on not the slightest trouble has been experienced with them. They were allowed to select the reserves on which they should be placed and were removed thereto and without unnecessary delay set to the work of preparing accommodation for the coming winter. They have shown themselves very ready to work and during such intervals as they have not been employed in house-building, they have either been putting up hay for winter sale, cutting and selling fire-wood to procure necessaries for their families, or assisting their neighbours in their haying and harvesting operations. Next spring they will commence farming operations on their own account, and will then require considerable aid in the form of work oxen, ploughs and harrows, and general farming and hay-making equipment, for with the exception of the few wagons and carts which they have brought with them, these Indians are as entirely unequipped with the means of earning a livelihood on a reserve as were all the Indians of the North-west Territories when the Government first began the work of civilization among them in 1878-79. At present they are contentedly settled and working well, have shown no indication of any desire to return to their late home, are quiet and law-abiding and give prospect of becoming prosperous farmers and stockmen at no far distant date.

**Mills on Reserves.**—There are now in operation on the reserves in Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7, two grist-mills, five combined saw and grist-mills, two saw-mills, and two shingle-mills, the joint output of which has been, during the past fiscal year: two hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-four pounds of flour, ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy-six feet of sawn lumber (one saw-mill not in operation past season, and no returns yet to hand from two), eighty-three thousand shingles, (no returns from one shingle-mill).

The experience of each year shows more and more the great value of these mills to the Indians, the marked effect which is produced on the cost of maintenance of those agencies which have them, and the decided improvement in the dwellings and out-premises of the Indians, arising out of the ready obtainment of lumber.

The grist-mill in the Edmonton Agency is an experiment, its motor power being a modernized wind-gearing, which it is thought will prove very economical and at the same time efficient. This mill and the turbine power grist, saw and shingle-mill in the Hobbema Agency, are operated by Indians who have been trained to the work by the staff, and it is hoped that ere long all our mills will be operated in this manner and without cost to the department.

In connection with this subject, mention may be made of the lumbering operations of the Indians of the Blackfoot Reserve, who have no saw-mill, but own a timber berth on Castle Mountain to which egress is afforded both by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bow River. Heretofore such building timber and fencing as has been taken off this limit has, after being cut and taken out to the railway track by the Indians, been shipped to the reserve, a distance of one hundred and forty-three miles, by train. It has, however, always been the intention to attempt to take advantage of the less expensive water route, as soon as the aversion of the Indians to the work involved in rafting timber in the swift current of a mountain stream could be overcome, and this season an attempt was made to bring down the entire "cut" of fencing and building timber which had been got out during the early spring, by the Bow River route. This, I

regret to say, has not proved successful as, during the high water the Indians were afraid of the risk involved and quitted the work, and by the time other arrangements were made, the river had fallen to so low a level as to render the passage of the numerous rapids impossible. It has, therefore, been found necessary to leave the "drive" in winter quarters with the intention of renewing the attempt next spring.

The saw-mill of the Blood Reserve has proved a decided success, and it is a great boon to the Indians. However, the supply of logs on their limit, never very large, is now exhausted, and it became necessary to seek a further supply. The head-waters of the Belly and Kootenay Rivers, in the mountains, were explored, and a clump of timber was found which will furnish a supply of logs for some years, if it can be obtained.

**Sioux.**—Small bands of these Indians, who are offshoots of the Minnesota and Dakotah Sioux, and number about six hundred and thirty persons, are to be found in the Birtle, Muscowpetung and Carlton Agencies, and at Moose Woods, near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. These Indians, who are practically self-supporting, have no part in the treaty privileges accorded the Cree and Blackfoot nations and allied tribes, as, being aliens, they had no material interest in the country to assign. As a matter of expediency they were granted reserves, and upon these the majority have become prosperous farmers and cattle-raisers. They are intelligent and enterprising, and are in the way of becoming good citizens. Those in the Birtle and Muscowpetung Agencies farm quite extensively, and on the Oak River Reserve: in the former agency, a return of twenty thousand bushels of grain is expected from this season's crop. The band at Moose Woods numbers only fifty-four persons, and as their reserve is better adapted to cattle-raising than grain farming, to the first-named industry they are devoting increased attention, with a resultant improvement in their circumstances which is very gratifying. At and in the vicinity of Moose Jaw, in western Assiniboia, there still remains a remnant of the Sioux who, with Sitting Bull, took refuge in the Dominion in 1877 after the Custer massacre in the United States. These Indians, who numbered approximately one hundred and thirty souls, have no reserve and receive no assistance from the Government except when extreme need renders the withholding of some little aid in the form of medicines or clothing impossible. Forty-two of these were induced and assisted to return to the United States in 1894 and a few have been persuaded to follow during the last year. The remainder, who now number about eighty persons, being more or less closely related to each other by marriage, cannot be broken up or induced to remove in a body, and as it is highly important that they should not be allowed to continue a vagrant life and that their children be educated and properly cared for, it is proposed to remove them to one of the northern Sioux reserves. Negotiations to this end have been going on for some time, but a successful culmination has thus far been retarded by the opposition of the Indians to a removal further north.

**Visits of Commissioner to Reserves.**—The Stony Reserve at Morley was visited twice since my last report, the occasion of my last visit being the annuity payments in August of the present year. I visited the Piegan, Blood and Blackfoot Reserves in June in connection with the efforts being made to repress the annual sun dance, and was gratified to find the Indians on the two first-named willing to substitute Dominion Day sports for the objectionable dance. The Blackfeet were, however, more obdurate and the dance went on, though stripped this year of nearly all its former glory. I do not anticipate its recurrence next year. On the occasion of my visit to the Blood Reserve I made a personal inspection of all the homes of the Indians, and was very much pleased to find everything in a shape highly creditable to the agent and staff, and testifying to the advancement which is being made by these Indians. Their homes are generally clean and comfortable, well equipped with such simple conveniences as are adapted to their walk in life in the new environment by which they are now surrounded, and on every hand I found marked contentment and an intelligent appreciation of the value to themselves of the efforts which the department is putting forth in their behalf. A second visit was made to the Blackfoot Reserve in August, for the purpose of dealing on the ground with the claims of Minor Chief Iron Shield to the head chieftainship, as the designated successor of the late Head Chief Crowfoot. The department is in possession

of my report on the settlement of this matter, and it is not therefore necessary to go into details here, but it may not be out of place to mention that the discussion of this particular case with the Indians led, inadvertently, to the acquisition from the Indians of an important voluntary concession in respect of future appointments of minor chiefs, *i. e.*, the transference to the department of the nominating of such men as it deems suitable for these positions. The importance of this concession in its bearing on the welfare of the band and the department's influence over it, is so apparent as to require no explanation. In September, 1895, I proceeded to Windermere, on the Upper Columbia River, eastern British Columbia, for the purpose of settling a long-standing dispute between the Kootenay and Shuswap Indians on the one hand and the Morley Stonies on the other, over their respective rights and privileges in certain hunting territory in the Rocky Mountains, regarding which, after a full representation of the claims by the representatives of the several tribes, a satisfactory settlement was arrived at. No complaints of violation of the terms there agreed to have since been heard.

A number of other visits to reserves on matters of minor importance were made during the year.

**Inspection of Agencies, Reserves and Industrial-schools.**—The department's inspectors in the North-west Territories have been, as usual, very fully employed throughout the whole year, and notwithstanding the great extent of territory to be covered, and the absence, in parts of the country, of facilities for expeditious travel, all the agencies and industrial-schools will have been visited and carefully inspected by the close of the calendar year.

In addition to the very considerable amount of work entailed in this service, there have been during the year a number of important special inquiries made and reported on by the inspectors both in connection with agency and school work.

**Department Warehouse, Regina.**—This establishment has continued to maintain its usefulness, and during the past year the large quantities of miscellaneous supplies which were received in bulk and divided and shipped to the various agencies have been carefully and economically handled.

**Commissioner's Office.**—I am pleased to be able to testify again to the value of the service rendered by the staff throughout the year. The office work has not diminished, and in some directions has been not a little increased by the large amount of correspondence connected with the numerous special inquiries made by our inspectors. Notwithstanding this, there has been a decrease of two in the strength of the staff since my last report, and in addition at such times as there was extra pressure of work in connection with the shipping of supplies from the warehouse, a clerk has been detailed from this office to give assistance.

**Agencies and Reserves Staff.**—Too great credit cannot be given to the great majority of those who compose the field service of the department in the North-west Territories, for their intelligent, earnest and cheerfully rendered efforts to advance in every possible way the interests of those placed under their charge. That such is the case is, I think, amply borne out by the achievements of the year, and that our field officers are kindly and patient in their dealings with their wards and command their respect and regard is shown by the general contentment prevailing, and by the absence of complaints.

I have &c.,

A. E. FORGET,
*Commissioner.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

# REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

# INDUSTRIAL AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM MISSION, Ont., 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Our new home was completed and ready for occupation the 1st November last. It is a great improvement on the old building; being more convenient and more easily heated. There are twenty-six pupils in the institution at present, nine boys and seventeen girls; eight girls and two boys were admitted during the year, and three girls and one boy discharged.

The pupils are all healthy, happy and contented; their moral conduct for the year has been encouraging. I am thankful to state that we have had no sickness of any account this year.

The girls have been exercised in all kinds of domestic work; the senior girls receive training in turn in the kitchen, where they acquire a knowledge of cooking, baking, &c. Besides they are taught knitting, darning, sewing, mending and making their own clothes, &c.

In the class-room satisfactory progress has been made.

We have, &c.,

*Sisters of St. Joseph.*

MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, ONT., 29th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

The year has been one of marked advancement and will be memorable by reason of the erection and equipment of a handsome new institution to supersede one that has done good service for half a century. It is beautifully located on the south bank of the River Thames, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, about twelve miles from the city of St. Thomas and twenty miles from London. This industrial farm of two hundred and four acres is admirably adapted for all the purposes intended and is in a high state of cultivation.

The new building is 75 x 108 feet. The main tower is 108 feet, with a bell tower on the north end, which is 96 feet. Counting the basement (which is nearly altogether above ground) the building is four stories with an extensive attic. The building presents a commanding appearance from all sides and is much admired. It is constructed of stone and brick and is of the Renaissance style of architecture. The many-gabled roof is covered with Canadian slate.

It will comfortably accommodate one hundred pupils, and when the attic is completed an additional twenty-five can be accommodated. The building is so planned that every compartment is complete in itself. The north wing is for the boys and male officers, the south wing for the girls and female officers; while the centre of the building has

splendid accommodation for the principal and family. These several departments are amply supplied with lavatories, closets, &c., &c. A large soft water tank in the fourth story is supplied from the roof and in emergencies by a force pump; while the hard water is forced into the attic tanks by a splendid steel wind-mill. Thus abundance of water is supplied for closets, lavatories, sinks, fire-protection and flushing. Each flat is supplied with taps and hose so that an insipient fire can be controlled in any part of the building.

**Heating.**—The Gurney hot-water system, by which all parts of the building are heated, promises to be most satisfactory and economical.

**Ventilation.**—All outside walls are built with four-inch cavity plastered on both sides, making the building warm in winter and cool in summer, while forty ventilators leading to said cavity provide for a complete system of ventilation.

**Lighting.**—The building is piped for gas and wired for incandescent lighting by electricity. A complete system of electric call-bells and annunciators, together with a telephone to the foreman's residence, and one to the post office, is also a great convenience.

The average attendance for the year is in excess of the eighty-five authorized by the Government. The school hours are the same as those for public school, and by dividing the school into three parts two of which are in school the same day, we secure the advantages of a graded school.

The reading and explanation of the scriptures at family worship is part of the daily programme. The pupils attend regularly one preaching service on the Sabbath and special instruction is given them in the Sunday-school. While all do not manifest that obedience of life which we desire to see, yet there are those who give unmistakable evidence that they are in the path of life. The pupils have access to both religious and secular papers and read them with much interest.

While we have to regret the death of one pupil during the year, it is a matter of congratulation that this is only the third death in our building in fifteen years.

Our industries,—carpentering, shoemaking and tailoring departments—are largely confined to the wants of the institution, and must be while we are prohibited trading with the natives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
*Principal.*

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 26th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

This institution was established by "The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England," briefly, "The New England Company," in the year 1831.

It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

The buildings are of white brick, having, a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises: girls' play-room, boot-room, clothes-room and lavatories, kitchen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils.

The first floor: two school-rooms, sewing-room, officers' quarters, visiting-room and offices.

The second floor: dormitories and sick-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped, and has shower-baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys; the basement, of brick, contains clothes and dressing-room and a lavatory with shower-baths; the upper story, frame, contains reading and play-rooms.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and twenty horses, &c.

The "grounds" comprise four hundred and fifty-one acres, divided as follows:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| 1. Occupied by buildings, play and ornamental grounds | 16 |
| 2. Orchard and kitchen garden | 9½ |
| 3. Ploughed lands (at date) | 240 |
| 4. Permanent pasture, bush, &c | 160 |
| 5. Brick-yard (rented) | 16½ |
| 6. Roads, right of way and creek | 9 |
| Total | 451 |

Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils (fifty-five boys and seventy girls), but ten more girls could be accommodated if funds would permit. On the 30th June there were fifty-three boys and sixty-six girls present; classified as follows:—

| | Pupils. |
|---|---|
| Standard I | 13 |
| do II | 21 |
| do III | 20 |
| do IV | 21 |
| do V | 33 |
| do VI | 8 |
| Advanced, *i.e.*, attending collegiate institute | 3 |
| Total | 119 |

The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario, the public-school leaving examination being the "pass" standard of the school.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards V. and VI. have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils from two divisions A and B: 1st week—A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon. 2nd week—the order is reversed.

Standards I. and II. are in school full time during the winter months.

Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, all pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, including sewing, knitting, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses (two), and a dairy of forty cows.

The cultivation of flowers and fruits, and the manufacture of butter are special industries of the institution.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and under direction of the trade-master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution, the mission stations and schools (nine) on the reserve.

Other boys may be apprenticed to any trade they wish in the city shops, but unfortunately there are no legal powers for binding an Indian boy to serve a given time.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church, at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four permanent sections, under senior boys holding positions as sergeants and corporals, who are responsible for the dress, cleanliness and order of their respective divisions.

On 1st July last, the corps gave a public exhibition of drill.

"The boys in gray went through their manual-exercise with a spirit which is seen nowhere outside of the regular army. The marching was not quite up to the mark of former public performances, but at times the most complicated military movements were done with the utmost regularity. * * *

"The cadets were halted, and in a few felicitous words, his worship the mayor presented to them the silver tankard, for their excellent performance at the Agricultural Park on July 1st."—(*Brantford Expositor, July 5th.*)

All boys and girls who do not receive a report in one month, are awarded good conduct badges which, in addition to other privileges, entitle them to receive one cent per week for each badge they possess. A report deprives a pupil of the weekly half-holiday, and four such reports in one month, places the offender on the "black-list" with certain penalties until his conduct improves. Corporal punishment is only inflicted for *gross breaches of discipline*, and is seldom resorted to. (The department is provided with a copy of our regulations for the award of good conduct and black-list badges.) The conduct of the pupils for the year has been very good.

The health of the pupils has been excellent; five deaths only have occurred in the institution during my superintendency of twenty-four years.

The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent. The water is supplied by a wind-mill, and is of very good quality.

The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm, fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

The building is lighted by electricity, so that there is little danger of fire; every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one "fire king," twelve "ever-ready fire-extinguishers," "fire grenades" in all principal buildings, axes, and buckets filled with water in specified places.

The recreation hours are: one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4—5 p.m.; also one half-holiday each week.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars, and also have a field where they play cricket, foot-ball and base-ball.

The girls are provided with swings, croquet, &c.

Owing to severe drought last summer, crops were very light, with the exception of corn and potatoes, and consequently there being very little work, the boys gathered the cobble-stones from the fields, and paved the whole of the upper barn-yard, an area of seven hundred and ten square yards in all.

Most of our boys on leaving the school work on farms, even those who have learned trades leave them for farm work. A lad of eighteen years of age working at a trade cannot earn more than sufficient to keep himself. A farm work, however, he can

earn from $100 to $125 a year, with board and lodging. A large proportion engage for a season of seven months, the rate of wages being higher than for yearly engagements. In the winter they live with their friends, doing occasional jobs.

I have &c.,

R. ASHTON,
*Superintendent.*

Report on the schools of the School Board Six Nations Indian Reserve for the year ended June 30th, 1896.

This board was established in 1878, upon my suggestion, as up to that time the Indian Council had not contributed towards the support of the schools, they having been maintained by the New England Company.

It is composed of the representatives of the contributors to its funds, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| E. D. Cameron, Esq., Chairman Indian, Department | $ 450 |
| Rev. R. Ashton, New England Company<br>Rev. J. T. Strong " " | 1,000 |
| W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Methodist Conference | 250 |
| Chief Jacob Martin,<br>Chief J. S. Johnson, Six Nations Council<br>Chief Wm. Smith, | 1,500 |

The nine schools under the management of the board are regularly inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot. The teachers are all Indians, who have been specially trained in the Mohawk Institute.

The tabular statement following shows the condition of each school at the promotion examination held in March last.

Number on roll, 504; average attendance, 205·1, or 40·7 per cent. Two hundred and twelve children were present when the examinations were held, and 61·3 passed 50 per cent on the subjects of examination.

In future two examinations will be held in each year, as it is found that the class of children in attendance changes with the seasons. The reason assigned for non-attendance in the summer months, even for boys eight years of age, is that "they are working," *i.e.*, they accompany their parents whilst berry-picking, &c., or are playing about the fields; and in the winter that children of tender years are too far from the school, or that they are deficient in clothing.

After twenty years of voluntary service on behalf of these schools, may I ask that the department adopt such measures as will render them more efficient.

At present about twenty-five per cent of the Indian children never attend school, and the majority of those whose names are on the roll attend so irregularly that they gain no particular advantage.

Of the two hundred and twelve pupils who attended the examinations there were in—

| | Pupils. |
|---|---|
| Standard I. | 101 |
| do II. | 43 |
| do III. | 32 |
| do IV. | 24 |
| do V. | 11 |
| do VI. | 1 |

The teachers of schools Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 11 had been in charge only three months, having been transferred from other schools.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1896, Comparative Condition of Schools.

| Number of School. | Name of Teacher. | Number on Roll. | Average Attendance. | Rate per cent of average upon Register Number. | Number present at Examination. | Standard of Attainment. | Number Presented. | Result of Examination, 1896. | | | | | Percentage of passes upon number presented, 1896. | Percentage of passes upon number presented, 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Reading. | Dictation. | Notation. | Arithmetic. | Grammar. | | |
| 1 | Mr. E. Bearfoot..... | 55 | 24·0 | 43·6 | 28 | IV. | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 80 | 77·3 |
| | | | | | | III. | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 2 | Mrs. J. Miller..... | 55 | 24·7 | 44·9 | 32 | V. | 6 | 4 | .... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 68·7 | 81 |
| | | | | | | IV. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | III. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 3 | Miss F. Davis ..... | 59 | 22·5 | 38·1 | 18 | IV. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 41·6 | 56 |
| | | | | | | III. | 3 | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 8 | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 5 | Mrs. M. J. Scott.... | 51 | 20·9 | 40·9 | 12 | V. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 35 0 | 53 |
| | | | | | | IV. | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | III. | 3 | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 6 | Mr. P. Adams ..... | 31 | 13·0 | 41·9 | 12 | IV. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 46·6 | 78·3 |
| | | | | | | III. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 2 | .... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | I sr. | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| | | | | | | I jr. | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 7 | Miss S. Russell..... | 85 | 29·6 | 34·8 | 27 | V. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 63·3 | 74·5 |
| | | | | | | IV. | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | III. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 9 | Mr. J. Lickers..... | 46 | 22·3 | 48·4 | 21 | IV. | 4 | 2 | .... | 4 | 3 | .... | 73·8 | 80 |
| | | | | | | III. | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 10 | Miss S. Davis..... | 54 | 23·6 | 43·7 | 29 | VI. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 78·8 | 87·2 |
| | | | | | | V. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | IV. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | III. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| 11 | Mrs. Weatherell .... | 68 | 24·5 | 36·0 | 33 | III. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | 64 | 44 |
| | | | | | | II. | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | I sr. | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| | | | | | | I jr. | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |
| | | 504 | 205·1 | 40·7 | 212 | | 212 | 63 | 39 | 90 | 82 | 89 | 61·3 | 70·1 |
| | | | | | | VI. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | V. | 11 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | IV. | 24 | 11 | 6 | 19 | 14 | 16 | | |
| | | | | | | III. | 32 | 25 | 16 | 30 | 31 | 21 | | |
| | | | | | | II. | 43 | 20 | 15 | 29 | 34 | 42 | | |
| | | | | | | I. | 101 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| 1895-96. | | |
| To balance brought forward | | 664 16 |
| Annual Grants— | | |
| New England Company | 1,000 00 | |
| Indian Department | 450 00 | |
| Methodist Conference | 250 00 | |
| Six Nations Council | 1,500 00 | 3,200 00 |
| | | 3,864 16 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | |
| 1895-96. | | |
| By Salaries | 2,541 75 | |
| Buildings and grounds | 431 40 | |
| Fuel | 130 25 | |
| School requisites | 70 42 | |
| Printing and office expenses | 15 45 | |
| Prizes | 72 00 | |
| Sundries | 47 04 | |
| School fees | 5 75 | |
| Bank interest | 0 90 | |
| | | 3,314 96 |
| Balance in bank | | 549 20 |
| | | 3,864 16 |

R. ASHTON,
*Honorary Secretary.*

SHINGWAUK HOME,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 5th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Shingwauk Industrial-school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The Shingwauk Industrial-school is situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, one and one-half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario. The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres.

**Buildings.**—The buildings consist of: Shingwauk Home, main block, 74 × 37 feet, three-story, stone; north wing, 21 × 27 feet, three-story, stone; west wing, 32 × 30 feet, two-story, stone; bake kitchen attached to west of the west wing, 24 × 16, one-story, wood; south-east corner wing (principal's residence), 38 ft. 6 in. × 48 ft. 6 in., two-story, stone; visitors' entrance hall on south-west corner, 17 ft. 6 in. × 17 ft. 2 in., one-story, stone; drill hall and school, 30 × 60 feet, two-story, wood; chapel, nave and chancel, 57 × 30 feet, vestry on south side of chancel, projection from church, 7.× 11 feet, stone; porch at west end, 10 × 14 feet; industrial, 30 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft. 6 in., two-story, stone; 20 ft. 6 in. × 36 ft., one-story, stone; factory, 24 × 40 feet, two-story, wood; 14 × 24 feet, one-story, wood; hospital, 26 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft., two-story, stone; hospital kitchen, 12 × 12 feet, one-story, stone; cottage, 29 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft., one-story, stone; cottage wood-shed, 12 × 10 feet; band stand (octagonal), 7 ft. 6 in. diameter inside, wood; dairy, 27 ft. 6 in. × 21 ft., stone; stable and loft, 20 ft. 6 in. × 43 ft. 6 in., wood; cart-shed, 16 × 40

feet, wood; wood-shed, 24 x 16 feet; farm cottage, 31 ft. x 18 ft. 6 in., one-story, wood; barn, and cow stabling under, 35 x 50 feet, wood; carpenter's cottage, 24 x 16 feet, two-story, stone; 24 x 14 feet, one-story, stone; closets, 16 x 16 feet, wood.

**Grounds.**—The grounds occupy about fifteen acres, exclusive of two small islands which belong to the Shingwauk property, the first being connected by a bridge to the mainland. Directly in front of the home about two acres of land are inclosed and laid out in lawn and garden and separated from the boys' play-ground, five acres in extent by the main road from the Sault to Garden River.

At the rear of the institution is a piece of land known as the "grove," seven acres in extent, beautifully wooded with maple, birch, oak and spruce—a favourite and well known spot for picnics in this district. A little to the north and east of it is the Shingwauk cemetery, a very beautiful spot, where lie buried Bishop Fauquier, the first missionary bishop of the diocese, and his wife, and twenty-five Indian boys and girls who have died at the home during the past twenty years, the oldest grave bearing date 1876. With the exception of inclosed gardens, pupils are permitted the run of the Shingwauk property and to stated boundaries beyond.

**Accommodation.**—At present we have sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils only, but the school-rooms and dining-rooms would easily accommodate one hundred pupils.

By raising the roof of the west wing to the level of the main block and making a three-storied building of it, a fine large dormitory could be made, and increased accommodation for twenty-five more pupils provided.

**Attendance.**—Seventy-seven boys and two girls shared the advantages of the home during the year. Fifteen boys were admitted, fourteen discharged and four are temporarily absent.

The average attendance for the whole year was fifty-nine.

**Class-room Work.**—Satisfactory progress has been made in both schools. The subjects taken up in the senior were: arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling and dictation, history, literature, writing, reading and drawing; and the junior: reading, spelling and dictation, arithmetic and drawing.

Three of the six pupils mentioned in my last report as having written on the public school examinations, obtained certificates, one passed the public school leaving examination, while two others obtained high-school entrance certificates.

The standing of the pupils at present in attendance is as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | boys in | standard | I; | reading book | I; | part | I. |
| 21 | " | " | II; | " | I; | " | II. |
| 13 | " | " | III; | " | II. | | |
| 16 | " | " | IV; | " | III. | | |
| 1 | " | " | V; | " | IV. | | |

**Industrial Work.**—Besides general housework, cooking, baking, laundry-work, &c., four trades have been taught, viz.: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming.

The carpenter's shop or factory, one of the most important and best-paying departments, is fully supplied with carpenter's tools, a steam plant for planing, sawing, sash and door work and every branch of carpentry, turning, and the manufacture of matched lumber, &c., is carried on. This is a favourite trade with our boys because of their natural ability in handling tools, and many of them are rapidly becoming clever mechanics and in a short time will be able to command good wages.

In our boot and shoe-shop, one of our senior boys, a steady, reliable lad, acted as foreman, and although this department failed to supply all the demands of the institution, a quantity of new boots and shoes were turned out in a satisfactory manner and all repairing done.

Another useful and indispensable department is our tailor-shop. Here all the sewing of the institution, patching and mending is done, as well as the making up of new material into coats, trousers, vests, &c. Eight boys are at present learning the trade and on the whole making excellent progress.

**Farm and Garden.**—The farm, consisting of thirty acres, is year by year proving more productive, and is being steadily enlarged by chopping into the bush. Better adapted for grazing purposes than the growing of cereals, I trust circumstances will eventually permit of our drifting more into stock. All the vegetables and milk necessary to our wants have been supplied from the farm, besides a quantity of butter and one thousand three hundred and forty-nine pounds of meat. Sufficient hay was cut and put up for the cattle and between sixty and seventy dollars worth of small fruits marketed. The farm is entirely worked by the boys under the supervision of a practical farmer.

**Moral and Religious Training, Conduct, Discipline and Punishment.**—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Two services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk chapel; morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day and Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are always well behaved and reverent during the services.

With the exception of two or three pupils, the conduct has been excellent and good discipline has been maintained. The methods of punishment adopted are: fines, impositions and kept in to work on half-holidays. Corporal punishment is administered only as a last resource and in cases of repeated acts of disobedience.

**Health of Pupils.**—Not for many years have we been so free from sickness. With the exception of one case of scarlet fever of a mild form, and the sad case of a little Delaware boy of ten years of age, who after much suffering caused by a diseased ankle joint, was obliged to have his foot amputated, there has been no serious illness of any kind.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition of the school has been satisfactory. Pupils and staff closets (the former newly built in December last) are situated outside and some little distance from the main building, and supplied with zinc-lined boxes which are removed and emptied at regular appointed times. Pails from the boys' dormitories are carried and emptied into an open drain, west of the building, which has good drainage to the river. The plank drains leading from the boys' lavatories and kitchens continue to work satisfactorily. The overflow pipe from the water tank has lately been connected into this drain. All large refuse is placed in a barrel and carted to the farm daily.

**Water Supply and Fire Protection.**—The water supply is very good, being brought up from the St. Mary's River in iron pipes to a large tank (7 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 3 ft. 3 in. × 7 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) capable of holding one thousand gallons, which is placed on top story of the main building. Pipes are connected from it to the kitchens, boys' lavatories and principal's quarters. The water is pumped by steam power at the factory, the intake pipe being two hundred feet from the shore. Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the buildings, and on each flat of the main building to which one hundred feet of hose with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire can be readily attached. The home is also supplied with four Star glass-lined chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes. The former are properly charged and ready for use in case of fire. A barrel containing twenty gallons of prepared chemical fluid is placed on the second story for recharging same. I might also add in this connection that all the buildings with the exception of the factory are insured in the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Canada.

**Heating.**—The old wood stoves, the original method of heating the home, were abolished in February last, and a hot-water heating apparatus placed in the Shingwauk, consisting of two No. 8 Daisy Boilers, with an attachment of forty-nine radiators containing two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight square feet of radiation exclusive of mains and branches, which is sufficient to diffuse a genial heat throughout the building in even the severest weather.

**Recreation of Pupils.**—About three hours each day is devoted to recreation, and on Saturdays six hours. Out-door games are encouraged, and freely indulged in by the pupils. They excel at foot-ball and base-ball (their favourite games) and are rarely beaten by outside teams. Some of the boys recently obtained prizes at the running and jumping contests held at St. Joseph's Island and the American Sault. In the

winter the Dramatic and Debating Society is a source of considerable pleasure and amusement, at the same time being instructive; while the ice on the St. Mary's River as a rule affords good skating, a pastime the boys are particularly fond of, many of them being very fast skaters.

Before closing my report, I desire to express our gratitude and appreciation of the department's generosity in placing one of the best of modern heating apparatus in the home, and for the department's grant of $2,500 for repairs, which were so urgently needed.

The old wooden bedsteads, many of them nearly as old as the Shingwauk itself, have been abolished, and fifty new iron bedsteads with spring mattresses substituted. With the fifteen previously in use, this now permits of the dormitories being furnished throughout with iron beds. The interior of the main building has been quite remodeled, useless partitions, dark cupboards and passages have been removed, thereby enlarging the main rooms, giving more light and better ventilation. A new main staircase, four feet wide, has been built from basement to top floor, the boys' lavatories enlarged and newly painted, and new hardwood maple floors laid down throughout the institution. The dining-room also has been enlarged, and a new sewing-room, offices, clothing-room and store-room constructed, and numerous other changes and improvements made.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
*Principal.*

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL-SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., 7th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report of this institution for the past year.

This industrial-school is located on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, at the head of Smith Bay, in the Wikwemikong village.

We have had this year one hundred and twenty pupils attending school, sixty-five boys and fifty-five girls, the department granting subsidy for ninety pupils only at the rate of five dollars *per capita* per month.

There are about two hundred acres of land held in connection with the school; about one hundred acres are tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is operated with a view of supplying the school with meat and vegetables, milk and butter. We keep about sixty head of cattle, as many sheep, eight horses, a few hogs and about one hundred chickens. The work is done partly by the boys with the help of Indian workmen under the charge of a head farmer.

The boys and girls are educated in two different frame buildings, the former under the care of men and the latter of women. The institution is managed in connection with the mission, and as almost all the employees give their services gratis, we are enabled to keep thirty pupils above the number subsidized by the department. We would have room for about thirty pupils more, and in fact that many are waiting their turn for admission, but we have not the means to support them.

The sanitary condition of both schools is fair, although a better system of ventilation is desirable and contemplated.

The water is supplied from wells dug near the buildings; it is plentiful and as pure as such a supply can be.

Both schools are heated by box-stoves and kept quite comfortable. The fire-protection consists of ten Star fire-extinguishers distributed in the various buildings.

The class-room work occupies five hours of the day, and is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The pupils take great interest in their studies, and have made good progress during the past year. At Christmas and at the close of the year, they have given very creditable entertainments, consisting of class exercises, recitations, dialogues, songs, music, calisthenics and physical drill.

The boys learning trades have class-room work only in the morning; in the afternoon they go to work in their respective shops. The trades taught them are those of farmer, tinsmith, blacksmith, house-painter, carpenter and shoemaker. There is in connection with the carpenter-shop, a saw-mill and a complete set of machinery for planing, turning, door and sash-making, &c. Besides this special training given to a few boys, all the pupils are set, each one according to sex and ability, three hours every day, to various kinds of labour, such as sweeping scrubbing, washing, sawing and splitting firewood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, sewing, knitting, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

Two hours a day, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. Both schools have good play-grounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' grounds were much improved this last year, having been graded and levelled, surrounded with a new fence, provided with new water-closets and a spacious wood-shed. The boys' favourite game is foot-ball; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls love the quieter amusements of the swing and the like. There are also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and night recreations.

The health of the pupils has been generally very good. With the exception of two cases of consumption contracted before coming to school, there has been no serious illness among them, the infirmary being closed as long as three months at a time.

The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to state that their moral and religious standard is most satisfactory. Likewise their conduct has been remarkably good, and but few punishments had to be administered last year, the discipline being enforced almost exclusively by means of emulation, prizes and distinctions of honour.

To sum up in a few words this year's work, I may say that this institution has been steadily increasing in proficiency and popularity, owing especially to the competency of the staff of officers I have been able to secure.

I will add a word about the day-school in connection with the industrial-school. It gives but little satisfaction, if any at all, owing to the frequent absences of the pupils. I respectfully suggest that the Department of Indian Affairs take steps towards enforcing the attendance at school of day-pupils, as the only manner of deriving profit from day-schools.

I have, &c.,

J. PAQUIN, S.J.,

*Principal.*

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL-SCHOOL, MAN.,

20th July, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—The Brandon Industrial-school is situated about two and seven-eighths miles north-west of the city whose name it bears. It is two-thirds of the way up the hill which must have formed the northern bank of the Assiniboine River in earlier days.

The farm, in the midst of which the school has been built, has three hundred and twenty acres of land, about two hundred of which are available for purposes of cultivation. The remainder, which remains unbroken, is made up of barren hillside, spring creek, and lakelet. Nearly two hundred acres are under tillage this year, and present appearances indicate an excellent return.

**Buildings.**—The buildings at present erected and in use are as follows:—

1. The old farm-house, recently repaired, size, 30 x 20, is occupied by the carpenter and farmer, valued at $400.

2. The old barn, having accommodation for four horses, seven cows and three calves, with small hay-loft over the horses; the whole valued at $200.

3. The root-house, 60 x 30, and 8 feet high, strongly built into the hillside, having a capacity of five hundred bushels, and valued at $500.

4. The institution proper, a large, convenient and substantial edifice, 93 feet front, 93 feet in depth and 30 feet in width. This building has an excellent stone basement, surmounted by two stories of brick veneer and one story covered by mansard roof. Within are two class-rooms, two dormitories, two play-rooms, one dining-room, one kitchen, one buttery, one pantry, two wash-rooms, two bath-rooms, one store-room, two closet-rooms, two cold-air rooms, three furnace-rooms, one wood-room, one coal-room and nine rooms for the accommodation of members of the staff. The whole building is valued at $30,000.

5. The ice-house is a new building, erected by the carpenter during the year. The size is 14 x 20, and 12 feet high. It is double floored below and above, is sheeted with ship-lap, and has a capacity of fifteen tons of ice. It is valued at $150.

6. The assistant principal's house, built in 1893, is about 30 x 24 in size, has six rooms and is valued at $800. This is a building of one story resting on a secure foundation of stone.

**Grounds.**—The grounds are laid out with considerable care, having regard to order and beauty of design.

**Accommodation.**—There is accommodation here for nine single members of the staff, allowing one large, airy room for each person. There is sufficient dormitory room for fifty girls on the second floor, and the third floor will allow us to place seventy-five beds for boys. The two school-rooms give accommodation for ninety pupils. Supposing that thirty-five would be on duty at any one time, it is considered that the school has sufficient room for one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

**Attendance.**—The total attendance at the school during the year has been fifty-four. Of these twenty-nine are boys between nine and nineteen years of age. Twenty-five of our number are girls, of ages ranging from ten to eighteen. The average attendance at school for the year has been forty-nine.

**Class-room Work.**—Class-work is the same both morning and afternoon, and consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drilling and calisthenics. Very few of the children can attend school through the whole of the day, owing to the duties claiming their attention here and there about the farm. Besides the class-work immediately connected with the school, there are regular lessons given each day in sewing, cooking, laundry-work, dining-room work and general housekeeping. There are also classes under the direction of the farmer and of the carpenter.

The hours observed in the school proper are from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4. Work hours are from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5. No child is required to work more than half a day unless under the most pressing circumstances and at rare intervals.

**Farm and Garden.**—The farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, which are disposed of in the following proportions: uncultivated land, one hundred acres; pasture land, sixty acres; unreclaimable land, forty-eight acres; fallow land, twenty-seven acres; sown with wheat, twenty-five acres; sown with vegetables, eight acres; sown with oats, twenty-five acres; sown with millet or grass, twenty-seven acres.

The crops reaped last year were as follows: six hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, seven hundred and seventy-two bushels of oats, three hundred bushels of pota-

toes, seventy bushels of turnips, seventy bushels of mangolds, fifty-three bushels of carrots, fifteen bushels of onions, eight tons of hay.

It is our purpose to devote increasing attention to the growth of garden produce, inasmuch as the boys may never become extensive grain-growers, but all of them may grow roots with a minimum of labour and a maximum of profit.

**Industrial Work.**—The exercises under this heading are conducted within somewhat narrow lines. The boys' duties consist of labour in the field, construction of fences, care of stock, the duties of the carpenter-shop and the baking of bread. The duties of the girls consist of sewing, cooking, dairy-work, dining-room work, house-cleaning. It is pleasant to be able to refer to the pupils as being obedient and willing to work; they have also evinced no ordinary degree of ability in industrial lines.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—The following is a list of the services held for the moral benefit of the pupils of our school: 1, prayers after breakfast in the school-room; 2, school is opened every day with prayer; 3, school is closed each day with prayer; 4, the singing of hymns is frequently interspersed with the duties of the day; 5, public prayer is held every evening at eight o'clock; 6, private prayers are frequently held in the dormitories and with the sick children in the hospital rooms.

On Sabbath mornings those of the pupils who so desire are permitted to attend a church in the city. In the afternoon of the Lord's Day we have a Sabbath-school service for the benefit of all. At the close of the Sabbath we have a service of song and prayer, attended by all the pupils.

With rare exceptions, the conduct of our pupils has been very good indeed. They manifest a good deal of carelessness, but there is nothing in the conduct of those who are now with us that can be called malicious. At times they are cunning, evasive, and forgetful, but, speaking generally, they are submissive and faithful.

Severe punishment has seldom been administered; we have kept within the lines of our written instructions in all matters pertaining to corporal punishment. Conversations have been held with erring ones in which the right and the wrong have been clearly defined. Those who have done wrong have been put upon their honour, and have been taught to make apologies to those whom they have injured. In this way effort has been made to build up an intelligent and conscientious moral nature.

**Health of Pupils.**—The average health of our pupils during the year has been very good, and through the mercy of a kind Providence no child has died. There have been the following serious cases of sickness: one case of typhoid fever, one case of inflammation of the lungs, one case of tuberculosis, two cases of epilepsy, an epidemic of chicken-pox, an epidemic of measles. There is at present but one person sick, and it is feared that his sickness will be unto death. Everything is being done to mitigate suffering, but consumption is once more doing its deadly work, with the usual symptoms of physical distress and mental unrest.

**Sanitary Condition.**—Under this head reference should be made to the excellent facilities afforded for ventilation, drainage, and the removal of waste matter. All our windows can be lifted from the bottom and pulled down from the top, thus admitting of free and ample circulation of air. In the winter when the storm sash is on, the Smead-Dowd system draws off the cold air from the floors and supplies an abundance of fresh air, which has first been heated by the large furnaces. All waste water is conveyed into the main sewer underneath the basement floor and thence to a cesspool eleven hundred feet south-west of the main building. Other waste is burned every two weeks and removed in scavenging carts.

We have also hospital accommodation both for boys and girls in the north-west corner of the building, where it is possible for us to isolate all serious cases where there is danger of infection or contagion. Great care is exercised in case of scrofula to keep the patient from the wash dishes and towels used by healthy pupils. Due regard is also had to both quality and quantity of food supplied so as not to occasion physical disturbance, either by over-richness of articles of diet or by over-indulgence in the good things placed on the tables.

Our surgeon has been regularly in attendance when required, and both skill and diligence have frequently been called into exercise in the treatment of the several ailments which have befallen the pupils during the year.

**Water Supply.**—A well on the hillside has afforded us a never-failing supply of very excellent water. A powerful air-motor wind-mill sixty feet above the ground level pumps the water into two tanks having a capacity of one thousand gallons each. From these the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to all parts of the building. On every floor we have fifty feet of hose, connected and nozzled, and behind these is all the pressure of the quantity contained in the tanks.

**Fire Protection.**—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Two Babcock extinguishers and three Star extinguishers charged and ready for action are placed at strategic points throughout the building. Forty-eight hand-grenades are distributed where it is thought they might be most required. Hose attachments are found in the basement, in the kitchen and in the several halls of the building, and hose ample in length and size are hung at convenient points so as to be in readiness for emergencies. It is difficult to see how with all these appliances fire could attain very great headway.

**Heating.**—The building is heated exclusively by hot air. This is supplied to most of the private rooms by two furnaces manufactured by McLeary, of London, and by Stewart, Burrow and Milne, of Hamilton. The class-rooms, dormitories and halls are heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces. There has been no trouble whatever in keeping the building sufficiently warm.

**Recreation.**—For the physical development of the pupils of our school there have been provided games and amusements of sufficient variety. Swings have been built on both the boys' and girls' sides. A large double croquet set has been provided for the amusement of the girls. Foot-ball and lacrosse are among the special attractions afforded for the boys. The one game which seems to be popular with the male pupils is foot-ball, but the girls pay most attention to their swing. The boys are looking forward very anxiously to the time when we shall be able to organize a brass band. This is looked upon by them as the climax of prospective advantage.

**General Remarks.**—While recognizing with pleasure and gratitude the kind and ample support given to our work by the department during the past year, we desire to give expression to the earnest hope that we may be authorized to proceed with the erection of the principal's residence, laundry-building, carpenter-shop, combined barn and stable. All these seem to us to be absolutely necessary to the proper equipment of the institution.

I must not close my report without making due recognition of the valuable help afforded by the several members of the staff whose individual exertions have contributed no little towards the success attained during the year. While we have not either in point of harmony or in the direction of effort reached our ideal, yet enough has been done to assure us that with greater unity and more united effort we may reach a very gratifying advance during the ensuing twelve months.

Last season the great difficulty in our way seemed to be the unwillingness of the parents to send their children to the Brandon Industrial-school owing to its remoteness from the usual line of traffic followed by the people who inhabit the Lake Winnipeg country. This has been completely reversed in the experience of the past spring, and applications for admission are being made far in advance of our power to accommodate. This change of front has, I believe, resulted mainly from the letters which the children themselves have written home, letters which in the main have been devoted to expressions of satisfaction with their surroundings and of desire that others might be sent in to share their advantages.

Gratified at the effective work already done, and hopeful that future action may far outdo the efficiency of the past, and with deep devotion to the work assigned me,

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,
*Principal.*

WASHAKADA INDIAN HOME,
ELKHORN, MAN., 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

On the night of 13th November last the home, with the exception of the boys' building, was destroyed by fire. We are indeed thankful that there was no loss of life, but there was a great loss of clothing, fuel, vegetables, &c. The winter's supply of these articles had just been laid in, and was totally destroyed. All the furniture in the girls' home was burned, making a total loss of about $10,000. The buildings now occupied are rented, and although not as commodious as we might wish, will do very well until the homes are rebuilt.

The general work of the institution went on with but little interruption. The trade-shops were not affected in the least, work going on as usual. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England came to our assistance most generously. Clothing in large quantities was sent immediately for the children.

There is accommodation for one hundred pupils. There are now one hundred and three on the roll, with a daily attendance of about ninety-six. We are at a great disadvantage in the class-room; the hours have had to be shortened, as school is held in the dining-hall. It is badly lighted and ventilated, and there is very little blackboard space. The senior standards are satisfactory, but as there are so many pupils, the juniors have to receive most of their instruction from pupil teachers, which is not as thorough as it should be. The arithmetic is good in all classes. Our teacher's system of teaching English and reading, is remarkably good, and the results in these branches are very satisfactory.

We have a nice garden, three and a half acres are planted in potatoes and other vegetables. The farm is rented to a reliable man, by permission of the department.

The printing office is equipped with a Gordon job press, a small army newspaper press, and a quantity of type, both plain and fancy, for job and newspaper work. A local eight-page, six-column paper, *The Elkhorn Advocate*, is issued weekly from this office. All the mechanical work, from setting the type to making up the forms, and correcting the proofs, being done by the boys. We are seriously handicapped in this office by not having a power press. Considerable job work is done, and one boy is kept busy looking after this department. Miles Cochrane, Angus Prince, Fred. Pratt, Samuel Pratt and James Flett comprise the staff at present, one experienced boy, Dummy, being confined to the Brandon Hospital with tubercular knee joint. The three first-named are expert at the case, and any of them can set up a job tastily. They write a good hand, and very often gather news items for the paper. Fred. Pratt looks after the book-binding, paper-cutting and padding. The neat work turned out is very creditable. The two last-mentioned, Samuel Pratt and James Flett, commenced to learn the trade on the 1st January last, and can now set type, run off the paper, &c., showing great adaptability in the business.

The boot-shop is fairly well equipped, and the work done here is most creditable, both to the instructor and to the pupils. The shop is well-known throughout the west, enjoying a large patronage; orders are received from all along the line. There are nine boys learning this trade. The most advanced, William Bear, is engaged all day in the shop, and is a very good workman. The others are also doing very well.

In the tailor-shop there are six boys learning the trade. The large custom trade, and the work for the house, keep all fully occupied. The boys began at first to mend, but the shop now boasts of apprentices who can make entire suits of clothing. The boys in this shop are all rather young, but are doing remarkably well.

There are thirteen apprentices in the carpenter-shop, the foremost of whom are now able to compete with the other carpenters of the country. All classes of work are done here: building, cabinet-making, wagon-making, and repairing of all description.

Two boys are engaged at harness-making. Charlie Macdonald, the more experienced of the two, is capable of making a complete set of harness. They like the work, and are doing well.

Neil Yellow Wings, a Blood, from near Fort Macleod, is in the town tin-shop. He is making great progress, and is very fond of his trade. Another Blood from the same reserve, is learning the blacksmith trade; he is making decided progress; also a boy from Touchwood Hills, Josiah Anderson, who is getting on well.

Albert Kennedy, from St. Peter's Reserve, is employed in the largest general store here, and has got on very well. He is recognized as a capable clerk, and is liked by his employers and the customers of the store.

The girls are instructed in all household duties, viz.: cooking, sewing, knitting, laundry-work. There is a competent dress-maker in connection with this department, and some of the girls are progressing most favourably at their trade.

Prayers are conducted morning and evening in the school-room. On Sunday the pupils attend services morning and evening in St. Mark's Church, and Sunday-school in the afternoon, at the home, with the exception of about thirty of the seniors, who go to St. Mark's Sunday-school. A weekly Bible class is taught by the clergyman of the parish. A number of the pupils are regular communicants, and most of them take much interest in religious exercises.

The conduct of the pupils is remarkably good. It is seldom, indeed, that there are any cases of insubordination. Their behaviour is good, their manner gentlemanly and courteous. There are very few cases of punishment in a year.

During the winter months there was a good deal of sickness, owing, I suppose, to the exposure at the time of the fire, but since the snow has gone the general health has very much improved.

The sanitary condition is as good as can be expected under the present circumstances. The water supply is good, water being obtained from three drill wells, at a depth of ten feet. Better water is obtained here than anywhere on the line.

There is a regularly organized fire-brigade at the school. Buckets of water are kept standing in convenient places and a number of empty ones easily obtainable. Fire drills are conducted regularly, and the boys are well trained. The boys' home and the building used as dining-hall and school-room are heated by hot-air furnaces, and are fairly comfortable. The girls' home is heated by stoves; coal is used entirely.

The boys are fond of most sports; foot-ball is at present the favourite. We have a regularly organized club, which has joined the Manitoba Foot-ball Association. In winter skating and curling are the chief amusements. Our curlers attended the Winnipeg bonspiel. In the competition for the grand challenge cup, in which eighty rinks took part, our rink received the fourth prize. The boys were heartily cheered by the large crowds who witnessed the games. The general behaviour was such as to create a most favourable impression, and many compliments were paid them both regarding their play and gentlemanly manner.

The band is still getting on nicely, but until we have a better set of instruments, there will not be any great advancement. They have already had several engagements this summer.

In looking back over the work of the past year, we feel that on the whole it has been a success. There have been and still are many difficulties to contend with, but when the homes are rebuilt we hope that these will, to a great extent, be done away with. The pupils have made decided progress, especially in the industrial departments, and I believe there are now several of them who are competent to make a good living at the particular trade in which they have been instructed. The boys have every chance to become proficient tradesmen, as they assist in the practical work day by day. Over $6,000 worth of business was done during the past year in the four shops directly under the management of the school, which means a great deal of labour and is evidence of the progress of the pupils.

More important even than the temporal benefits to be derived from the home is the bringing of these children to the knowledge of the love of Christ. Many have accepted Christianity, not only by outward appearances, but in all sincerity and truth. This has been plainly evinced in many instances.

I have, &c.,

ARCHIBALD E. WILSON.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN., 5th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to your circular of the 8th June last, I beg to give the following information:—

**Location.**—The Roman Catholic boarding-school of Pine Creek is located at the mouth of the Pine Creek River, on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis. There are one hundred and sixty acres of land attached to it. On that land hay and wood are in abundance.

**Buildings.**—The school-house, a log building, is 25 x 30 feet. It is a new house, built by the Indian Department. It is not clapboarded yet. Not far from the day-school house is the boarding-school house. Dormitory of the girls, 32 x 15; dormitory for the boys, 16 x 15. These two dormitories are entirely separated. Class-room, 18 x 15; kitchen, 13 x 15, with a large porch; refectory, 18 x 15; chapel, 22 x 26; two rooms for the principal and the school teacher, 11 x 26 feet respectively. There are also sheds and one good cellar.

**Grounds.**—Two acres for the day-school and one acre for the boarding-school; foot-ball and base-ball are the principal games.

**Attendance.**—The attendance is very good from the beginning of the year to the end. There is no difficulty in getting boarders. The only trouble is that our number is limited.

**Farm and Garden.**—Thirty bushels of potatoes planted, one pound of beets, one-quarter pound of onions, one-eighth bushel of corn, carrots, cucumbers, &c.

**Industrial Work.**—Sewing, knitting, cooking, housekeeping, dairy, poultry. The boys care for the cattle, work in the garden and farm, and chop wood.

**Religious Training.**—Every day for half an hour the children are taught moral and religious discipline. There is hardly any punishment, it consisting mostly in depriving them of their recreation.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils has been very good during the whole year. Headache, a little fever, small indispositions are the only things we had to contend with.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The school-house, dormitories and class-room are amply large and well aired. We have medicine for ordinary cases.

**Water Supply.**—The Pine Creek River on one side, Lake Winnipegosis on the other, and a well.

**Heating.**—There is a stove in every building; cordwood is used.

**Recreation of Pupils.**—Recreation from 7.30 to 9 a.m., from 12 to 1 p.m., from 4 to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT, O.M.I.,
*Principal.*

MISSION SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., 5th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The letter from the department of the 25th July duly received; and in reply I beg to give you the following information. The Portage la Prairie Indian School is situated in the extreme east end of the town. The grounds comprise half an acre. The buildings are: dwelling-house heated by hot air and lit by electricity; school-room and play-room separate. About forty children can be accommodated comfortably. The number on the roll is thirty-three and the average attendance twenty-eight. The programme of studies laid down by the Government is followed as closely as possible and the children show marked improvement from year to year; not only are they interested in their book studies but in all departments of their work, such as sewing, cooking, mending, knitting, baking, &c. Two of the larger girls are at service all the time and the oldest girl, sixteen, taking the lead in the work in the school. Part of each day is given to religious training, being family worship and memorizing scripture. The conduct of the children is satisfactory so that discipline and punishment are necessarily of the lightest form. The health of the pupils has not been good during the past year, scrofula appearing in many forms. The sanitary conditions are good and the water supply excellent, but no inside fire-protection. For recreation the children have different games and good reading matter.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLE CHURCH P.O., MAN., 15th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report of the Rupert's Land Industrial-school, together with a valuation and list of all articles belonging to the Government under my charge.

**Location.**—This school is located on the bank of the Red River, eight miles from Winnipeg, being river lot No. 18, of St. Paul's Parish, twelve chains wide and four miles long, containing about three hundred and sixty acres. The Canadian Pacific Railway branch line to West Selkirk crosses the property about half a mile from the river, and a flag station and siding on the property make it very convenient. About half the property is fenced in, but will soon require renovating, and the other half inclosed.

**Buildings.**—The buildings consist of (*a*) a main building, T shaped, of three stories, and a stone basement, in a good state of repair, with an additional story detached, originally built as a hospital, now used as a laundry and store-room, but ill adapted for these purposes; (*b*) a frame building, 60 × 30 feet, of two stories and basement, used as a recreation-room and school-room; (*c*) house, one and a half stories, balloon frame, not lined, used as farmer's residence and printing office; (*d*) carpenter and blacksmith's

shop built of logs ; (*e*) barn with hay-loft, and (*f*) two stables; (*g*) ice-house ; (*h*) girls' recreation-room; (*i*) root-house dug in the bank, lined up with boards and partitioned off.

The grounds are nicely laid out in front of the buildings in gardens and sod, and many trees planted, which greatly improve the general appearance.

Play-yards for boys and girls are on opposite sides of the main building, and are fenced in chiefly by boards eight feet high. The building was intended for eighty, but by some alterations one hundred might be easily accommodated.

**Attendance.**—The attendance has fallen off slightly owing to an epidemic of typhoid fever : six died, some were sent home, others to the hospital, so that the parents could not be persuaded to send their children while so much sickness was prevalent, but I am glad to say that I have just received four new pupils and further efforts are being made to fill up the school to the authorized number.

**Class-room Work.**—In the class-room very good progress has been made in every branch, the difficulty of making the pupils speak English and speak out has been well overcome and we find the kindergarten classes a great help in this direction ; some of the elder scholars are now fit to pass the entrance high-school examination and would bring great credit on themselves and the school.

**Farm and Garden.**—The farm is one of the old Red River lots, twelve chains wide and four miles long and a piece of church property reserved in the centre of the best part of it. The shape of the farm and the quality of the soil, which is very stiff clay and very wet, are great drawbacks to success in our farming operations, except in dairying ; a small piece on the river flat makes an excellent garden, and roots and vegetables are grown in abundance of most excellent quality and we obtained the prize last fall at the local exhibition for the best collection of vegetables, against many competitors. Trees have been planted for shelter and have grown well, they afford excellent protection and greatly improve the appearance of the property. Small fruits have been experimented with and some varieties have proved a great success, but the land does not seem well suited for grain-growing.

**Industrial Work.**—In trades two men are engaged to give instruction to the boys, carpenter and farmer. The blacksmith-shop and printing office are run by pupils who have received some instruction in these branchs. Very little outside work is performed owing to much opposition from local tradesmen to Government institutions entering into competition. In most of the other schools under care of some denomination much support is derived from this source, and it would much lower the rate *per capita*. Diplomas, medals and prizes have been gained by these trades where they have been exhibited and their work greatly admired.

The girls are learning very rapidly and prove themselves excellent house-workers. Several have been placed out during the year and their mistresses are much pleased with them. One girl has been married to a white man and has an excellent home and husband.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—In moral and religious training, I must in the first place mention that we have been greatly favoured by the advent of the Rev. A. Silva-White into the parish. He has greatly assisted me in many ways by holding weekly classes and choir practices. A number of children were confirmed on the 29th March by His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, who has always taken a great interest in the pupils' welfare.

The conduct of the pupils generally has been very good, and as they have been found worthy of trust, it has been my system to place the more confidence in them, but I am sorry to report that in some instances that trust has been betrayed.

In going out to work with white people they are easily led into bad habits, such as swearing or drinking. It is therefore most important that they should be placed only in those positions where their moral as well as their worldly welfare will be looked after. I found great help in discipline by getting the drill sergeant of the Boys' Brigade to give them military drill, but as the expense was too great, we were not able to join; these drills have been discontinued.

Punishments have been very few. I have found a kindly talking to of more avail than any punishment. I have whipped, but it only hardens instead of softening, deprivation of privileges being generally sufficient.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—Unfortunately two epidemics ran through the school during the year, viz.: mumps and typhoid fever. The former was not serious, but interfered with class and trades; the latter caused us great anxiety, and six of our little ones died from the effects.

Typhoid has appeared here at the beginning of the year ever since I have had charge, and has increased in virulence every year. An investigation by officials and an expert was held, and every suggestion made by them carried out.

In the summer the children are not so much confined, and there is little if any sickness, but when they become closely confined in the severe weather, they fall sick through their weakness of constitution, and not being accustomed to the confinement imperative in school discipline.

**Water Supply.**—This formerly depended upon a wind-mill which was repeatedly getting out of order, and a most unsatisfactory system, as the wind would often fail just at the time when water was most required. This spring a small hot-air pump has been connected with an artesian well, from which an ample supply of excellent water is obtained. Hot water has been laid to the dining-room, kitchen, and two bath-rooms, which is a great boon to the institution.

**Fire Protection.**—The chief item in connection with this department is a large tank at the top of the building with hose attachment on every story. Fire-extinguishers, pails of water and fire-axes are placed at convenient places and ladders and balconies for escape. A fire drill is organized and men and boys detailed to special duties; printed placards are posted in conspicuous places for information of all.

**Heating.**—The school is heated mainly by the Smead-Dowd system and one wing by a hot-water system; the new building by hot-air furnace. Some trouble has been experienced with the latter on very cold days, but changes and improvements are being made in applying the heat which will doubtless answer the purpose.

Stoves are used in printing office, carpenter and blacksmith's shops, laundry, kitchen, besides two small furnaces used all summer in connection with the Smead-Dowd system. The cost of heating is a very large item on the expense account.

**Recreation.**—In summer the boys' chief recreations are cricket and foot-ball; these they play in an effective and gentlemanly manner. The girls play croquet, hand-ball and go for walks in charge of a female official; they also have swings and teeter board in the yard, of which they are very fond. In winter social evenings and entertainments are held once a week, and the pupils are out of doors as much as possible, skating and coasting. They have also a gymnasium. I believe their games have been a great factor in making them manly, in teaching them to speak out, and in civilizing them. The younger children are very fond of their kindergarten games with music; we much need a piano, for which we are raising a fund. Also Mr. Alderman Kennedy is in charge of a fund to supply us with instruments to form a brass band.

In conclusion we have only one instructor besides a farm hand, viz.: the carpenter, who instructed his boys very thoroughly. These two are both living outside the institution. A boy graduate is in charge of the blacksmith-shop and he can do his work very well. Also another in the printing office.

They are good servants, but at present not very successful as masters. They have not received the hereditary training sufficient to give them confidence. They are too easy and let things go carelessly, and so require constant supervision and direction.

We have received very little outside work, great opposition being offered by local tradesmen to being competed with by Government-fed people and in my endeavours to obtain situations for the older boys. The employers have had to cancel their engagements, as their men will not work beside an Indian any more than beside a Chinese.

I have allowed some boys to go to farmers in the district, and they have given the greatest satisfaction, so that I am convinced if they were only well tried in other trades they would succeed.

The ratio of expense *per capita* is yearly decreasing.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. ASHBY,
*Principal.*

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report and returns of the St. Boniface Industrial-school for the year ended 30th June. Until the 1st April the school was in charge of Rev. Sister Hamel as principal, whose ability and zeal for advancing the welfare of this institution are worthy of the highest praise.

Succeeding the Rev. Sister as principal I beg to report as follows :—

The school is situated on Meuron Avenue, one mile from the town of St. Boniface, and two miles from the city of Winnipeg, and has forty acres of land in connection with the institution, thirteen acres being bush, the remaining twenty-seven acres, excepting yards, are under cultivation.

**Buildings.**—The buildings are in a fair state of repair, but in some instances are inadequate. I beg to make mention of some requisites that would greatly facilitate in making them better and more suitable. As it is the desire of the department to have all the children at one building, an addition will be required.

The girls have not had as yet a recreation-room or yard; the boys' recreation hall is far too small.

The need of a large hall for the boys and a recreation-room for girls is severely felt and urgently required, especially in inclement weather, when out-of-doors recreation cannot be indulged in. A gymnasium would be very desirable.

Considering the distance from the business portions of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, a telephone would be a most precious acquisition and a long-felt want supplied.

**The attendance** is fairly good, the school has experienced some difficulty and expense in procuring recruiting children, as the reserves are at a considerable distance; however, I expect to have the maximum number of pupils allowed, one hundred and ten, in the near future. The class-room work under energetic teachers has been very successful, the programme of studies prescribed by the Government is closely adhered to.

In reference to the progress made by the pupils, I beg to repeat some of the compliments received. At a reception given to Sir Donald A. Smith, it was said that the progress of the pupils at St. Boniface Industrial-school was worthy of high praise and admiration, and the instruction given to the pupils is not below that given to any school children. I may say that officials have spoken very favourably of the work here in general, especially of the progress in music.

Specimens of art, class-room work, fancy and industrial trade work were sent to Chicage Exhibition, and through the Agricultural Department at Ottawa we have received a diploma and medal as the highest merits given in the liberal arts class, of class-room work, manual training and proficiency in teaching as stated in the diploma.

**Farming.**—In reference to farming I regret to say that for the want of more land it is confined chiefly to gardening. However, every boy is taught in theory and practice and special instruction is given in the management of stock and poultry.

Last year's crop was good, but, owing to extreme moisture this year, the return will not be so large.

**Industrial Work.**—Carpentering and shoemaking are taught to the boys. The carpenter apprentices are making good progress and are kept busy repairing the buildings and at custom work. One of the features of this work is the making of a series of butter-workers that are highly appreciated by farmers and dealers.

The ordinary work in the line of shoemaking, and instruction in harness-making, are given to the apprentices of the shoe-shop. Unfortunately the blacksmith-shop is closed, but we expect to have it re-opened again.

The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, dairying, mending and general housework by the reverend sisters. They make all the clothes worn by themselves and nearly all of those worn by the boys.

Frequent instruction is given in hygiene, and daily endeavours are made to advance the morality of the pupils under the supervision of their respective teachers.

The general deportment of the pupils has been fairly good, corporal punishment being rarely resorted to.

**The health** of the pupils in general improves yearly; the large amount of vegetables used are a great help in checking scrofula. Consumption is the worst enemy, it usually develops from hereditary symptoms. Very careful nursing is given by the reverend sisters to the sick pupils.

The buildings are well ventilated and kept warm in cold weather and are always clean.

A plentiful supply of good water is on hand by means of a hot-air pump.

Referring to the grounds, I must say that in the spring these are very wet. Considerable difficulty was experienced this spring on account of mud and moisture. The grounds and gardens would be very materially benefited by tile draining.

**The fire-protection** is better now than heretofore on account of the two new tanks and the six fire-extinguishers supplied by the department. But it should be improved by special pipes and hose.

**Recreation.**—Various amusements are provided for the pupils in the summer months, such as base-ball, foot-ball and other games; but the need of a larger hall and of a gymnasium is greatly felt. During the month of February, the hockey team won a silver cup over the St. Boniface College (donated by Sir Donald A. Smith).

The pupils take an active interest in music, the band is making excellent progress under the skill of Prof. Sale. Many congratulations have been received and invitations to play in public.

In conclusion I may say that the school is in a fair way to advancement and general progress.

I have, &c.,

C. A. COMEAU, Priest, O.M.I.,

*Principal.*

WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE, MAN.,

1st September, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the school under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location of School.**—This school is situated on the school block of the Water Hen River Reserve. There are about five acres in connection with it.

**Buildings.**—There are two buildings, made of spruce logs; one covered with shingles and the other thatch, 24 × 31 and 20 × 70 feet in dimensions respectively.

**Grounds.**—These are neat and tidy, well fenced, and about one acre in area.

**Accommodation and Food.**—Recreation, dining and sewing-rooms, kitchen and dormitory, sewing-machine and washing apparatus, and the best food that the country can produce in beef, fresh and salt pork, venison of all kinds, game, such as geese, duck, &c., &c., and the best of fish, such as whitefish, pickerel, gold-eyes, &c., flour, oatmeal, butter, syrup, lard, and vegetables, such as tomatoes, onions, corn, rhubarb, beets, pease, dried fruits of all kinds, and tea, coffee and chocolate.

**Attendance.**—There is an average attendance of 25·53 out of thirty pupils of school age.

**Class-room Work.**—The programme of studies for Indian schools is followed.

**Garden.**—Potatoes, onions, turnips, beets, corn and many other vegetables were cultivated along with flowers.

**Industrial Work.**—Dairying, the care of poultry, gardening, knitting, the making of garments, and housework are taught.

**Religious Training, &c.**—Scripture-reading, the Ten Commandments, Lord's prayer, &c., &c. Conduct was good and very little punishment required, such as admonition, sitting or standing in a corner.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the pupils has been good, so also has been the sanitary condition of the school.

**Water Supply.**—This is obtained from Water Hen River Bay.

**Heating.**—Heating is done with four stoves and a fire-place.

**Recreation of Pupils.**—Amusing themselves in their own way, in singing, playing cards, and other games &c., &c.

**General Remarks.**—I beg to recommend the erection of a new building for the teacher and boarding-school, a maintenance grant of one hundred dollars *per capita* for the boarders, and five hundred dollars per annum for the teacher's salary.

I have, &c.,

J. H. ADAM,
*Teacher.*

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., 25th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with inventory of all Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The school is situated on the south bank of the Battle River, distant about one and a half miles from the town of Battleford. The area of land immediately around the school is four hundred and ninety-six acres.

**Buildings** are as follows: main buildings contain class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen and rooms for the staff. Outside buildings, occupying separate sites, are: principal's residence, hospital, blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, recreation-room, cottage for married employees, laundry, bakery, stables, sheds, &c.

**Accommodation.**—There is accommodation in the dormitories for nearly one hundred and fifty pupils.

The average for the year was over one hundred pupils.

Regular teaching has been carried on in the two class-rooms. The kindergarten supplies having been kindly sent by the department lately, the work of instruction will be commenced shortly.

**Farm and Garden.**—There is about twenty-five acres under crop, consisting of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and general garden, which at the present time looks very promising.

In connection with the farm we have a hay swamp of two hundred and eighty-five acres, fenced with wire fencing, from which we secure a large proportion of hay required for the stock.

**Industrial Work.**—The boys are taught blacksmithing, carpentering, farming, printing, painting and shoemaking, whilst the girls are instructed in baking, cooking, sewing, washing and general housework.

A number of girls have been at service as out-pupils, and have given great satisfaction.

**Religious Training and Discipline.**—The children are carefully trained in moral and religious subjects, their conduct on the whole is good, the discipline of the school is well observed and no very serious punishments have had to be resorted to.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the pupils during the year has been remarkably good. The sanitary condition of the school is very good, ventilation being highly spoken of by the medical officer and the inspector.

**Water Supply and Fire Protection.**—A plentiful supply of good fresh water is received from wells on different parts of the premises. The water from the main well is pumped into the main building by a wind-mill and the tanks are always kept full in case of fire.

All the male portion of the staff and pupils are formed into a fire-brigade and told off to different stations, all of which are properly supplied with axes, buckets, and hand grenades while two of the stations have Babcocks and one some household fire-extinguishers. Three of the stations have each a fire hose connected with the water tank.

**Heating.**—The buildings are heated by five furnaces and a number of stoves, and were very comfortable last winter.

**Recreation.**—The pupils enjoy the various out-door sports, such as cricket, tennis, foot-ball, &c., and during the winter months toboggan slides were erected and greatly enjoyed by both boys and girls.

**General Remarks.**—The members of the staff are doing their work faithfully, and most of them, in addition to their regular duties, take part in Sunday-school work.

Having now completed our first year under the *per capita* system, I feel justified in saying that to the generous treatment accorded to the school by the department is due in a very great measure the fact that, in looking over the past, general improvement and progress are visible in the whole institution.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
*Principal.*

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN., 28th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The Birtle Boarding-school is within the limits of the town of Birtle, which is situated on the banks of the Bird Tail River.

In connection with the school there are thirty acres of land.

**Buildings.**—The buildings consist of: a large stone structure in which is ample accommodation for forty-five or fifty pupils, and a large barn with stone foundation, in which ten or twelve head of stock may be kept, and a root-house and sheds for the accommodation of Indians' horses in winter.

In front of the residence there is a square piece of ground fenced off, in which are lawn and flower garden.

At the back of the residence there is a space about twenty yards back from the building all gravelled.

**Attendance.**—During the year there was an average attendance of about forty. There are at the present time forty-seven in attendance.

**Class-work.**—In the class-room all of the subjects on the programme of studies are taught, with special attention to writing, reading, ethics, and speaking English.

**Grading.**—The following statement will show the number in each standard :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Standard | IV | there are | 3 |
| " | III | " | 2 |
| " | II | " | 4 |
| " | I (*a*) | " | 4 |
| " | I (*b*) | " | 7 |
| " | I (*c*) | " | 6 |
| " | I (*d*) | " | 12 |
| " | I (*e*) | " | 9 |

As a rule the children are not quick to learn, but, as in every rule, there are some exceptions. There are several of the pupils endowed with good talents for learning and they are making good progress in their studies, and almost without exception they take readily to any industrial work.

**Garden.**—There are nearly four acres of land under cultivation, in which are grown sufficient vegetables for the use of the school. The boys, under an instructor, do all the gardening, and besides each boy has a patch of ground for himself, in which he grows whatever garden stuff he wishes and does the work himself.

In the fall the agent gives prizes for the best exhibit of vegetables.

**Industrial Work.**—The industrial work for boys consists of: care of stock, gardening, wood-chopping, and sawing, scrubbing, washing, milking, &c; for girls: sewing, knitting, ironing, washing, scrubbing, dairying, &c.

**Conduct.**—The conduct of the pupils is very good. It is only necessary occasionally to resort to corporal punishment.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—With the exception of a few cases of scrofula, the health of the children has been exceedingly good. Great precaution has been taken to secure the best sanitary conditions among them and to this may be attributed largely the good health of the pupils.

**Fire Protection and Heating.**—For protection against fire we are supplied with one dozen and a half hand-grenades and two chemical fire-engines which the department sent

to us some time ago. The building is heated by two furnaces. These heat the first and second flats fairly well. The dormitories in the upper flat are sometimes during the winter season a trifle cold.

**Recreation.**—In winter the outside recreation of the children consists of skating and coasting. Inside they have various parlour games.

In summer the boys have foot-ball, base-ball and swimming. The girls often are permitted to go for a brisk walk and occasionally to the river to swim.

**General Remarks.**—In conclusion I might say that a great change is coming over the Indians in regard to education. They are becoming anxious now to have their children educated, and instead of having to go and coax them to allow their children to come to school, they come and coax to have them admitted.

For the school here the Government only gives a grant for twenty-five pupils, while there are forty-seven in attendance, which necessitates the church coming to the rescue. If the Government would increase the grant to forty or fifty children, then there would be no difficulty in making accommodation for fifty or even sixty children.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. SMALL,
*Principal.*

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
COTÉ'S RESERVE, ASSA., 1st October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—This school is situated on the part of section 19, township 29, range 31, outside of Coté's Reserve. There are about two hundred and fifty acres of land in connection with the school.

**Buildings.**—The buildings are located on a hill overlooking the valley of the Assiniboine River. They consist of a stone building, a frame building with log extension, and several outbuildings. The stone building is 30 x 40 feet. It has three flats. The first flat contains the school-room, about 15 x 26 feet, the sewing-room, a small class-room, and a hall containing the furnace. The second flat is divided up into bed-rooms occupied by the staff, a small room used as a dispensary, another used as store-room, and a small passage. The upper flat is in one room and is used as the boys' dormitory. The frame building is about 24 x 36 feet, and has two flats, with a small cellar. The lower flat contains the children's and the staff's dining-rooms, a hall, pantry and office; and the upper flat is occupied by the staff. The log extension is about 22 x 40 feet, and has two flats and a cellar. The lower flat contains the kitchen, laundry and store-rooms; and the upper flat is the girls' dormitory. The other buildings are: carpenter's shop, store-house, milk-house, ice-house, implement shed, horse-stable and cow-stable, sheep-pen and pig-pen. Water-closets are provided for the staff, the girls and the boys.

**Grounds.**—Play-grounds are provided for boys and girls, and are separated from one another by the main buildings and the yard around them.

**Accommodation.**—We consider that we have accommodation for about fifty pupils.

**Attendance.**—The average attendance of treaty children for the past year was about twenty-eight. In addition to these, we have had an average of about seven

non-treaty children boarding at the school; and five white day-pupils have attended more or less regularly.

**Class-room Work.**—The work done in the class-room is very satisfactory. Under Miss Gillespie's guidance, all the pupils have made good progress. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Standard III. is the highest class in which treaty children are found. In it there are two such; and both are making encouraging progress. They were promoted from Standard II. at the last Christmas examinations. At the same time, five were promoted from Standard I. to Standard II., and eleven from the kindergarten class to Standard I. At midsummer, four more were promoted from Standard I. to Standard II. In Standard III., George Flett Caldwell, and in Standard II., William Shingoose deserve special mention. The kindergarten class has justified its existence by the results. Although our appliances were few and crude, they were sufficient to prove that many applications of kindergarten methods can be made, to a great advantage, in such a school as this. These kindergarten pupils have made remarkably good progress in speaking English and reading; and they grasp ideas expressed in English much more quickly than pupils who have not had some such training.

**Farm.**—About fourteen acres were under crop. There were grown on the farm about two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, sixty bushels of beets, thirty bushels of carrots, twenty-five bushels of onions, two hundred bushels of turnips, one hundred and eighty bushels of mangels, besides cabbages, cauliflowers, and other vegetables. The land not occupied with vegetables, was sown with oats and barley, which was cut green for fodder. There is also a large flower garden.

**Industrial Work.**—About a dozen of the boys assisted in the seeding and harvesting of the above crop, and in the care of the horses, cattle and sheep, connected with the school. These boys also do a good share of the work around the school, such as milking, churning, washing, scrubbing, &c.

Both boys and girls receive regular instruction in several branches of plain sewing, such as running, back-sewing, hemming, over-sewing and button-hole making. The girls worked daily in the sewing-room, assisting with the making and mending of school clothing. Two girls are able to use the sewing-machine and to cut out and make simple garments. Six girls have learned to spin.

Six girls and eight boys made straw-hats for themselves. About the same number knitted either socks or mitts, in some cases both. Two of the girls have learned to make butter. All the girls assist with the cooking. Two of them make bread, and are qualified to cook and serve up any plain meal.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—Special attention is given to moral and religious training. Both by precept and example the various members of the staff seek to lead the children to see the beauty of a pure life and the desirability of setting up for themselves the highest principles and of living up to them with perfect faithfulness. The Bible is our text-book of faith and morals. Worship is held daily, both in the morning and evening. This consists of reading of scripture, catechising, singing and prayer. A Sabbath-school and Christian Endeavour Society meet weekly, and on Sabbath evening a sermon is preached specially for the children.

Our effort is to have the discipline of the school strict, and yet so kindly as not to be burdensome, and to reduce punishment, especially corporal punishment, to a minimum.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils has, in general, been excellent. We have had some cases of very severe illness and four pupils have died during the year. There was also an epidemic of erysipelas in the spring.

**Sanitary Condition.**—For sanitary purposes the buildings are well situated on high ground. Neither dormitories nor school-rooms are difficult of ventilation, and care is taken to keep all parts of the building clean and free from anything that might breed disease.

**Water.**—The water supply is ample, but by no means convenient, as most of the water has to be hauled from the river, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile.

**Fire Protection.**—The fire-protection consists of twelve fire-pails and a barrel, kept constantly filled with water and placed in various parts of the building. We have also twenty-two fire-grenades and two Babcocks. There is a fire-escape from the boys' dormitory.

**Heating.**—The stone building is heated by a furnace and the wooden building by stoves.

**Recreation.**—The pupils are allowed from two to three hours a day for recreation. The smaller children who do not do much industrial work, have a good deal more time for play. The girls have their swing and a croquet set. The boys have base-ball, foot-ball and quoits. On Wednesday evening all have games inside the house, checkers, dominoes, authors, &c.

**Library.**—We have a library of upwards of one hundred and fifty volumes, containing many of the very best and latest publications for children.

**Singing.**—A singing class has been held regularly twice a week when a number of songs and hymns were learned and the pupils were drilled in sight-reading on the modulator.

**Indian Earnings.**—In conclusion, I might mention the large amount of work given by the school to the Indians on Coté's and Keeseekouse's Reserves, which amounted last year to upwards of $950.

I have, &c.,

C. W. WHYTE,
*Principal.*

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.,
19th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Accommodation.**—It is now about two full years since this school was opened. As originally built, it was only capable of receiving twelve or fourteen children at the most, but they proved so happy and contented, and such numbers sought for admission, that before many months had elapsed an addition was proposed to be built. The teaching staff, which had been only temporarily selected, has been placed under the management of the Sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus, who by their zeal and devotedness have given entire satisfaction.

The year 1895 opened with thirty pupils, nine boys and twenty-one girls, who, notwithstanding the want of sufficient room, felt especially in the girls' dormitory and school-room, got through their allotted work cheerfully and regularly.

**Girls' Department.**—Being conducted under the same roof as the boys', strict attention was paid that everything was separate and distinctly apart. The twenty-one girls make not only their own articles of clothing, but also cut out, make and mend for the boys, the little ones being employed in knitting, darning and mat-making.

**Laundry.**—This building is of recent construction and with a drying-room overhead, all the washing, ironing and drying for the entire household is completed in two days.

**Cooking.**—As the health and happiness of every school mainly depend on the cooking, this department is well conducted. Two or three girls take turns to help the sisters in charge, and learn to make the bread, butter and clean the vegetables, the bread and butter which they turn out being first-class.

**Refectory.**—This is one of the best rooms in the house, the tables being covered with zinc, which is more durable than oil-cloth. Here the children do justice to what is placed before them, and as vegetable diet is considered more healthy for Indian children, potatoes are served three times a day.

**Dormitories.**—Girls', small for the number. Each child has her own towel and soap, and all get weekly baths. The same for the boys' dormitory, except that they have no bedsteads, all sleeping on mattrasses on the floor. Each one has a feather bed, two pillows, three blankets in winter, two in summer. White sheets are not allowed, but the blankets are aired and shaken regularly out of doors.

**Class-room.**—The work here has been very regular, no break during the year. All being beginners, it is not necessary to teach other branches of English than simply reading, writing and arithmetic. Lessons are given in calisthenics and singing, which the children seem to enjoy as much as their visitors.

**Trades.**—*Carpenter-shop.*—This shop, as well as all the out-door buildings, such as stables, not alone for the horses, but for over sixty head of cattle, was one of the first accessions granted by the department. Piggeries, store-rooms, granaries, milk-house, wood-sheds, laundry and meat-house and larder have all been built by the trade instructor, Mr. Boyer, with the aid of three or four of the senior boys as apprentices.

*Shoe-making.*—This work has been adopted only this year, and so far has proved satisfactory in its results; as not only the worn-out boots have been repaired, but new ones are nicely turned out which prove more durable than those purchased at the stores. Moccasins are also soled here, which prevents the feet getting damp so easily.

*Blacksmith.*—The same instructor, Mr. Boyer, does the work required with the help of one of the bigger boys.

*Farming.*—The land which the department allotted for the use of the school is not all under cultivation, only some few acres are laid out for potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, &c., the rest is in pasturage, and two large play-grounds for the boys and girls. All is now well fenced in, which is a desirable event, as on account of the cattle often straying away for days, the boys were obliged to look after them and consequently be absent from other work.

**Morals and General Conduct.**—As the discipline is strict, but at the same time kind, the conduct of the children is highly satisfactory, and we may here remark that since the first opening of this school there has not been a single case of insubordination, nor the slightest attempt at truancy. It is a noticeable fact that on the only days in the year when they are allowed to go out with their parents or friends, such as New Years' and the annual races, as soon as the bell rings at the appointed hour to return, they leave their people outside and hurry in from all quarters.

**Punishment.**—The general conduct being so uniformly good, chastisement of only a slight kind, such as a touch of the rod on the hand, is ever resorted to. On the whole we find that firmness, combined with reasonable kindness, is the main thing that keeps the children united and happy.

**Visitors.**—The visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen must not be omitted. As the school was only a few months in existence, we could not prepare a reception for Their Excellencies. They were satisfied, however, to see the children at their night's recreation and have since granted the petitions made to them.

The late Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Honourable Mr. Daly, Mr. Hayter Reed, and a host of distinguished visitors honoured us with their presence. The reception-room was tastefully arranged for the occasion, and, as they entered, the children sang in their newly acquired English "Welcome," and at the close of an address, "God Save the Queen," with true patriotic energy.

**Health.**—With the exception of a few slight colds and an attack of chicken-pox, all the children have enjoyed good health.

**General Remarks.**—Before closing I beg to thank the department for the kindness and interest it has always shown in the work of the school, evinced by an increase of ten pupils, which makes forty in all.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Priest, O.M.I.,
*Principal.*

EMMANUEL COLLEGE SCHOOL,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 31st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896, and in accordance with your instructions conveyed in circular of 18th June, to give information on the following subjects :—

**Location of School and Area of Land.**—The school is located about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, with twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

**Buildings.**—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. In No. 1 is the school-room and the apartments occupied by the principal and his family. No. 2 is occupied by the matron and girls. The dining-room and kitchen are in this building. No. 3 is occupied by the tutor and male pupils.

**Grounds.**—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

**Accommodation.**—As the buildings are fitted up and occupied at present, there is accommodation for very few, if any, more than the present number of pupils, but in the main building there is an upper story unfinished, that, if required, could be completed and utilized as a dormitory for about twenty more pupils.

**Class-room Work.**—The pupils all attend school twice daily, from 9.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. The teaching generally is on the lines of the programme of studies authorized by the department. With the most advanced pupils, the work is directed specially to fit them for becoming, in due time, teachers of Indian schools, a work in which some of our former pupils are efficiently employed.

**Farm and Garden.**—We have seventeen acres of land under cultivation. Of this, seven acres is in oats, two acres in potatoes, two acres in turnips and one acre in onions, carrots and other vegetables. Five acres is being summer-fallowed and three acres more broken, so that next year there will be twenty acres under cultivation. The work on the farm and gardens is done entirely by the pupils. Besides the general farm and gardens, most of the pupils have plots of their own, and they will receive prizes for the best vegetables and the best-kept plots.

**Industrial Work.**—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys are engaged in manual labour from one to two hours each school day, and half the day on Saturday. No regular trades are taught, but the pupils are practised in the use and care of ordinary tools, and receive such instruction as should fit them for civilized life and usefulness generally. The girls are taught housework, plain cooking, washing and knitting. They knit the stockings worn by themselves, and the socks worn by the boys. Each girl receives a prize for the first pair of stockings she is able to knit.

**Moral and Religious Training, &c.**—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction, during the regular school hours, besides scripture reading daily at evening prayers. The conduct of the pupils has been generally good. As the school is not very large, it is not difficult to deal with each pupil individually, and the discipline is kept up more by personal influence than by strict rules. Corporal punishment is never resorted to.

**Health of Pupils.**—The pupils now at school are in good health. We have had no deaths in the course of the past year, and all the pupils who showed any tendency to disease, especially of a tuberculous character, have, with the approval of the department, been allowed to return to their friends.

**Sanitary Condition.**—As two of our buildings were originally intended for private residences, they were not very well adapted for the purpose for which they are now used. Various changes and alterations have been made, especially with a view to the better ventilation of the rooms now used as dormitories, and the sanitary condition of the institution generally is now as good as can be expected.

**Water Supply.**—There are three wells on the premises, which afford a sufficient supply of water. The water has been subjected to chemical analysis and pronounced good and wholesome.

**Fire Protection.**—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes, all of which are placed in convenient positions in the different buildings.

**Heating.**—Stoves are used in all three buildings, as they were erected before the introduction of furnaces for heating purposes in this part of the country.

**Recreation of Pupils.**—The boys play cricket, base-ball, foot-ball, quoits, &c., and practise jumping, running, performing on the horizontal bar and other athletic exercises. The girls swing, skip, play ball, &c. The organ in the school-room is at the disposal of all the pupils for practising music, for which some of them have a special aptitude.

The school is visited from time to time by the Indian agent in whose district it is situated, and we have also, in the course of the year, been visited by Chief Inspector Wadsworth. We have the pleasure of knowing that our work generally has given satisfaction to both the above mentioned officers.

All respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.

J. A. MACKAY,
*Principal.*

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, ALTA., 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Health.**—The health of pupils, in general, is very good, though some appear to be predisposed to scrofula, and in one case a tendency to consumption indicated itself; however, I trust that by constant cleanliness and healthy exercise, in a great measure, they will overcome this unhealthy state.

**Conduct and Discipline.**—I am happy to state for the satisfaction of the department that all the pupils have conducted themselves very well and are obedient. We

were very seldom obliged to punish them. We try to make them work and obey, not through fear but through respect of duty. They appear to be happy and appreciate the advantages they receive in this institution.

**Industrial Work.**—Almost all the work on the premises is done by the pupils. The girls attend classes with boys and are also taught sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, baking, butter-making and all kinds of house and kitchen work.

The boys attend stables, cut the wood for many stoves, take care of a garden of three acres and also look after the cows. They have broken during this month about twenty acres of land.

We intend to give the boys thorough instruction in farming, gardening, general farm work and the care of stock. With Mr. Clink, Indian Agent, we think that it is one of the best advantages they can receive from this boarding-school, because the great majority of them, if not all, when grown men, will have to live by farming.

**Water Supply.**—There are about twenty-two acres of land and two good wells in connection with the building.

**Accommodation.**—At present the only building for the use of the pupils is the ancient chapel, an old house, 22 × 29, where they are much crowded. However, I understand that provision will be made in the coming fiscal year to overcome this trouble and give us the necessary accommodation for the proper housing of our pupils. I may say that the children are well looked after and cared for by the Reverend Sisters, who are thoroughly interested in their noble work.

Mr. Indian Agent Clink has done everything in his power to aid us in making a good start with our school, and his kindness is fully appreciated.

I have, &c.,

J. O. PERRAULT,
*Principal.*

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on this school, now under my charge:—

**Location of School, &c.**—The school is located on the reserve and has about three acres of garden inclosed round it.

**Buildings.**—The school building is new, built last year; it is of stone. It contains school-room, children's dining-room and bed-rooms, class-room, girls' room, boys' lavatory and two sitting-rooms and eight bed-rooms used for the staff. The children's dining-room and kitchen are in the basement, which also contains a dairy and store-room. The old school buildings are utilized as follows: the old school-room as carpenter shop; the old dining-rooms as a wash-house; another room as a store-room for flour, &c.; and two of the assistants occupy rooms in the old building.

**Accommodation.**—There is accommodation in the boys' dormitory for eighteen to twenty boys, and in the girls' for eighteen.

**Attendance.**—The attendance for the past twelve months has been good and steadily improving. This improvement has been most marked since Mr. Wright's tenure of the office of Indian agent. The Indians do not endeavour to keep their children away from school now as a rule. Truancy, i.e., children running away from school, has, as yet, been unheard of here.

**Class-room Work.**—The children's course of work is that laid down by the department in its programme of studies, and comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, map-drawing, singing, object lessons, &c. Progress is steady, though not rapid.

**Farm and Garden.**—There are four cows, three horses and some pigs owned by the school, and the boys look after them, under either my supervision or that of Mr. Gross. We have two and one-half acres in crop this year, with one-half acre ploughed for next year. We grow potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, pease, beans—broad and wax—tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, lettuce, onions, and this year have planted about thirty poplars and some hundred slips of Artimesia, which have done well.

The flower garden has been a great success. Owing to the prevalence of the cut-worm, a second sowing of small seeds was necessary; but we shall have a good crop of all but onions—they are a failure.

Several of the boys have their own particular gardens, which have been well cared for and proved a success. This will be repeated on a larger scale next year.

**Industrial Work.**—This being a boarding-school, the work done by the boys has been fully described under heading of "Farm and Garden," except that they do wood-chopping, &c.

The girls learn housework, sewing, mending, knitting, darning, bread-baking and washing.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—The children have one-half hour daily religious instruction, besides their Sunday-school, &c.

Conduct has been uniformly good. Of the girls reported upon adversely one has much improved: she is a different child. Discipline has been much improved. Punishments have been rare. For grievous faults the children get corporal punishment, which is strictly in the hands of the principal, and is rare. Other punishments consist of extra tasks of out-door work as a rule; extra lessons are discouraged, as tending to keep them too much in doors.

**Health of Pupils.**—With the exception of slight occasional colds, health has been excellent. One or two of the children have had sore eyes, but all are now well. There are no cases of scrofulous gatherings, &c., in the school. Sanitary condition good.

**Water Supply.**—This is from wells: first, a well located some ten yards from main building and five from old building; another one some three hundred and fifty yards from school, containing a practically inexhaustible supply of splendid water.

**Fire Protection.**—Two Babcock fire-extinguishers placed ready for use, with fire-pails always kept filled under them. The number of pails is twelve, and they are placed in threes in suitable places. Two Star glass-lined chemical engines. The well near the building affords a sufficient supply of water in case of fire.

**Recreation of Pupils.**—The children get almost four hours' recreation per day, exclusive of time from 7 to 8.30 at night, which is spent singing or playing chequers. There are two swings and the boys have a foot-ball.

**General Remarks.**—The children have improved in cleanliness and tidiness, and also greatly in politeness.

Whereas formerly very few of them would sing at all, now all sing fairly well and enjoy it.

CHARLES F. LALLEMAND,
*Principal.*

LAC LA BICHE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALTA.,
22nd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg to present the first annual report of our school, that is, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The school is built on the west shore and facing the lake. The location is healthful and the view of the lake grand. About seventy acres of land are in connection with the school.

**Buildings.**—The buildings are large and convenient, with the exception of the class-room and the boys' dormitory. Lumber is being prepared for the erection next spring of a new building.

**Grounds.**—The grounds surrounding the school are spacious and the boarders find all the accommodation necessary.

**Attendance.**—The attendance is very regular, all the pupils being boarders at the institute.

**Class-room Work.**—The class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition and vocal music.

**Farm and Garden.**—Part of the recreation-hours each day is devoted to manual labour on the farm and in the garden. Besides this, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry-work and all kinds of housework.

**Morality.**—Strict attention is paid to moral and religious training. The conduct in general is pretty good. Great attention is also paid to discipline, but punishment is seldom required, every other means being first tried.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils for the past year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few who are troubled with skin diseases, very common among the Indians. If the Government could assist us in procuring medicines, cod liver oil, ointment, &c., it would be a great relief. Sanitary condition is good.

**Water Supply.**—Water is supplied from the lake, which is but a few paces from the school.

**Fire Protection.**—Ladders are attached to the house in different places, and water pails are always at hand. The fire-extinguishers announced some time ago have not yet reached us.

**Heating.**—The houses are heated by wood stoves.

**Recreation.**—Part of the pupils' recreation each day is passed in out-door exercises, while the remainder is devoted to the different kinds of work already mentioned.

I have, &c.,

H. GRONDIN,
*Principal.*

THE MCDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND HOME,
MORLEY, ALTA., 1st September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The McDougall Orphanage and Home is situated on the north side of the Bow River, about seven miles east of Morley Station. We have in connection with the school one thousand one hundred and seventy-six acres of good grazing land.

**Buildings.**—The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, 44 x 38, with an attachment on the north end, 24 x 18; both buildings have stone foundations with basements plastered throughout. The Methodist Society built a good frame school-house, size 35 x 25, situated north of the main building one hundred and fifty yards, also a new laundry adjoining the main building on the north, 20 x 15.

The building accommodates seventeen boys and twenty-seven girls, a total of forty-four pupils. We have two rooms, one off the boys' dormitory and one off the girls', for the use of the staff, size about 9 ft. 4 x 9 ft. 6, which is very inadequate.

**Attendance.**—The attendance during the early part of the year was very irregular owing to a number of the pupils who attended treaty going away with their parents hunting, and not returning until January; since that time the attendance has been very regular.

**Class-room Work.**—The class-room work has been of a high order during the past year, our pupils are making excellent progress and their grasp of the English language is very encouraging.

**Farm and Garden.**—We have under cultivation forty acres of land; this year our crops have been a failure, owing to the drought. The boys, under the direction of the farmer, attend to this department of our work, ploughing, sowing, planting, &c.; during the summer and up to the present we have been milking twenty cows. Our pupils have become very proficient in the art of milking and attending to stock generally. The girls are learning the art of butter-making, and they are well drilled in general housework, cooking, baking, washing, knitting, sewing, &c.

**Industrial Work.**—We have just made arragements to get in a good blacksmith so that our boys may have a chance of learning the trade.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—During the year moral and religious training has not been lost sight of and our pupils have made great advancement along these lines. Their deportment has very much improved and punishment is almost unknown in our home.

**Health of Pupils.**—The health of the pupils has been fairly good, three have been discharged on account of ill health and we have lost three by death, but at present are enjoying exceptionally good health.

**Water Supply.**—Our water supply is not at all satisfactory. Until very recently we have had to haul our water from a spring a mile distant from the building, but the department has sunk a well two hundred and ninety feet west of the main building, which is not yet completed. At a depth of twenty-seven feet we have a fairly good supply of water, but even this would be of no use to us in case of fire.

**Fire Protection.**—We have placed in suitable places through the building, two Babcock extinguishers, also two Star fire-engines, which are charged ready for use at a moment's notice. We have also seventeen fire-pails, which are constantly filled with water ready for an emergency.

**Heating.**—The building is heated throughout with Gurney's new Harris No. 14 hot air furnace, which has not worked satisfactorily through insufficient draught.

**General Remarks.**—I would especially call attention to the accommodation for the members of the staff, which is very inadequate. We have been obliged to use our sewing-room as a sleeping-room, and the assistant matron and school teacher have been occupying one room in which it has been only possible to have a single bedstead.

In reference to water supply, I am of the opinion that it would be quite possible to find water on the hill north of the building, and thus convey the water by pipes all through the institution.

I have pleasure in stating that our work is progressing, the pupils taking greater interest in their studies than heretofore.

Our one great need is increased accommodation. We have only the dining-room, which the pupils can use through the winter months; boys and girls are obliged to use this as their one common play-room. Two separate day-rooms should be provided by all means—one for the boys and one for the girls.

I have, &c.,

J. W. BUTLER,
*Principal.*

St. John's Homes,
Blackfoot Reserve, Alta.,
16th October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Homes on this reserve, conducted by myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial Government aid received by us during the past year.

**Location.**—The homes are situated at both the north and south reserves, about ten miles or more apart, and within a few yards of the Bow River in each case. That at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school) is almost in the centre of the largest village, and about four miles from Gleichen, on the C. P. R. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's) has—with the exception of two or three shacks, likely soon to be forsaken, I believe—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off round the building, a small portion of which is broken and under cultivation.

**Buildings and Accommodation.**—Old Sun's school comprises two good-sized buildings. The boarding-school itself accommodates boys and girls under the one roof, and consists of the two wings connected by the dining-room and kitchen down stairs and the extra boys' dormitory and staff bed-rooms up stairs. There are no doorways up stairs to connect the two wings. Each wing has a day-room and lavatory with dormitory and rooms for staff. The school-house is a large, well-ventilated building, heated by a furnace. Both buildings are inclosed by a picket fence. At the rear of the boarding-school is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, and a good cook-stove and brick chimney with stands and tubs for washing. This building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk. This home has accommodation for about fifty children.

At the south reserve, the home is in every way a large pretentious-looking building, well adapted for its purpose. It was erected at the request of the Indians there and comprises under the roof the home and school-room. It has large, spacious dormitories and is capable of accommodating about fifty pupils. No girls are received here.

**Attendance.**—We have at present twenty-two children (fifteen boys and seven girls) at the north home, and the same number of boys (twenty-two) at the south reserve. Two of the latter are out on sick leave.

**Class-room Work.**—The work in the school-room has been steadily pursued. The progress is slow and fairly encouraging.

**Industrial Work.**—For part of the morning some of the bigger boys have engaged in manual work, and do well at it. Most of the boys who are big enough have done work in connection with the home garden. The Old Sun's school was decidedly successful in this line this year.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the children both by regular instruction and in daily life. There has been no serious breach of discipline in either of our homes.

**Health.**—The health of the children has been on the whole good. During the winter one very serious case of illness occurred in Old Sun's school and two boys are at present absent on sick leave from White Eagle's school. Two girls died during the year, but in both cases there was very strongly developed scrofula. The children are all now looking particularly healthy and bright.

**Sanitary Condition.**—Every effort is made to keep the homes and surroundings clean and in a good sanitary condition.

**Water Supply.**—The homes are supplied with plenty of water from wells on the premises. As these wells are supplied by the Bow River, they need more attention than if they were fed by springs. Both have been cleaned and better protected during the past year. The well at the north reserve needs re-cribbing.

**Fire Protection.**—Both homes are well provided with hand-engines, buckets, grenades and axes, sent up by the department, also with good fire-escapes from the upper stories. The buckets are kept full and are distributed through the buildings. The boys at Old Sun's Reserve showed that they could use these well and promptly if required when a fire broke out through some heated manure outside the mission stables, and at once the boys were on the spot with buckets. We also effectually proved the strength of the chemical engine, as the fire was put out in the course of a few minutes.

**Heating.**—Old Sun's Boarding-school is heated by means of coal stoves in the day-rooms, lavatories and staff sitting-rooms; the pipes from which warm the dormitories and bed-rooms. We are now about to put in new and larger stoves in both day-rooms. The school is heated by a furnace in the cellar. White Eagle's Boarding-school has also a furnace, but as it was found insufficient to heat the school-room, a stove has been put into that room.

**Recreation.**—The children are being taught such out-door games as cricket, foot-ball and rounders, and some have proved themselves very clever at draughts when in doors, also some are exceedingly clever with their pencils.

In conclusion I would say that our elder girls at Old Sun's school are learning to make themselves very useful, both in the kitchen and with their needles.

I have, &c,,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
*Principal.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., 15th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Buildings.**—Up to the year 1895 there was no proper building for the boarding-school of Onion Lake; a part of the house occupied by the Reverend Fathers of the mission was used as a school-room, and the upper story transformed into a dormitory for the boys, while the girls had their sleeping-room in the convent of the Reverend Sisters. In the fall of the year 1894, the foundation of a boarding-school more adapted to the purpose in view was laid down, and in the fall of the year 1895 the children took possession of the new building, which measures 45 x 35 feet, two stories high, with large rooms affording every one of them the greatest accommodation. The first story, divided into two parts, comprises the class-room, 35 x 25 feet, and a refectory for the children, both rooms being respectively used as a recreation-room, one for the boys and the other for the girls.

The second story, equally divided up into two parts, is used, one side as a dormitory for the boys and the other side as a working-room for the girls. Finally, the garret, 45 x 35 feet, is used as a dormitory for the girls The division and capacity of the different rooms have hitherto given the most ample satisfaction.

**Ventilation and Fire Protection.**—A system of ventilation has been established throughout the building, and the way the building is divided up affords good protection against fire. However, on this latter score we experience a great drawback on account of the want of water, and I beg to draw the attention of the department to this point as being one of the most important. It is almost certain that in summer time should fire break out, we should be at the mercy of the flames, having to go far from the establishment to get water.

**Attendance.**—The attendance at the school was remarkably fair, owing to the fact that the children, numbering forty in all, are kept as boarders. Out of that number twenty-five receive the Government grant; the others do not, receiving only their ration of beef and flour and $12 a year per head. These children, though receiving no grant, are treated and cared for just the same as the others. No discrimination whatever is made between them and those receiving the Government grant. They are all placed on the same footing, and could the department find its way to increase the number on the list of boarders entitled to a special grant, we would take a few more in order to do away entirely with the day-school system; for experience has taught us that it is quite useless to try to have the children living on the reserve come regularly to the school every day. In spite of all our endeavours and the efforts of the agent, we fail to impress upon them the necessity of attending the school regularly in order to benefit by it; and those few children who come very irregularly are nothing but a nuisance and a drawback to the general progress of the school, and unless the department extends the measure of its liberality to every child on the reserve under school age, there will always be a certain number who will receive no benefit whatever from the school.

**Class-room Work.**—This year the children who had the opportunity of attending the school in a regular manner, have made great progress in the way of learning. They have proved themselves on the whole very studious, and have taken ample advantage of such a regular training, and their success so far has been quite marked. Great efforts have been made by the Reverend Sisters to get the children in the constant habit of using the English language, and to do away entirely with their mother tongue in

their ordinary conversation; and I may say that their efforts have been crowned with a success that far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. Except on Sunday, which is a kind of holiday for the children, one cannot hear one word which is not English, and that from the eldest to the youngest alike. And this result has been obtained not by sheer force, but through mere persuasion owing to the influence the Reverend Sisters have acquired over the children.

From the very beginning the Reverend Sisters have followed the programme of studies prescribed by the department and have made it a point to see that the children understand thoroughly what they read or learn by heart before going further. The system of a parrot-like learning is not followed here, every word, every sentence being explained and re-explained till the children are completely cognizant with the meaning and purport.

**Industrial Work.**—The Reverend Sisters, completely alive to the necessity of forming a generation of young men and women well equipped to meet the exigencies of life once they are out of the school, endeavour to inculate into the hearts of their pupils the love of manual labour, and to that end are unremitting in regular and constant training. The boys under the immediate control of the Sisters do the out-door work, such as chopping wood, feeding the cattle, cleaning the stables, &c. Besides this, and in order to comply with the desire of the department, they are taught how to mend their shoes, and clothes, and to wash and bake. As for the girls, they have special hours during the day, when they are kept busy making and mending their clothes, knitting stockings and doing general housework. On the whole they show great aptitude for every kind of work.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—Being well aware of the paramount importance of developing the moral faculties of the children from their very childhood, the Reverend Sisters use all their efforts in conjunction with the Reverend Fathers to implant into those young hearts the principles of Christianity, to teach them their duties to God, to their fellow men and to themselves; to be honest in their transactions with their neighbour and to live up to the golden rule "Not to do to others what we would not want to be done to ourselves." They are brought up in the fear of God, and respect for the laws of their country, and in obedience to the authority which rules them. In a word, we endeavour to make them good men before God, and good citizens of society; and in order to make men out of them and not slaves, persuasion is the great factor we employ to mould those characters which heretofore had known neither rules nor master. Only in extremely bad cases is corporal punishment resorted to. And while submitted to the strictest surveillance, to a certain extent they are left to themselves, so that they may learn to do right, not only through the fear of the teacher but through the influence of those moral principles which we strive to instil into their hearts. And I may say that hitherto the children have given entire satisfaction by their behaviour and general comportment. They have shown themselves obedient, respectful and on the whole doing their utmost to satisfy their teachers.

In conclusion I must thank the Deputy Minister of the Indian Department and the Indian Commissioner for their endeavours to assure the success of the boarding-school. I cannot forget either to present my best thanks to Mr. Mann, the able agent of Onion Lake, who since the establishment of the boarding-school has shown the greatest interest in its success and has done what was in his power to promote our school.

I have, &c.,

J. A. THERIEN, Priest, O.M.I.,
*Principal.*

PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., 6th October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of 8th June (received this day) I beg to report as follows :—

**Location of School and Area of Land.**—The school is located on the mission premises on the line between the two Indian reserves, and comprises an area of about twenty acres.

**Buildings.**—These consist of the following : one large building nearly new, 24 x 32 feet, two stories ; one new building, 32 x 16, two stories ; stable, carpenter-shop, store-house, outhouses and three water-closets. These are all in addition to the mission buildings proper.

**Grounds.**—The grounds consist of gardens, pasture, barn-yard and play-ground.

**Accommodation.**—The accommodation is comfortable and convenient, and ample for a much larger number of pupils.

**Attendance.**—Three boys and five girls have been boarding in the house during the whole year ; also three girls for nine months, and one boy for twenty days ; detail of school attendance, &c., on quarterly report sent to-day.

**Class-room Work.**—The work in the class-room is done in accordance with the programme of studies for Indian schools prescribed by the department.

**Farm and Garden.**—All the children are instructed practically as well as theoretically in all the details of gardening and the care of live-stock and poultry.

**Industrial Work.**—Under this head might be mentioned general housework, sewing, knitting, crochet-work, dairy-work, including the making of butter and cheese. The boys are also taught carpentry and general repairing.

**Moral and Religious Training, Discipline and Punishment.**—Particular attention has always been paid to the moral and religious training of the children, and they are kept under strict discipline ; they are exceptionally obedient and teachable, and I am happy to report that no severe punishment has been necessary. Corporal punishment is avoided.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils has been excellent with the exception of one pupil, who is under medical treatment.

**Sanitary Condition.**—This is excellent, a case of sickness (with the exception of the one mentioned above) has not occurred during the year.

**Water Supply.**—The water supply, which is from three wells on the premises, is abundant and good.

**Fire Protection.**—This consists of a force-pump in the well capable of throwing water over the buildings, fire-nozzle and sufficient hose, two fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails and two ladders.

**Heating.**—The buildings are heated by stoves, with pipes to brick chimneys.

**Recreation.**—The pupils have a swing, merry-go-round, foot-ball, hand-balls ; music, instrumental and vocal ; in the latter the children are making good progress.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
*Principal.*

PIEGAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
PIEGAN RESERVE, ALTA., 3rd Sept., 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is situated on the Piegan Reserve, near the mouth of Olsen Creek, and about a mile to the east of the agency buildings. The situation, although it may have been suitable for a day-school, is about as poor a one as could possibly be found for a boarding-school. The land we have in use consists of a field of about thirty acres, which is only fit for a pasturage, and a garden of about an acre, slightly better than the field.

**Buildings.**—The buildings, viz.: principal's house, assistants' rooms, children's rooms and school-room, are all under one roof. The whole building is of wood, and the older part is not very suitable for the use to which it is now put. There is sleeping and eating accommodation for thirty-six children, but the school-room is too small and low to admit of that number being taught in it. Master's and matron's rooms are near the boys' and girls' dormitories respectively.

**Attendance.**—We have had in attendance an average of twenty-five or twenty-six. Just now we have twenty-eight. These children are all boarders, as there are very few outside children to attend day-school, even if we had accommodation for them.

**Class-work.**—The work in the school-room has advanced, though slowly. Writing, being purely mechanical, seems to be easily learnt, but reading, arithmetic and English are picked up very slowly. We have done our best to make our children speak English, but we are situated so near the Indian camp that it is impossible to keep them from contact with the Indians.

**Industrial Work.**—Farm-work is an impossible thing with us. Our land is nothing but sand, our summers are dry, and to irrigate would be too expensive. We have managed to make a pretty fair garden this year by dint of hard work. We sank a pump in the garden, and our boys have worked well, watering, weeding, &c. Most of the garden was only broken up this spring, and we have found it impossible to keep down all the weeds. In spite of all, we have some very fine vegetables, some of our cabbages, when dressed for cooking, measuring from a foot to fifteen inches in diameter.

The girls, as their industrial training, learn cooking, washing, sweeping, mending, &c., as well as plain sewing and knitting. We find that the girls are not strong enough to cook or wash for the whole establishment, and so the boys do the hard work.

The boys do all the baking, while others have charge of the sweeping, and others of dish-washing, &c. Besides this, we have boys who do rough carpenter-work, and one who mends boots, stitches harness, &c. Other boys are tailors, one boy working the machine very well, and the others finishing off the clothes or mending old ones. The rest of the boys are employed in the garden in summer and in mat-making in the winter.

**Religious Instruction.**—We are doing what we can to instil the principles of morality into our pupils, but when the surroundings of the children, from their birth up, are considered, it will be seen that this part of our work is by no means easy. Daily prayers are said in the school-room, and all our pupils attend Sunday-school and the church services.

**Discipline.**—In the matter of discipline again our proximity to the camp is a great hindrance, as no Indian likes to have his child punished. The conduct of the children, on the whole, is fairly good, in fact quite as good as the conduct of white school children. For punishment, we find that a few hours in bed is sufficient for most of the smaller children, but in the cases of the bigger ones we let them see that we are dis-

pleased with what they have done, and we do not treat them as familiarly as before till they apologize.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of our pupils has been good during the past year. One or two are away on sick leave, being troubled with scrofula, and most probably will never return. The rest have enjoyed very good health; in fact, the usual number of sicknesses and deaths in the spring was practically down to nil. We ascribe this to the large amount of vegetables and fruit that formed part of the children's diet last winter. The sanitary condition is not as I should like it to be, but we are so situated that a proper system of drainage would be very expensive. All the refuse, &c., from the house has to be carried away, and children will not carry pails a great distance, especially in the winter.

**Water Supply.**—We have a good well, right at the kitchen door, with a fixed pump. It is almost impossible to pump the well dry. Another pump is in the garden, about fifty yards from the kitchen door.

**Fire Protection.**—We have fire-pails standing in all the rooms, and Babcocks and chemical fire-engines in convenient places. A barrel of water is constantly standing in the kitchen.

**Heating.**—All the heating is done by stoves, the pipes from which pass up into the upper rooms, and from thence into brick chimneys. Mortar safes are to be fixed in all walls, &c.

**Recreation.**—The pupils have plenty of recreation. The girls play in their own yard, where a swing is fixed, and often take walks with the matron. The boys play cricket, foot-ball and other similar games, and when the weather is fit they go down with the masters to swim in the river almost daily.

**General Remarks.**—On the whole, we feel satisfied with our work in one way. We have done our best to look after the children committed to our care. At the same time we cannot but feel that we have not done as much as we expected to do. Under different circumstances our work might have been much further advanced and more lasting.

I have, &c.,

J. HINCHLIFFE,
*Principal.*

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ASSA.,
4th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

The establishment of the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school was sanctioned by Parliament during the session of 1883, and it was built during the year 1884, with a capacity for thirty boys. The location was determined by the Act, but the exact site was selected by Mr. A. E. Forget, now Indian Commissioner.

**Location and Area of Land.**—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, four miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle, eighteen miles north of the railway, and twenty-four miles by road from the Qu'Appelle station. The distance from the railway causes delay and necessitates a yearly expenditure of nearly $700 in bringing in supplies, coal, lumber, &c.; otherwise the school is very conveniently situated on the shore of the Qu'Appelle lakes, at the foot of the hills surrounding the valley, and at a reasonable distance from the neighbouring Indian reserves.

The property on which the school is built, consisting of about six hundred and forty acres, originally belonged to the Roman Catholic mission, but was given to the Indian Department by the late Archbishop Taché. Of the six hundred and forty acres nearly three hundred are available for farming; the remainder is taken up by the hills (which average in height about two hundred feet) and affords fair pasturage. Of the three hundred acres suitable for farming about twenty-five are situated in the valley, the remainder is all on the hill.

**Accommodation.**—The school, as built in 1884, had only a capacity of thirty children, but was enlarged in 1887 to receive eighty pupils. A further addition was added in 1889, and the roll increased to one hundred and sixty pupils. Other additions have been put up since, and now we have sufficient accommodation for two hundred and twenty-five children, though as yet only two hundred have been authorized, and the average actual attendance during the past year was only one hundred and ninety-six. There were two hundred and twenty names on the roll, including eighteen pupils who were hired out.

**Buildings.**—The school, having been built at different times and on different plans, does not present a compact appearance, and is not as conveniently arranged inside as it could otherwise have been, and for the same reasons heating and lighting are expensive, and overseeing difficult. The ceilings are low and some rooms poorly lighted and ventilated. The original building is particularly deficient in these respects, although it has been improved as much as possible. Larger school-rooms are urgently needed for the boys, who at present are in ten classes, or six standards, the whole forming two divisions, the first of which is taught in the room originally intended for thirty pupils. The second division is taught in the recreation-room, which has to be used for both purposes. Each division is under a teacher, who has from forty to fifty pupils, and under whose guidance the programme of studies adopted by the department is closely adhered to.

The girls are in five standards, forming two divisions, each taught by a Sister. Their school-room accommodation is good. The progress of the pupils and their proficiency was illustrated at the exhibition held last August in Regina, where they got the diploma and first prize for industrial-school exhibits, and several prizes in class-work in competition with white schools.

**Industrial Work.**—Besides their studies, the pupils have to work according to their age, health and strength at the different industries taught in the institution. The land under cultivation consists of about one hundred acres, twenty-five being cultivated for vegetables and seventy-five for grain. We always have a large acreage of vegetables, both for the instruction of the boys and the requirements of the institution.

**Farm.**—Our farm is on the top of a hill, and though on the same section, is nearly two miles by road from the school. On this account it is impossible for us to put in a larger crop than we do without obtaining extra help; and as the land is light and exposed to winds from the lake and to early autumn frosts, I do not consider it advisable to attempt farming on a larger scale than we are doing at present.

The vegetable fields are almost entirely in the valley, and I consider the work done in them to be of great importance in the education of the boys, as this branch of farming requires hardly any machinery or implements for sowing, cultivating, reaping and preparing for market or use; and the produce, such as potatoes, pease, turnips, corn, &c., afford such a healthy and easily-prepared food supply.

Besides the vegetable fields we have the garden, which immediately adjoins the school, where we raise vegetables which require more care, and which are needed every day for cooking; in this garden we are experimenting in the fruit-growing line.

Fourteen boys worked on the farm, mostly week about, as on account of the distance to the farm the half-day system is not practicable; but during fatigues or at busy seasons all the boys work on the farm or in the garden, weeding, hoeing, planting, digging, &c.

The flower garden and the approaches to the building are kept in order and the school is an attraction to the numerous visitors we have every summer.

**Carpenter-shop.**—Twelve boys worked in the carpenter-shop, and when there was sufficient outside work other boys assisted. Repairs to the house, implements, furniture, &c., take up most of the time of the carpenter and apprentices; some work for outsiders was also done.

**Blacksmith-shop.**—Ten boys worked in the blacksmith-shop. Besides the work for the institution a considerable amount was done for the surrounding reserves and for outsiders.

**Shoemaking.**—Three boys have worked with the shoemaker. We only do repairing to boots and harness.

**House-Painting.**—House-painting is taught by the furnaceman during the summer, and two boys are fairly proficient.

**Out-Pupils.**—Six of the boys were hired out—one during the whole year, another for eleven months. Fifteen were allowed to go home for haying and harvesting.

**Girls' Work.**—The girls learn all kinds of housework; the washing, mending, cooking and making of clothes is done by them under the direction of the Sisters. Over thirty girls were hired out during the year and earned $4 to $10 per month, and I have many more demands for them than I can fill.

Besides teaching the pupils in class and shops, all the employees are expected to show them a good example on all occasions and take an interest in and be friendly with them when out of school.

**Religious Instruction.**—A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school during the winter months after class hours.

**Conduct.**—The conduct of the pupils is as good as can be expected from such a number, especially as many of them have passed school age. It is to be hoped that later, when the old uncivilized Indians shall have disappeared, it will not be necessary to keep the pupils after school age.

**Character.**—Indian children are more pliable and docile than white children, but are more inconstant, requiring more overseeing and telling. Their perseverance in civilized habits will depend largely on surroundings.

**Discipline.**—Discipline is enforced and the biggest pupils are punished whenever they deserve it. Corporal punishment is seldom resorted to except when an example is required or for insult or persistent insubordination.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The standard of health of the pupils continues to improve year by year; none are admitted now without first passing a careful examination by the doctor. Consumption still continues to be our worst enemy, and is the disease which has claimed most of the pupils who have died here, though in nearly every case it has clearly been hereditary. Pure-blooded Indian children appear to be more affected with it than those with some white blood, and the latter rally much better after any sickness. The school is remarkably free from scrofula; there are only three cases in which it is at all noticeable. The sanitary condition of the boys' dormitory has been improved by two large ventilators near the floor and by a dormer window where light as well as air was needed. The new system of heating and ventilation proposed by the department should answer all requirements. Though diphtheria was prevalent all around the school, and caused over ten deaths, I am thankful to say that we had not a single case of it.

**Water Supply and Fire Protection.**—Our water supply, both for fire-protection and house and culinary purposes, is obtained from wells and is pumped into tanks by gangs of boys. There are large fire-tanks in all our garrets. They are always full of water and have a discharge pipe and hose in each floor; besides this inside water supply we have a liberal supply of Babcocks, fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, and water-pails, conveniently distributed about the building, and we have been lately supplied with a fire-engine to be worked by twenty four boys.

**Heating.**—The girls' school is heated altogether by hot air, five furnaces being employed for the purpose, but the boys' building is still heated altogether by coal or wood stoves.

**Recreation.**—The girls have a pleasant play-ground, well shaded by trees and surrounded on three sides by a broad fence. The boys' play-ground is surrounded by a picket fence, and though too small for lacrosse, makes a capital cricket and foot-ball ground. Cricket is the game the boys take most interest in, and in which, judging from their past victories, they can hold their own with most western "elevens."

The large recreation-hall, or gymnasium, has proved of great value in affording indoor exercise to both the boys and girls, during the winter and in rainy weather. Some very good entertainments were given in it by the pupils before large and appreciative audiences. The brass band is an important feature for entertainments and receptions, and is asked to play at all picnics and sports in the vicinity. It is directed by the assistant principal.

**Obtaining Pupils.**—The Indian agents from whose reserves we have children, have shown great interest in the school, and the difficulty of obtaining children is diminishing every year.

**Sun Dance.**—I believe this is the first year on which there have been no "sun dances" on any of the surrounding reserves. The sun dances and kindred ceremonies had a very unsettling effect on the Indians and confirmed them in all practices adverse to Christianity and civilization. Great credit is due the agents for their firmness in the suppression of these performances.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONNARD,
*Principal.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALTA.,
23rd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location and Area of Land.**—The school is situated on section 4, township 39, range 29, west of the 4th principal meridian; it is built on the banks of the Red Deer River. The area of land connected with the school is four hundred and eighty acres. Along with this we have a section or six hundred and forty acres, viz.: north half of section 16, township 39, range 29, west of the 4th, and south-half of section 20, township 39, range 29, west of the 4th, reserved for hay lands.

**Buildings.**—The buildings consist of the school, 48 × 66 feet, built of stone, with a wing, 16 × 18; a cottage, 20 × 24, with kitchen, 12 × 12, occupied by the farmer and carpenter, also a cottage, 16 × 28, occupied by the shoemaker, the upper part being used as a store-room; workshop, 18 × 26, for the carpenter and the shoemaker; blacksmith-shop, 20 × 24; ice-house, 16 × 16, also used as a store-room; piggery, 12 × 24; stable with lean-to shed, 38 × 50; dairy, 16 × 16; hen-house, 18 × 18; and three closets.

**Grounds.**—The grounds are very rough; some years ago the whole property was covered with poplar forest, the timber in part has been destroyed by fire, but the roots and stumps remain. We have about thirty-two acres broken and under crop and about seventy acres fenced.

**Accommodation.**—The building is very much crowded and a new addition is most urgently needed with accommodation for at least a hundred boys, with house for principal attached.

**Attendance.**—The attendance has been very good, the school having been full the whole year. We have earned $6,452.28 out of a possible $6,500; the average has been nearly fifty.

**Class-room Work.**—The class-room work has been carefully attended to, with good results, the children having made marked progress. The grading is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Standard | I | 13 |
| " | II | 7 |
| " | III | 14 |
| " | IV | 13 |
| " | V | 3 |

**Farm and Garden.**—The farm and garden have been carefully worked. We recognize the fact that the majority of the boys when they leave the school will be engaged upon farms, and are therefore careful that they should be well instructed. We have about thirty-two acres under cultivation. The crop was fair until the nights of the 21st and 22nd July, when it is to be feared it was totally ruined by frost.

**Stock.**—Our stock numbering fifty head and including a very fine herd of registered Holstein cattle, are doing very well.

**Industrial Work.**—*Carpenter-shop.* In this shop four boys have been engaged. They and the instructor have built a dairy, altered the laundry into a dwelling-house, removed ice-house and made other improvements and repairs about the house.

*Shoemaker-shop.*—This shop was opened in the fall. Four boys are learning the trade; they have done all the repairs, and are now engaged on new work, the progress made was very good. The shop is now increased in size.

*Blacksmith* —Two boys are learning blacksmithing in the village.

*Housework and Sewing-room.*—The girls under the superintendence of the matron and her assistants are doing well; all the house and laundry-work is done by them, also the greater part of the cooking. In the sewing-room dress-making, sewing and knitting are being taught by an efficient seamstress.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—The moral and religious training of the children has been well attended to, religious services being held regularly. The conduct on the whole was good, discipline well maintained, insubordination being punished by isolation and deprivation of privileges.

**Health.**—The general health of the pupils has been good. Two girls were discharged suffering from consumption, one of whom has since died. Several of the other children are also scrofulous and need the greatest care. Dr. Hicks, the medical officer of the school, has been most attentive.

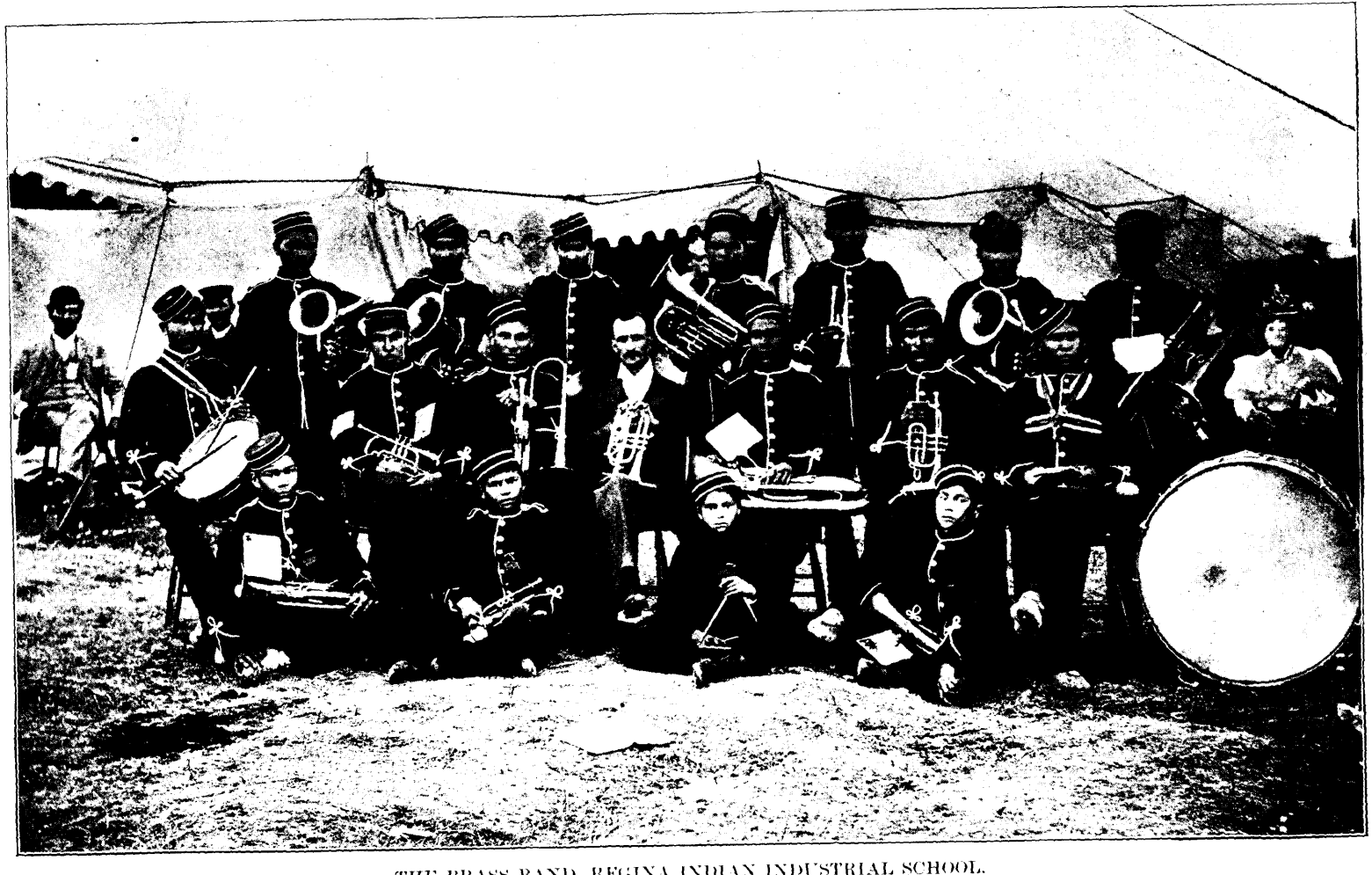
**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition is now good; the drains round the house have all been taken up and properly relaid; they were found to be in a very bad condition. It was necessary to put a ventilator in the boys' dormitory.

**Water Supply.**—The water supply is very poor, there being only a small well holding about twenty gallons, which is pumped dry about three times a day. We have also two large tanks to catch water from the roof. Our supply being so small, water has to be drawn from the river in a tank, causing great labour and loss of time. We are now engaged in putting in new water-works. A wind-mill has been promised by the department and a well is being dug near the river. The water will be forced into tanks placed on the roof of the house.

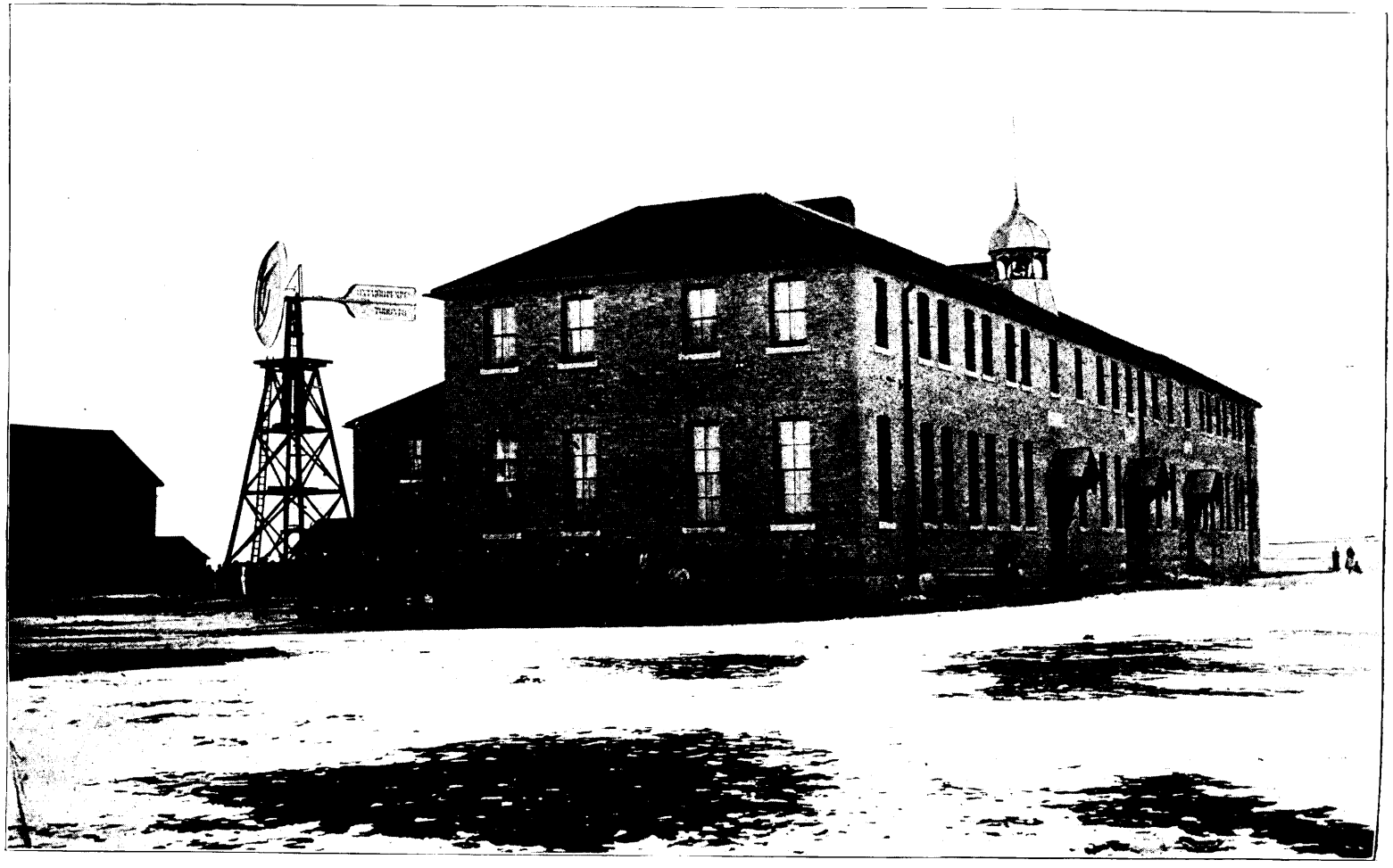
**Fire Protection.**—The school is now in a satisfactory state. Two fire-escapes have been built, five fire-extinguishers placed in good positions, fire-grenades hung about, twelve fire-buckets kept full of water, and axes placed in position ready for use.

**Heating.**—The heating of the house is satisfactory.

**Recreation.**—Due regard is paid to recreation. Both girls and boys have been away at Snake Lake for a few days in charge of the matron and teacher, but with no recreation-rooms it is very difficult in the winter to provide amusement for the children.



THE BRASS BAND, REGINA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



REGINA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

**General Remarks.**—The future of the school should be very successful.

The members of the staff are as follows: C. E. Somerset, principal; Miss H. Buchler, matron; Miss M. A. Coates, seamstress; Miss J. Hurton, laundress and assistant matron; Miss J. Martin, cook; Mr. J. A. Ferris, teacher; Mr. H. H. Drake, carpenter; Mr. R. W. McClelland, farmer; Mr. J. W. Adcock, shoemaker.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
*Principal.*

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ASSA.,
20th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location and Area of Land.**—This school is situated about four miles west of Regina. The total area of land is three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is inclosed by a substantial wire fence. Other fences separate the farm lands from the grounds immediately surrounding the school buildings. The waters of the Wascana run through the eastern portion of our half section, and by the construction of a dam we have given some additional beauty to the grounds.

**Buildings.**—The buildings are erected on high lands, and, everything considered, the school is admirably situated. The main building, constructed of brick, is one hundred and eighty feet in length. From garret to basement its rooms are utilized. In the rear of this building are the laundry, the bake-house and a small ice-house; also a small crusher-house near the wind-mill. The large building for instruction in trades gives accommodation for carpentry, painting, shoemaking and harness-making. In addition to these buildings, there are two large stables, an implement shed, a principal's residence and a cottage under construction for the carpenter.

**Grounds.**—The grounds are beautified by trees and numerous flower-beds. On the flats beyond the river the boys have a very suitable field for their athletic exercises.

**Accommodation.**—The accommodation of the school is limited to one hundred and fifty pupils.

**Attendance.**—The attendance of boys for the year averaged seventy-five, of the girls forty-seven, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two.

**Class-room Work.**—The senior department of school-work is under the able management of Mr. D. C. Munro. Knowledge of a practical kind is imparted. Current topics are taken up, and by the use of illustrations, by brief and pointed talks, and by outlining interesting articles, every effort is made both during school hours and at other times to create and foster a love for reading. Our school libraries are used to advantage outside of school hours.

The junior department is very efficiently conducted by Miss Maggie A. Nicoll, who makes use for the younger children of the kindergarten supplies forwarded by the department. Miss Nicoll also has a regular hour for music-drill, when both departments are combined.

**The Farm.**—Mr. James Motion is farm instructor. Our farm work is very remunerative and a splendid training ground. We expect most of our graduates to be engaged in mixed farming, and the experience they now enjoy in the cultivation of the land and the care of stock will be valuable to them, and will, at an earlier stage, be of value in their labours as out-pupils.

There is under crop this year about one hundred and forty acres, including over fifty acres of wheat. We have ten acres of potatoes and a liberal supply of other vegetables. We have found out the advantage of a liberal vegetable diet. There is every indication of a good yield from farm and garden, as the spring rains have been abundant.

**Stock.**—Our stock includes the following: eight horses, one bull, four oxen, fifteen cows, three steers, four heifers, eight calves; also pigs and poultry in abundance.

**Industrial Work.**—Instruction has been given in general carpentry-work and cabinet-making by Mr. John Aitchison. He has had, as a rule, from ten to twelve boys under instruction each day. The shoe-shop and harness department have found occupation for about the same number of pupils. Mr. J. Densmore has been in charge. In our printing office the boys have proved equal to the task of all type-setting without further aid from an instructor.

In the duties connected with her position, Miss Cumming, our matron, has displayed great thoroughness, concientiousness and ability. In the laundry, sewing-room, tailor-shop, kitchen, and dining-room departments the work has all been efficiently done. That all are teachers by precept and example is a well-recognized fact. The interest of the teachers is not narrowed to their own departments, but is general, reaching out to the welfare of all our boys and girls. Mrs. Moffat, who is in charge of the sewing-room, and Miss Nicoll, spend many hours a week when off duty with the boys, to their great profit, in music and the cultivation of other finer tastes and habits.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—Short religious services are held morning and evening. A regular church service is held on Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock, and Sabbath-school in the afternoon. In connection with our Sabbath-school work, with the Bible as a text-book, thirty-one thousand and forty-two verses were memorized by the scholars during the year.

The evening of the Sabbath is devoted to a large extent to the singing of sacred songs and solos.

The conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory. The rules and regulations of the institution have been, on the whole, very carefully observed. In gaining respect for every regulation, the hearty co-operation of all members of the staff has been cheerfully given. Corporal punishment, when need arises, which is very seldom, is usually administered in the office of the school, in a judicious but effective manner.

**Health.**—Early in the new year we were afflicted with a number of cases of erysipelas. This entailed additional work and anxiety. By careful nursing and the isolation of the sick ones, the disease was stamped out. Scrofula is a common enemy of Indian life. Traces in the very earliest stages of development are found on a number of the pupils. Running sores are confined to a few cases.

**Sanitary Condition.**—In guarding against disease, disinfectants are freely used around the school; chloride of lime is purchased by the barrel. Phenyle is frequently put in the water with which the floors are scrubbed. Carbolic acid in diluted form is, with regularity, poured into many of the drain-pipes, such as those from the scullery, the laundry and the bath-rooms.

**Water Supply.**—Our water supply occasions us very little trouble. By the working of a large wind-mill good fresh water is pumped to a big tank in the attic, which is conveyed by pipes to all parts of the house. Six hose-reels are connected with this fountain supply and are in good working condition. Refuse water is conveyed to a large cess-pit some two hundred feet from the house. Rain-water from the roof of the main building is preserved as far as the accommodation of our tanks admits. Some of this roof water supplies a very useful and extensive tank under our laundry-building.

**Fire Protection.**—As a further protection against fire, numerous hand-grenades are placed throughout the building; some have also allotted places in the stables, laundry and shops. At least a dozen fire-buckets are kept constantly filled with water. Ten patent fire-extinguishers are on hand, a number of them being in the office. The manner of using them is frequently explained. Wrenches, firemen's axes, and the like, are carefully kept in place.

CLASS OF PRINTERS WITH INSTRUCTOR, REGINA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

**Heating.**—In the main building the Smead-Down system of heating and ventilation is in operation. The other buildings are heated with stoves. The total consumption of fuel during the year was seventy-four loads of wood, and two hundred and thirty-two tons of Galt coal. In the fall, storm sashes are placed on all the windows of the main building. During the most inclement weather the buildings can be kept comfortable. The economical use of fuel is a problem carefully studied.

**Recreation.**—The recreation of pupils is regarded as important. Bathing in summer and skating and coasting in winter are much enjoyed. Rambling over the fields with one of the teachers is popular with some. Last summer the great game of the boys was lacrosse; this year lacrosse has given place to foot-ball. Numerous matches with other teams have been played.

**Oversight of Boys.**—The supervision of the boys' quarters, with all that it involves, falls to the lot of Mr. Hugh Stewart, the assistant principal. Mr. Stewart is enthusiastic and untiring in his work, and always ready to extend a helping hand whenever help is needed.

**The Outing System.**—The adoption of the outing system has been attended by many beneficial results. It accustoms the pupils to the white man's ways. It is our aim to select only helpful homes where our pupils will have a number of home comforts. We especially desire to secure remunerative occupation for the boys, who should be the wage-earners of their future homes. Applications for their services have been so numerous that the majority of the applicants had to be disappointed, and yet our last monthly statement shows that nineteen of our boys were earning wages not in any case less than $15 a month and board.

**Periodical issued by the School.**—A thousand copies of "Progress," our semi-monthly school paper established in November, 1894, have been issued with regularity. The paper continues to be edited by Mr. Munro. It is eagerly read by the children, and brings us about sixty exchanges, most of which are also read and appreciated.

**Evening Meetings.**—The evening meetings during the winter months have been a very important factor in our educational work. Every evening has its work mapped out. Many hours were devoted to talks with the children on such topics as "The house we live in," carrying out the analogy between a house and the human body.

**Our Societies.**—In the Literary Society meetings, the progress made by many in the expressive use of English, in connected thought, and in their deportment on the platform, has been most gratifying.

In the missionary meetings the knowledge of the customs and manners of foreign lands, and deeper sympathies with other people, have been among the advantages gained.

On account of adopting the outing system as far as we are able, pupils have money of their own to donate to religious work. They have, with the co-operation of members of the staff, now for nearly two years had the pleasure of entirely supporting five native missionaries in India, China and the New Hebrides.

In closing, I wish gratefully to acknowledge the uniform kindness and assistance of the Indian Commissioner and other officials, and the value of many of the books and maps furnished during the year.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
*Principal.*

ROUND LAKE SCHOOL, ASSA.,
30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The school is situated at the east end of Round Lake, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, about seventy miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is beautifully situated on the north side of the river and the scenery is delightful.

On the south side of the river and lakes lie the reserves, extending about twenty-five miles from east to west and about nine from north to south. On these reserves are scattered about six hundred Indians, divided into four or five bands.

**Obtaining Pupils.**—The Indians in Shesheep's Band, and also in Ochapowace's Band, are still much attached to their old ways, and set their faces very much against anything that looks like the civilization of the white man. In each of these bands there are still a good number of children who do not attend school.

Among the people of Goose Lake and in Nepapenace's and Kakewistaha's Bands, the feeling is different and the majority try to adopt the ways of the white man.

Our school was opened in 1884, and during the past twelve years we have been trying to gather children from these reserves. During the past year we had our full number, *i.e.*, twenty treaty children. Besides these we had eight non-treaty Half-breed children.

**Health.**—We have had no sickness among the children at the school during the past year. We have not a single case of scrofula in the school.

**Sources from which Salaries are Paid.**—The principal of the school receives his salary from the Presbyterian Church, and the teacher is paid by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

We receive a grant of $72 for each child for the year from the Indian Department. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society also assists us by sending clothing, &c., and also by paying for the non-treaty children in attendance.

**Class-work.**—The work in the school-room is much the same as in that of white children. We pay particular attention to having them taught industries and English.

**Girls' Industries.**—The girls are taught knitting, sewing, fancy-work and housework in general, such as cooking, baking, laundrying, &c.

**Boys' Industries.**—The only industry for the boys is farming and a little in the carpenter line. We have about one hundred and fifteen acres under cultivation this year. This is under wheat, oats, rye, also potatoes and other garden stuff.

We use horses and oxen in working the farm. We also keep cows, and during the past year have had an abundant supply of milk and most of the butter required for the school. We have also a herd of about fifty cattle, and from these we have a supply of beef for the school. From our poultry-yard we get a supply of eggs and fowl.

Much of the work in the field, in the stable and in the dairy is performed by the boys. The boys also get frequent employment among the white settlers in our vicinity.

**Conduct.**—The conduct of the children has been, on the whole, good, and during the past year we have scarcely ever required to use corporal punishment.

**Buildings.**—Our buildings are valued at about $7,000, and will accommodate sixty children.

**Area.**—We have only about sixty acres of land in connection with the school, but we have been trying to procure more to avoid paying rent.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
*Principal.*

St. Barnabas Home,
Sarcee Reserve, Alta., 11th Sept., 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report of the St. Barnabas Home, Sarcee Reserve, conducted by the Church of England, and which receives a grant in aid from the Government.

**Location.**—The school is located at the east end of the reserve, and in close proximity to the agency buildings and Fish Creek, and has about eight acres of land in connection therewith.

**Buildings.**—The home is now under one roof, the boys' and girls' wings being separated by the school-room. The boys' wing, 24 × —, consists of dining-room, kitchen, lavatory, dormitory, store-room, pantry, sitting-room for staff, and three bed-rooms for the same. The school-room is a large and well-ventilated one, 18 × 40 feet. The girls' wing, erected this summer out of mission funds and as a memorial wing to the late Mrs. Stocken, consists of dormitory, work and play-room, lavatory, and bed and sitting-room for the matron. The size of this wing is 22 × 24 feet, two stories.

**Accommodation.**—The home has accommodation for thirty pupils: twenty boys and ten girls. This calculation allows plenty of air space for the children in the dormitories. Four additional boys and two additional girls might be accommodated without crowding.

**Attendance.**—The attendance of the pupils has been good throughout the year, the average for the twelve months ended 30th June being twenty-two. One boy is out on sick leave.

**Class-room Work.**—This has been conducted regularly throughout the year, and all the scholars have attended morning and afternoon, except three of the senior boys who have had considerable outside work to do, such as gardening, attending horses and cows, chopping wood and hauling water. For these, special evening classes were held during the winter months so that their class-work should not be lost.

**Farm and Garden.**—The school is hardly in a position to work a farm, most of the pupils being too young. I consider farm training to be within the province of the industrial-school, not the boarding-school. A garden of about three-quarters of an acre was planted this spring, but the cut-worm made havoc of mostly everything except the potatoes and cabbage.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—The training of the children in moral and religious duties has met with fair success. The members of the staff take every opportunity of instructing them, both by example and precept. There is much less pilfering of small things than was the case formerly, and, with the exception of one of the senior boys, there has been no serious breach of discipline.

**Health.**—During the winter the health of the children was not satisfactory. Four pupils, two boys and two girls, were allowed to go home on sick leave, and all died. I believe they had a tendency to scrofula or consumption before being admitted to the school. The health of the pupils is now as good as we could wish with the exception of the boy mentioned above. He is suffering from an open scrofulous sore.

**Sanitary Condition.**—Everything is done to keep the home in a proper sanitary condition.

**Water Supply.**—A well has just been dug, and a good pump put in in close proximity to the school, and a log building put up inclosing it from the weather.

**Fire Protection.**—Barrels of water are kept in different parts of the institution, and a dozen buckets, supplied by the department, are distributed about the building and kept full of water.

**Heating.**—This is done by stoves, wood and coal stoves being used. In the boys' wing a large stove has been put in the cellar and cased in, thus acting the same as a furnace. It heats the bath-room and the assistant principal's quarters as well as the children's quarters.

**Recreation.**—The boys are well supplied with amusements, cricket, base-ball and foot-ball when weather permits, and in doors they are very fond of chess. The foot-ball was a present from Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen as a memento of their visit last year.

**General Remarks.**—In conclusion I may add that some of the pupils are looking forward to the opening of the industrial-school at Calgary, and expect to be allowed to enter there to continue their education.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS,
*Principal.*

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ALTA.
15th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of this school to 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The school is situated in the St. Albert settlement, in the Alberta District.

**Buildings.**—These consist of two separate houses, one being for the boys, the other for the girls.

**Grounds.**—Large grounds are connected with each building.

**Accommodation.**—The school contains accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five children.

**Attendance.**—The attendance is about sixty-five to seventy at the Industrial-school.

**Class-room Work.**—In the class-room work the public school programme for the North-west Territories is followed.

**Farm and Garden.**—There is a large farm and garden attached to the school, both belonging to the Sisters of Charity.

**Industrial Work.**—The boys are taught farming in all its branches, gardening, laundry-work, tailoring, baking, shoemaking, &c. The girls learn besides housekeeping, regular dairy-work, cow-milking, butter-making, &c., also plain and fancy sewing on machines, making men's clothing, &c., carding, spinning, knitting, weaving, &c. Samples of their work were sent to the World's Fair, Chicago, and to the Territorial exhibition, Regina.

**Discipline and Punishment.**—It is never necessary to inflict any corporal punishment; reprimands, or depriving the culprits of their play, recreations, &c., are sufficient, nothing else is allowed in the school.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils is very good, generally. This is proved by the small number of deaths occurring in our school.

**Water Supply.**—We have two Artesian wells giving perfect satisfaction. Besides the wells, several barrels and pails are always kept full throughout the buildings, as protection against fire.

**Heating.**—The school is heated by hot-air furnace and stove.

**Recreation.**—The pupils are allowed recreation three times a day after each meal; the evening recreation till eight.

Vocal and instrumental music is taught regularly to boys and girls.

A band of sixteen or seventeen boys, under the leadership of J. Farin, seems to succeed pretty well. Having been invited by the mayor of Edmonton for Dominion Day, the following letter was sent in last week :—

"Rev. Mother Superior,—The Committee of Management desire me to thank you and all who assisted to entertain us on the 1st July, 1896. I can assure you the citizens fully appreciated the music rendered and speak in glowing terms of their playing.

C. Wilson,
*President of Committee.*"

I have, &c.,

SISTER BRASSARD.

St. Paul's Boarding Schools,
Blood Reserve, Alta., 4th Sept., 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—The Episcopal boarding-schools for Blood Indian boys and girls are situated close to the Blood Reserve, twelve miles from Macleod. The area of land in connection with the mission is about one hundred and sixty acres.

**The buildings** consist of mission-house, church, school, boys' home, girls' home, stables, store-house and laundry. A lane one-quarter of a mile long leads to the square formed by these buildings, and the Belly River flows within a few hundred yards. The homes afford accommodation for fifty boys and thirty-three girls, with apartments for matrons, teachers, &c.

**Attendance.**—There is a daily attendance at school of forty-one boys and twenty-eight girls.

**Class-work.**—The syllabus outlined by the Government is strictly adhered to, which embraces the study of English, reading, writing, arithmetic, calisthenics, vocal music and general knowledge.

**Industrial Work.**—The girls spend the afternoons in sewing and knitting, while the boys take turns in engaging in outside work, *e.g.*, milking, teaming, fencing, gardening and general farm-work. The girls also do the washing for both homes and other necessary housework in their building. As soon as the Calgary Industrial-school is ready for occupation, we hope to send our eldest scholars there to receive special industrial training.

**Religious Instruction.**—The teachers occupy half an hour daily in imparting religious instruction, the Ten Commandments and the life of Christ receiving special prominence. Services and Sunday-school are held every Sunday, most of which is in the English language.

**Conduct and Discipline.**—On the whole, the conduct of the children is good. They need, however, constant watching and correction. We find it necessary to be strict in discipline. All wilfulness, irregularity and carelessness receive prompt admonition, and, where advisable, punishment. Corporal punishment is avoided. Usually retention in school after hours or confinement in the dormitory during play-time is adopted.

**Health.**—The health of the boys is excellent, but that of the girls gives constant cause for anxiety. At the present time we feel the need of a trained nurse. Our hospital has recently been completed, but we are handicapped for want of an experienced hand. Dr. Kennedy, of Macleod, visits the schools regularly, and we do our best under the circumstances to carry out his instructions. We sincerely wish the Government could see its way to making a grant to meet the salary of a trained nurse. It would tend much to the health of the pupils and strengthen the confidence of the parents in us, besides leaving the staff freer to emphasize their special duties. Scrofula and consumption are still the prevailing diseases.

**Sanitary Condition.**—Our boys' home is all that can be desired, but the girls' home is an old log building, patched up, and, if anything, rather prejudicial to the health of the inmates. The place has to be fumigated regularly to keep back the numerous bugs. The boys' home is quite free from this pest. Neither home has scientific ventilation, but with open windows and loft trap-doors the air is kept fairly fresh.

**Water Supply.**—The water supply hitherto has been too limited, but two new wells are being constructed by the boys, so we shall soon be well supplied.

**Fire Protection.**—The fire-buckets at both the girls' and boys' homes are kept filled with water, and the fire-extinguishers recently supplied by the Government will be provided with the specified chemicals as soon as possible.

**Heating.**—The dormitories in both cases are heated in winter by stoves, and, although the temperature attained is low, it is healthy.

**Recreation.**—As much recreation as possible is allowed. The boys are permitted to ramble over the fenced inclosure, including large pastures, and take more extended meanders when accompanied by one or more members of the staff. The girls for special reasons are kept in a good-sized play-ground, but usually go for a walk in the woods every day with the matron.

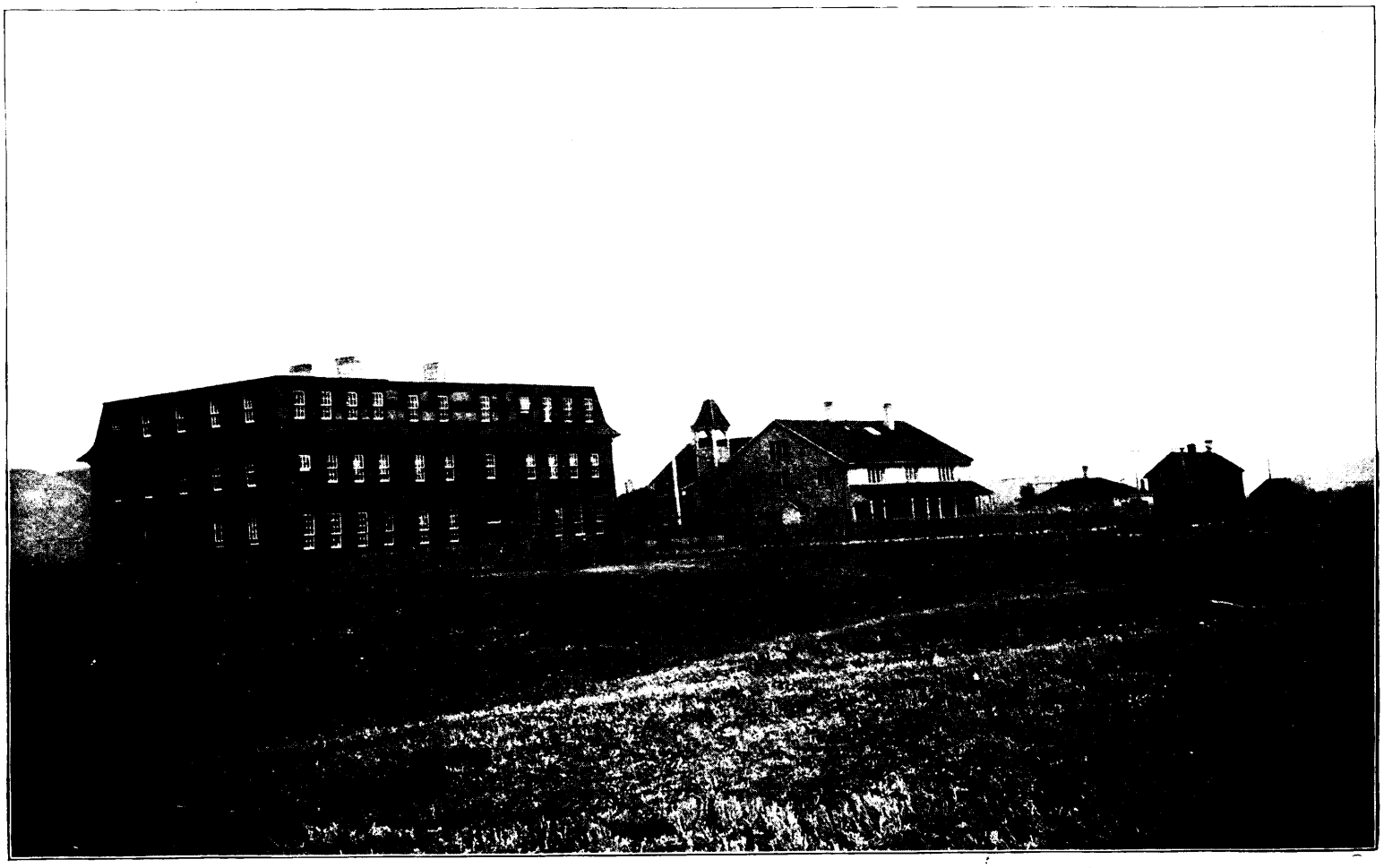
**General Remarks.**—In conclusion, we may say that the children are making progress in their knowledge of the English language, many speaking quite fluently; in morality, in general education, and from a social point of view. They are kept clean, tidy, and well fed—in fact, are well cared for in every respect.

The parents of late seem more contented to leave their children in our charge, and, with a well-equipped institution, we expect to see even more healthy progress in the future than there has been in the past.

I have, &c.,

PRO FRANK SWAINSON,

PER EDWARD F. HOCKLEY,
*Missionary in Charge.*



ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

St. Joseph's Industrial School,
Dunbow, Alta., 4th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1896.

**Location and Area of Land.**—The school is located ninety-five miles from the town of Calgary, near the mouth of the High River. It is situated in a valley, surrounded by hills. The area of land in connection with this institution is only four hundred and eighty acres, including the grounds, the gardens, the fields and the pastures; all this is fenced in. This is a very small quantity, considering that at the start of this institution a large area of land could have been secured.

**Buildings.**—There are two large separate buildings,—one for the girls, the other for the boys. The girls' building is brick-veneered, and contains the dining-hall and chapel for the whole community. The boys' building was started three years ago, and was completed this year. It contains separate rooms for the big and for the small boys.

In a line with these buildings, there are :—

1st. The men's quarters, 32 × 26 feet, where the tradesmen have their rooms.

2nd. Paint, coal, and lumber sheds, 56 × 8 feet.

3rd. The carpenter-shop, 24 × 30 feet, above which is the shoemaker-shop. These are well lighted and ventilated.

4th. The blacksmith-shop, 25 × 16 feet. This was the old carpenter-shop, now fitted up for blacksmithing.

5th. The bakery, with brick oven, and flour-store.

6th. The laundry, 30 × 20 feet, with wash-tubs, washing-machines, boilers, &c. The up-stairs is used as a drying-room in winter.

7th. The hospital, 26 × 30 feet, divided into several rooms, and used only in case of contagious diseases.

Behind the girls' building there are :—

1st. The coal and wood-shed, 36 × 14 feet.

2nd. The ice-house, 32 × 16 feet. This contains a separate refrigerator for meat and for milk and butter.

3rd. The store-house, 12 × 28 feet. This building has been moved, and put on a line with the others, but is old and needs renewing.

4th. The hen-house, 32 × 12 feet, with yard fenced in with wire netting.

Further in the rear of these buildings is the stable, 60 × 32 feet, which is in a very bad condition; it will need rebuilding before long.

In a line with this is the tool and implement and wagon-shed, 125 × 22 feet, a most sensible building to teach how to care for the tools on the farm. Alongside this is a large hay corral, 152 × 46 feet, with a high boarded fence.

**Grounds.**—In the last few years the grounds have been greatly improved; some of the buildings have been removed and put on a better line; fences with lumber pickets have been put up, so as to lay out the different parts of the grounds.

Trees have been planted in several places.

**Accommodation.**—There is accommodation at present for forty girls and ninety boys. The chapel and the dining-hall are not spacious enough even for the actual number.

**Attendance.**—During the past year there was an average attendance of one hundred and seventeen pupils: thirty-one girls and eighty-six boys.

Only four children have been admitted, as the authorized number of one hundred and twenty was reached. There seems to be great difficulty in securing girls from Treaty No. 7. One girl and nine boys have been discharged.

**Class-room Work.**—There are three different class-rooms : one for the girls, one for the big boys and one for the small boys, each supplied with a teacher. In these classes the programme of studies laid down by the department is followed as much as possible ; the greater part of the time is devoted to imparting the rudiments.

Drawing is also taught, as some of the children show great taste for it.

**Farm and Garden.**—Only sixty-five acres are cultivated ; this is all the land available for this purpose, and certainly it is not enough ; the products of the farm are not equal to the needs of the institution ; the scarcity of land prevents us from testing part of the land each year, and from putting a greater number of boys on the farm.

Farming is not very encouraging, as the success is always very doubtful.

The most important part is the raising and the taking care of the stock. And in this again, owing to insufficient pasture, we have to secure hay on land about twelve miles from the school.

Besides roots, sown in the field, an acre is put aside for gardening of different kinds of vegetables, wherein the boys, in turns, receive some lessons.

The greatest number of the big boys are employed on the farm.

**Industrial Work.**—*Carpenter-shop.*—Eight boys are employed in this shop, with the trade instructor. They put up the required buildings, do all the necessary repairs, and also make some furniture.

*Shoemaker-shop.*—Ten boys work in this shop ; they supply the institution with all the required boots and moccasins—do all the repairing and a considerable amount of work for outsiders.

*Blacksmith-shop.*—This shop is open only a short time during the winter, as there is not sufficient work for a permanent tradesman.

*Bakery.*—This is a building by itself, containing a first-class oven, wherefrom very good and substantial bread is supplied to all the inmates. Two boys are learning the trade.

*Girls' Industrial Work.*—The girls are taught the different kinds of housework.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—All the pupils attend divine service in the chapel twice on Sundays, during which they are instructed in the principles of Christian religion. There is a Sunday-school in the afternoon. Every day for half an hour there is a class of catechetical instruction.

Considering the Indian nature, and especially the proud and independent spirit of the Blackfoot tribe, these children show good dispositions for discipline and order. It is only on rare occasions that punishment has to be resorted to for desertions or insubordination.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils has been, in general, satisfactory. Still they have not very strong constitutions. Poverty of blood very often causes scrofulous affections, and leads to consumption. Care is taken to renew and build up the system. A doctor from Calgary pays a monthly visit to the school.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The school itself is in a very good sanitary situation. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated. The boys' new building especially presents these advantages ; the dormitories have a large number of windows, the ceilings are high, and the bedsteads are not overcrowded. The sewerage is all taken, by flush-tanks, to a large cess-pool near the bank of the river.

**Water Supply.**—A hot-air engine pumps the water from an Artesian well, one hundred and fifteen feet deep, and sends the same to large tanks in the different buildings. The water has been pronounced of excellent quality. The hot-air engine has not been a success, not having sufficient power for the work it has to do, and, consequently, has not been an economy so far.

**Fire Protection.**—In the girls' building there is a large tank ; on each of the two floors there are fifty feet of hose. A number of fire extinguishers, fire-grenades and fire-buckets are distributed through the different rooms. In the boys' building there are two large tanks. The hose connections are still under consideration. There are four Babcocks, a good quantity of fire-grenades and fire-buckets. Still all these appli-

THE BRASS BAND, ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

PUPILS OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

ances would prove efficient only at the start of a fire. The trouble is to obtain a quick supply of water.

**Heating.**—The girls' building is heated by ordinary stoves. The boys' building is heated by four large hot-air furnaces. This system is not a healthy one, and certainly is not economical. An immense quantity of hard coal is consumed during the winter without the compensating results. Stoves are used in some places to obviate the deficiency.

**Recreation.**—The girls, the small boys and the big boys have each separate playgrounds, fenced in. They are supplied with different kinds of games. The boys seem to take great pleasure in playing base-ball. The practising and the playing of the brass band is also a source of recreation. Calisthenics, especially dumb-bells and Indian clubs, are frequently indulged in with great advantage. As much out-door exercise as possible is afforded to all the pupils.

**Out-pupils.**—Some of the older boys, especially amongst the farmers, have been hired out by neighbours for more or less time. Quite a large sum of earnings is thus realized.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
*Principal.*

## Inspector Betournay's Report on Roman Catholic Indian Schools in Manitoba and North-west Territories.

Regina, Assa., 14th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Schools Visited.**—Although at work for several months in the course of the year, the number of schools visited by me was very limited, and these were all industrial. They are the St. Joseph's Industrial-school, the Washakada Indian Home (Elkhorn), the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school and the St. Boniface Industrial-school. At each of these I remained a considerable amount of time, excepting Qu'Appelle, with the purpose of investigating the financial management and regulating the general administration.

### St. Joseph's Industrial School.

I visited this school in the course of November and December, 1895. It was very much upside down, on account of work going on on the new addition to the boys' building.

**Accommodation.**—The new addition will give a great deal more accommodation, and will enable the management to increase largely the number of pupils.

**Obtaining Pupils.**—This school at first had been intended for the Blackfoot tribes, but on account of the opposition of these Indians, pupils had to be brought from reserves in Treaties Nos. 5 and 6. Gradually, however, the Crees have been discharged, having gone through the usual training, and the attendance is now mainly composed of Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans. They are very docile, with a few exceptions, and are as good

pupils as any other tribe can supply. The opposition of the parents has gradually disappeared, and the recruiting of pupils is not such an uphill work as it was a few years ago. Many of the Blood Indians are even anxious to send their children. There have been several excursions from the school to some of the reserves, and no doubt the cheerful appearance of the children, together with their good clothing and also the music played by the brass band, has greatly helped to modify the sentiments of the Indians.

**Inspection.**—I went over the various questions of discipline, class-attendance, farm-work and sundry routine with the principal, with the result that everything took a new impetus, and every officer when I left seemed anxious to do his very best by the school and pupils. The routine in all these institutions is liable to become mechanical after a time, and such was partially the case when I arrived here, which necessitated an effort to resuscitate the old-time energy and activity.

**Health.**—The health was very good. The children are well looked after in regard to food, clothing, &c. The outside work is not heavy, but sufficient.

**Financial Condition.**—The financial standing, which had been bad enough until the beginning of last fiscal year, had improved greatly, and there was at the time of my visit a probability of a clean sheet for the then current fiscal year.

**Industrial Training.**—The industrial training for the boys covers shoemaking, carpentry, farming, attending to live-stock, and also milking cows during winter; for the girls: housework, knitting and sewing by hand and machine, butter-making, washing and ironing, making and repairing of clothes, attending to poultry and milking cows in summer. Great progress has been made in these various branches. The school being at some distance from any large centre, the shops bring in only very small returns, and the work therein is limited to the immediate wants of the school. There has been, however, so much to do that the apprentices have been kept at work without interruption.

**Buildings.**—All the buildings are in a fairly good condition and very clean. The cleaning requires a great deal of time on account of the high winds which drive the dust clean through the tiniest openings.

**Visit by Their Excellencies.**—During my visit a reception was tendered to His Excellency the Governor General. All the rooms (with the exception of the dining hall and boys' class-room, which was turned into a reception-room for the occasion) were left in their usual state to give an exact impression of the school. The dining-hall and boys' class-room were nicely decorated with appropriate mottoes, pictures, photographs and flags. The reception was very creditable, and as far as the children were concerned, they have a vivid recollection of it, and of the very kind words of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen.

### Elkhorn Industrial School.

I first visited this school in the course of November last, when my stay was abruptly shortened by a fire which destroyed the main building and the girls' home. I left, and returned in the course of January, when I found that the management had rented the necessary buildings to carry on the work of the school for such time as would be required, and until new buildings should be erected. This temporary accommodation was not everything that could be desired, but the best that could be had under the circumstances.

**Financial Condition.**—As regards finances, it had been found impossible to manage this institution within its income.

**Class-work and Discipline.**—The management in other respects is very satisfactory. Discipline prevails in all departments. The class studies are up to the requirements. The children are well looked after in all respects.

**Industrial Work.**—A special feature of this school is the remarkable development of the trade shops. Owing to the fact that the school is situated immediately near the railway, it has had opportunities for outside work which have not been neglected. The

result has been that the tailor, shoemaker and printer-shops have brought a considerable revenue to the school after paying off all expenses in connection therewith, including the salaries of instructors, boys, foremen and occasional extra labour. The town offers no competition in the three above trades, but it is not so as regards the carpenter-shop, the returns of which are considerably less than the cost of maintenance. Some of the pupils are also apprenticed in town shops and do very well. The trades thus learnt are blacksmithing, tinsmithing and shopkeeping. The girls learn the various branches of housework, domestic economy, &c.

**Farm.**—The school's farm is situated some four or five miles from the school, and it has been found impossible to manage it profitably at that distance, so that it has been deemed more advantageous to rent it. There is, however, some live-stock at the school, and a good-sized garden is cultivated.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils has been fairly good.

### Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

My inspection of this school has been strictly limited to its financial standing, which was fairly good. All necessary retrenchments had been made, and if the school was not managed absolutely within the grant, the margin was not considerable, and it was expected that the result of the next (present) fiscal year would bring an even balance between profit and loss. A specific report was forwarded immediately after my visit.

**Discipline.**—During the ten days or so of my inspection I was able to judge of the excellent discipline of the school.

**Health.**—The health had materially improved, owing to the turning of the gymnasium into sleeping accommodation for the boys, thus relieving the boys' dormitory of a large number of occupants. The effect was felt almost at once.

**Attendance.**—There were two hundred and four pupils at the school, ninety-seven boys and one hundred and seven girls.

**Industrial Work.**—Some twenty girls were well advanced in such occupations as housework, sewing and knitting, by hand and machine, cooking and dairying. There were amongst the boys eight carpenters, thirteen farmers, one gardener, nine bakers, six blacksmiths, three shoemakers, three painters, and five working at wind-mill and horse-power, i.e., sawing wood, and chopping grain and other feed for live-stock, &c.

### St. Boniface Industrial School.

I visited this school in the course of February and March in regard to the general management, and in June and July last in regard to finances.

**Financial Condition.**—The deficit of this school on the 1st July, 1896, was $2,700 in round numbers, and had been accruing ever since its opening, in 1891, at an average rate of $540 yearly, though there had been a much smaller increase in the latter years. The school never had its maximum number of pupils, and this tended to increase the deficit. With the full number of pupils now authorized, there is a fair probability that the school will be managed within its income.

**Buildings.**—The school is divided into two sections, which up to a few months ago made practically two distinct institutions. It is felt very desirable that the two should be joined together, not only in the way of having a single control of all expenses of the two branches, but also in having the two branches under one roof. This would necessitate an enlargement of the present building. It has been, I understand, the intention of the department to do so. The necessity of this has now become very urgent.

**Class-work and Industries.**—The children are well attended to. The ordinary class-training is all that can be expected. Limited farming is carried on; this fall's crop is likely to be poor. Two shops are in working order at present, the carpenter's and

shoemaker's. Only a limited amount of outside work is done: it does not exceed $250 a year. This may be improved later on.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils is very good.

**Obtaining Pupils.**—It has always been found very difficult to recruit pupils, and it is to be hoped that there will be an improvement in the near future. Lately, most of the pupils, together with seven or eight members of the staff and the brass band, visited the reserves of the Clandeboye Agency, to the great satisfaction of the parents, and it is expected that the effect will be such as to induce them to send their children to school. Three or four new pupils were brought to the school as an immediate result.

I have, &c.,

ALBERT BETOURNAY,
*Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools.*

## Report of Chief Inspector Wadsworth on Indian Schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Regina, Assa., 1st July 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of my inspection of the following industrial and boarding-schools for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

### Duck Lake Boarding School.

I visited this school on 2nd November, 1895, Rev. Father Paquette, principal; with him are associated several Reverend Sisters, who teach the girls and manage the housekeeping.

In May, 1894, I was instructed to fix the location of this school on the hundred acres of land ceded to the department by His Lordship the Bishop; all was then a broad prairie. What a remarkable change has taken place in the intervening eighteen months! Buildings have sprung up like magic; the residence with its additions forms sufficient, self-contained accommodation for seventy-five pupils and a full staff; the basement contains a large furnace of sufficient capacity to heat the whole, also storage for fuel and large vegetable cellars. A good building has been erected for a laundry; another large building for a carpenter-shop, and the second story for a shoe-shop; another large building for a wood-house, in which fuel can be stored. There is a fine large barn, two stories, first floor for horses and cattle, and the second will hold fifty tons of hay; in this is a good well of water, with an iron force-pump. Attached to the barn is a pig-house with pens, a poultry-house, a carriage-house, a sleigh-house, an implement-house; over these, for they are a story and a half high, are granaries, meat store-room and a flour store-room. There is also a house fitted up as a dairy, 16 × 18 feet, airy, clean, a perfect model dairy.

**Stock.**—The school keeps six cows and makes all the butter required, and the pupils have all the milk they can drink, as the calves are weaned and are fed on pollards.

**Play-grounds.**—The yards as well as the girls' play-ground are fenced with tongued and grooved flooring, built high.

**Water Supply.**—There is an excellent well with a pump in the house, so there is a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises for all purposes.

**Fire Protection.**—The principal has purchased a steam-engine, which he says he can use for fire-extinguishing purposes as well as a power for cutting wood, hay, &c.

**Serving of Meals.**—I was present when the children's dinner was served. The dining tables are neatly covered with zinc, and are well equipped with every necessary of white metal ware. They had a good dinner, which was served in an inviting manner.

**Health.**—The children were well washed and combed, cleanly dressed, and all looked in the best of health. I was told there was not an ailing child in the school.

**Attendance.**—There are seventeen boys and twenty-three girls enrolled. The boys were taught by Mr. Jones, formerly of the Blood Reserve; and the Rev. Mother Kent teaches the girls.

**Industrial Work.**—The boys go to the laundry one day each week, and are there taught to wash their own clothes; they are also taught farming, gardening, carpentry and shoemaking. The girls are taught to do housework, dairying, baking, cooking, sewing, mending, and to make their own as well as the boys' clothes.

### Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

On 11th November, I commenced an audit of the accounts and books of this school, and a general inspection of the whole institution; the books here are kept by double entry, as the business is voluminous, amounting to over $2,000 a month. I am pleased to state that the business of the school is conducted in a business-like manner by the Rev. Principal Hugonnard, and he is ably assisted by his accountant, Mr. W. E. Sworder, who has proved to be a most accurate and careful book-keeper.

**Equipment, &c.**—I found the equipment of the institution as well kept up as when it was under Government control, the children well fed, well clothed well taught, and well looked after, and the expenses kept nearly within the Government *per capita* grant. I prepared a balance sheet, with a report upon the same immediately upon the completion of my inspection, and sent it in to the Commissioner.

**Attendance.**—On 30th November, the pupils on the school roll numbered two hundred and twenty-two: one hundred and one boys and one hundred and twenty-one girls; of this number two boys and eighteen girls were out at service.

**Out-pupils.**—I was informed by the principal that these out-pupils' wages range from $4 to $10 per month, and, speaking generally, their conduct and demeanour gives much satisfaction to their several employers.

**Trade Instruction.**—Eight boys are learning the carpenter trade; five blacksmithing and seven farming.

**Buildings.**—The erection of a fine large addition to the school buildings, three stories high, 60 × 40 feet, has given the carpenter instructor, and all the boys learning trades, plenty of work; this addition is intended to afford extra accommodation for the girls' department, which has been crowded, as well as for the very small boys, whom it is intended to place more directly in charge of the Reverend Sisters than has been heretofore found possible; and the third floor has been fitted up as a hospital. A new barn, 30 × 60 feet, one and a half stories high, and a pig-house, 28 × 30 feet, have also been built by the mechanics of the school since my last inspection. Also new floors have been laid down wherever required in the older buildings.

**Grounds.**—Improvements have been made in the arragement of the gardens and grounds, and by changing the drive up to the main entrance; the boys play-ground has been enlarged.

**Farming.**—A new field of nine acres, purchased from the mission for $100, has been brought under cultivation. Farming for the growing of cereals has been curtailed, and greater attention has been given to gardening and growing field vegetables. The last harvest yielded one hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred and sixty-six bushels of oats

three hundred and forty-one bushels of barley, and eight hundred bushels of potatoes; every variety of other vegetables was grown with much success, and cabbage quite extensively.

**Stock.**—Fifteen cows were giving milk.

**Regina Exhibition.**—Great interest was taken by this school in the Territorial exhibition held at Regina in the summer; it sent numerous exhibits and gained sixteen prizes for its mechanical, farm, domestic and school work, six prizes being gained in competition with white schools. Sixty children were allowed to visit the fair; this boon was granted to pupils as a reward for industry and good conduct. The school brass band was in attendance during the whole fair and, very deservedly, was awarded the first prize. Probably nothing did more to open the eyes of visitors to the fair as to the possibilities contained in the Indian youth of this generation, than the proficiency of this band.

**Visit of Their Excellencies.**—The visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to this school may be considered one of the great events of the year, and it will be long remembered by the children as one great event in their school life. The management also received great encouragement from the very evident high appreciation of the success of this work by such eminent personages.

**Gymnasium.**—Probably there is nothing connected with this institution more civilizing to these Indian children than the new gymnasium, for it is a source of continual interest and pleasure to them, on account of the many purposes it is used for. As a gymnasium it is used by both the boys and girls, who are allowed there (under supervision) to practice at appointed hours. This recreation during the tedium of the cold long winter becomes an absolute necessity for perfect health of body as well as mind, and is indulged in with great enthusiasm.

**Recreation.**—The gymnasium is also used as a theatre, in which the pupils place on the stage small comedies, and many a long evening is made cheerful through the spontaneous entertainments given by the pupils *(en famille)* for the amusement of the establishment. Occasionally a travelling company is subsidized by the principal and staff to come down from the "Fort" and amuse the pupils. Through seeing these, the children get ideas for placing their own home productions on the stage; while the band is always there to give these exhibitions a full programme and additional *eclat.*

**Fire Protection.**—I examined into the appliances for extinguishing fires, should any unfortunately occur. I found them all in very good order; a hand fire-engine has been purchased by the department as an additional means of extinguishing a fire, should one occur in any of the sheds or outbuildings, and the organization of a fire company among the staff and pupils, in connection with this engine, will give uniform effect to their exertions, should they be required at any time in that direction.

**Order and Discipline.**—I visited every department of the schools. I found all kept in admirable order; the pupils are well clothed and present a uniform and creditable appearance; the routine is punctually observed from "rouse" to "lights out."

**Class-work.**—I visited the school-rooms, and the classes while in session. I was much pleased with the intelligence of the pupils, and their very evident progress in the different studies. The teachers are efficient, and it is plain to be seen that they take not only an interest in their work, but also in the individual progress of each pupil, and they have impressed each one with the idea that he is somebody in the school and has something to show off, and that it takes *him* or *her* to make the exhibition perfect. This has created friendly emulation, which leads to good results.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils has been satisfactory; the almost daily visits, and the experience of the physician, Dr. Seymour, have prevented threatened epidemics from getting a foothold. As six deaths occurred from diphtheria in the immediate neighbourhood of the school, among the settlers, great care had to be exercised, and it is a source of great thankfulness that contagion was averted.

## St. Boniface Industrial School.

I paid official visits to the St. Boniface Industrial-school on 16th December, 1895, and 18th April, 1896, making an examination of the account books on both occasions, and visited the different departments of the school. I have much pleasure in stating that the children are receiving the greatest care, and the very best instruction, under the principalship of the Rev. Mother Superior Hamel, assisted by an efficient staff of Reverend Sisters, under the immediate supervision of Sister Deschambault. The Rev. Father Comeau has entire charge of the boys in the institution, and is meeting with very great success in his management.

**Order and Discipline.**—The school is kept in a first-class manner in every particular; the pupils are bright and clean, well clothed and well fed, and the discipline is kind but exact.

**Buildings and Grounds.**—The buildings are in good repair, both inside and outside; the grounds have been tastefully laid out, with an eye to usefulness as well as adornment. All this is done with the strictest economy, proper attention being paid that such economy does not retard the progress of the school, or affect the comfort of the pupils.

**Health.**—The pupils had enjoyed good health, and the services of a doctor were but seldom needed.

## Mount Elgin Institute, Ontario.

On the 24th March I commenced an inspection of this industrial-school.

**Age of School.**—This school, for the instruction, christianizing and training in civilized pursuits of the Indian youth of both sexes, has been conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada for nearly half a century, with no small measure of success.

**Building.**—The original school building, built of brick, and still occupied by the principal and staff and pupils at the time of my inspection, had become a "back number," and has been superseded by a new one of magnificent proportions and design. The arrangement of the new building was laid down by the Rev. Principal Shepherd, based upon his long experience of what is needed for the successful and economical conducting of such an institution, and carried into effect by the architects. It is situate in a commanding position, some three hundred yards from where the hill commences a gradual descent to the River Thames, the intervening space being studded with walnut, chestnut and butternut trees; on the other side is the fine apple orchard and small fruits, such as currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes. Behind, at the proper distance, is the large laundry building, built solid of white brick; then, a little further away, coach-house, sheds, &c. To the left front, where the small fruits are, is the garden in which the smaller vegetables are grown; in front and to the right is the boys' play-ground.

The new building is four stories high, built of stone and white brick, on a foundation of "hard-pan." It has a slate roof. The main entrance is through a tower sixteen feet square and one hundred and eight feet high. The first floor is eight feet above the lawn; consequently the basement windows are not below this, and do not impart the usual character of rooms in a basement. On the north side of the building is the bell tower, ninety-six feet high. The pupils' entrances are at each end, and open into spacious stair-halls, from which handsome platform stairs of polished oak lead to each floor, there being in all twenty-one flights.

The pupils' dining-room, school-room and boys' dormitories occupy the north wing; in the south wing is situated the girls' lavatory, sewing-rooms and dormitories. Adjoining this wing is the matron's and female employees' apartments. The centre of the building is arranged for the principal's private apartments and business office, and between these and the boys' wing is located the rooms of the male employees.

Each floor covers an area of 75 × 108 feet.

The basement contains three store-rooms, three fuel-rooms, milk-room, brick bake-oven, pastry-room, furnace-room, dining-room, girls' large lavatory, kitchen, scullery, main corridor, two halls and four flights of stairs, with an entrance into the kitchen from the outside.

The kitchen is fitted up (in addition to the brick oven) with a large-sized steel Gurney range, and hot-water boiler in connection therewith, sinks, force-pumps for soft water.

On one side of the kitchen, facing into the main corridor, are two Gurney boilers. These are in the very centre of the building; circulation coils are used in the lower story and radiators in all the others. It is expected that thirty tons of coal will suffice during any winter to heat the whole building comfortably (and they have already proved to be of sufficient capacity).

**Water Supply.**—I might say here that the whole building is provided on every floor with hot and cold water, the former being soft water, and the latter both hard and soft.

**Lavatories, &c.**—The girls' lavatory contains two metal bath tubs, also sinks for wash-basins, &c.

**Other Rooms.**—The pupils dining-room is large and well lighted, the whole of these basement floors are of hardwood laid in cement, so that rats will have no chance of locating therein.

On the second or main floor is the business office, reception-rooms, the principal's parlours, dining-rooms, kitchen and pantries; in this kitchen is a steel Gurney range, family size, with a hot-water boiler.

There is also on this floor an employees' dining-room, a small lavatory, a large sewing, school-room, three vestibules, a broad corridor, three halls and five flights of stairs.

On the third and fourth floors are bed-rooms for the principal's family, the male and female employees, and a large dormitory, each, for the boys and girls.

Each department is provided with bath-rooms well furnished with bath tubs, closet bowls, &c., and soft hot and cold water, also spring water; the spring water is pumped to tanks in the attic, with a wind-mill located at a spring, about one-eighth of a mile west of the building; the soft water is taken from a reservoir in the attic, supplied from the roof, and this failing, it is pumped up by a force-pump in the kitchen.

**Lighting and Electric Bells.**—The whole building is piped throughout for gas, and wired for incandescent lighting by electricity; it is also furnished with a complete electric annunciator system, and extension electric calls for communicating with any part of the building from any other part. A telephone plant places the principal in communication with the heads of the different school departments (some of whom live at a distance from the building) and the post office one and a half miles distant.

**Ventilation.**—The ventilation is provided for by registers in the baseboards and chimneys.

**Fire Protection.**—A hose is attached to the water pipes on every floor for use in case of fire alarm.

**Drainage.**—Great care has been exercised in the drainage; besides the main drains, a system of drains surrounds the building and prevents any surface water getting in through soakage.

**Cost of Buildings, &c.**—This very complete building cost, including everything named above, also wind-mill, water-works, architect's fees, in fact every item of expense in connection therewith, the very moderate sum, $23,520; to me it is almost incredible that so much could be accomplished for this amount, but such is the fact.

**Staff.**—The staff of the school is as follows: Rev. W. W. Shepherd, principal; Mrs. Shepherd, general assistant; Miss Shepherd, M.E.L., first teacher; Miss Hales, second teacher; Miss Kilbert, matron; Louisa Delary (Indian girl), assistant cook; Alfred Lane, cook; John Coulter, shoemaker instructor; Wm. Wilson, carpenter and general overseer of farming; Wm. Price, stockman, (overseer of live-stock); T. H. Boyce, gardener; Samuel Shepherd, farmer; Jno. Kepego, (Indian), farm labourer.

**Holidays.**—No holidays are given or allowed to the staff; all days or parts of days lost time are deducted from their wages. Farm hands (pupils included when engaged

at farm-work) work from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. with one hour allowed for dinner. During the long holidays at midsummer, fifteen boys and ten girls are kept in the institute, and work on dairying and the farm, during haying and harvest, also on root crops ; to these wages are then paid aggregating $300.

**Routine.**—The routine kept in the school is as follows :—

Winter Rules—

5.30 a.m.—First bell for rouse, making fires, and stockmen go to the stables.
6.30 " Breakfast for pupils and labourers.
7 " Prayers.
7.30 " All at work, and principal's and officials' breakfast.
8.40 " Pupils dress for school.
9 " School.
10.45 " Recess.
12 Prepare for dinner.
12.20 p.m.—Dinner.
1.20 " School.
3 " Recess.
3.45 " School out.
5.45 " All workers stop work and prepare for tea.
6 " Tea.
7.30 to 8 p.m.—Study.
8.45 p.m.—Prayers ; then all go to bed, the younger children having been put to bed earlier, and they rise half an hour later than the older pupils in the morning.

The senior pupils have four full days school each week ; the juniors, who comprise nearly half the school, go to school every day, and all day, there being no half-day system here. Every Saturday, from 7.30 a.m. to 12, the children bathe and do odd work, but in the afternoon they attend school, from 1.20 to 3.45.

Every morning, from 7.30 a.m. to 12, washing clothes and cleaning house are engaged in, and in the afternoon the pupils attend school from 1.20 to 3.45.

On Sundays every one attends church and Sunday-school. Sunday work is performed by the employees in rotation.

At the time of my inspection there were ninety pupils in attendance, viz.: forty-five boys and forty-five girls. Industrious habits were being inculcated into all. Farming and the care of stock was given pre-eminence for the boys, while the girls were especially taught dairying in all its branches, also each girl having her turn in all branches of housewifery and the sewing-room.

The pupils of this institute are drawn principally from reserves in Ontario, but there are some from the province of Quebec also. The eldest girl in the school is nineteen and the youngest nine, but they are mostly all in their teens. The boys' average age is older, four of them being eleven years, and from that gradually upwards, to the eldest, twenty-one years of age.

I visited the two school-rooms when each one was in session, and was much pleased with the brightness and progress exhibited by the children. The attendance in the first teacher's room was eighteen boys and sixteen girls ; in the second teacher's room fourteen boys and eight girls, making a total of thirty-two boys and twenty-four girls, and a total attendance on that occasion of fifty-six.

Those not present were engaged in industrial pursuits.

All the children were clean and comfortably dressed.

**Laundry.**—The laundry is built of white brick solid masonry, on a stone foundation ; it is the finest building for the purpose that I have seen ; and it is fitted with every convenience and appliance to do the work quickly and thoroughly.

There is a large tubular boiler, the furnace under which takes a stick of cordwood, and two large wooden tanks are set at an elevation. Steam is generated in the boiler which heats the water in these tanks. Then there are two other tanks in which all clothes are boiled ; two rows of stationary wash tubs, to the number of twenty-four,

take up the centre of the building, and a tap of hot and cold water at each; wringers, &c., are also there.

Up stairs is the drying-room, where there is a large mangle.

**Poultry-house.**—There is a large poultry-house. Its product has proved very profitable to the institution.

**The Carpenter-shop and the Shoe-shop** are of the older buildings, and new foundations will be put under these, using material from the old residence to do so.

**The Coach-house** and some other buildings will be repaired in a similar manner.

**Rented Land.**—In addition to the valuable farming property belonging to the institute, large meadows are held under lease from the Indians along the River Thames, where the cattle graze, and large quantities of hay are made.

**Farm Buildings.**—I inspected all the farm buildings—the large new barn with its vast cattle stable accommodation and root cellars, its mows for grain, its silo crib, its horse stable, its cutting boxes, all of these under one roof.

Then there are other fine barns, stables and byres for live-stock and to hold fodder. Pure spring water runs constantly through each barn-yard. Silos have been built in two of the barns holding collectively one hundred tons. Capacious root cellars are handy. The hay and cornstalk-cutters and root-cutters are worked by horse-power.

**Stock.**—The care of the stock and feeding the same, are worked upon the most modern methods, and scientific and labour-saving principles. There is no doubt at all that this is the secret of the success attained. There are twenty horses, including colts, and one hundred and eight cattle.

**Orchard.**—The large apple orchard and small fruits are a source of considerable profit.

**Crop.**—The crops grown in the previous year were fifty acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats, fifteen of pease, ten of millet, six of beans, thirty-five of corn, four of potatoes, and five acres of mangel and turnips, making a total of one hundred and sixty. There were eighty tons of hay cut.

Every animal had a stall to itself. In the one hundred and eight head of cattle there are fifteen cows in full milk, and forty head of steers and heifers that were being fitted for the early spring beef market. All the cattle are nearly pure bred short-horns, and are dehorned. All the stock are fed on silo and roots. A year or two ago eighty beeves were fattened and sold in one season on the product of this farm.

Pigs are bred and kept only in such numbers as to supply the institution with sufficient pork and lard.

Horses are kept for driving and farm-work and breeding purposes. The institute has from four to six annually to dispose of.

It is in stock-raising, and in keeping a sufficint number of cows in full milk, to provide milk and butter for the institution, and in raising beef cattle, for both home use and for sale, that the farming industry of this institute is directed. That it has been conducted with great success, the financial balance sheets taken out year after year demonstrate.

## Brandon Industrial School.

From 22nd to 25th April I visited the Brandon Industrial-school. My duty upon this occasion was more in the nature of adviser than of an inspector. This institution is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, upon the *per capita* plan. It had been in operation less than two years. The Rev. John Semmens, principal, with a staff of eight, was managing it very efficiently. There were fifty-four pupils. Opening and successfully conducting a new Indian industrial-school is a very much more difficult matter than to guide it along after it has been in operation several years. The pupils being all fresh from the reserves, and often from a nomadic life, do not know anything of civilized habits, and as all of them are ignorant alike, everything has to be taught by the teachers. The children cannot learn anything from each other of the nature required. Then a new staff, brought together from different walks in life, and placed in

GROUP OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS, REGINA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

close and daily intimacy, some of them may for the first time be occupying such a position. All these different dispositions have to be harmonized by the principal. Mr. Semmens was accomplishing his difficult task with much tact, and threfore success. His long experience in dealing with the untutored Indian race, placed him in a position to cope with any difficulties arising among the children. The intelligence of the staff soon yields to a directing mind.

**Location.**—The school is situate in a fine elevated position, on the north side of the Assiniboine River. The land is arable and responds quickly to cultivation. Adjoining, as it does, the Dominion Government Model Farm, there is the strongest incentive to imitate the good farming there placed before them.

**Trade Instruction.**—Carpentry is also taught under Henry Quackenbush.

I have every expectation that in a few years this school will be second to none, either in Manitoba or in the Territories.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

*Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.*

INSPECTOR MCGIBBON'S REPORT ON PROTESTANT INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

REGINA, 3rd October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of Protestant Indian schools in the North-west Territories and Manitoba since my last annual report which ended with the boarding-school on Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Agency, 23rd July, 1895.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in December, 1895.

**Staff.**—Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal; Mr. D. C. Munro, head teacher, senior department; Miss M. Nicoll, junior department.

**Grading of Pupils.**—Number of pupils present, one hundred and twenty-four: boys, seventy-eight; girls, forty-six; number of pupils on roll, one hundred and thirty-seven, classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard I | 24 |
| " II | 52 |
| " III | 14 |
| " IV | 20 |
| " V | 7 |
| " VI | 7 |

**Class-rooms.**—The class-rooms were comfortable and the supply of school material was sufficient. The equipment in the shape of desks, blackboards, &c., was also equal to the requirement. The examination of the different classes in both departments showed careful training, and a marked progress was noticed. The school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIDDLE CHURCH, MAN.

This school was inspected on 16th and 17th January, 1896.

**Staff.**—J. B. Ashby, principal; F. H. Williams, assistant principal and teacher of senior department; Rev. C. H. Cochrane, teacher, junior department.

**Grading of Pupils.**—The number of pupils present was seventy-two: boys, thirty-eight; girls, thirty-four; number on roll, eighty-two: boys, forty-four; girls, thirty-eight, classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard I | 16 |
| " II | 10 |
| " III | 14 |
| " IV | 14 |
| " V | 18 |

**Class-rooms.**—The class-rooms were large, airy and well lighted, and equipment in both rooms was sufficient. School material was also plentiful, one or two articles only having been asked for. The examination proved that good, steady work had been done and some of the pupils were well advanced. This was my first visit here. Mr. Williams is an accomplished teacher. Rev. Mr. Cochrane left shortly after my inspection to resume missionary work on the reserves.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

This school was inspected on the 18th and 19th March, 1896.

**Staff.**—Rev. Mr. McKay, principal; Mr. G. W. Sahlmark, teacher.

**Grading of Pupils.**—Number of pupils present, eighteen: boys, eleven; girls, seven; number on roll: treaty, twenty; non-treaty, eight; classified as under:—

| | Treaty. | Non-treaty. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard I | 9 | 8 |
| " II | 9 | |
| " IV | 1 | |
| " V | 1 | |

**Building.**—The school building is a suitable one. The class-room is 24 × 32; six windows, ten and a half foot ceiling; ceiling painted white, walls tinted light green, wainscoted four feet high all round the room; heated by a furnace; porch at entrance; fire-buckets, constantly filled with water; belfry and bell; two small ante-rooms, each 15 × 13, at one end for social meetings and reading, and for older pupils to study in. The ventilation appeared to be very good. The equipment and material were all that were required.

**Class-work.**—The examination was satisfactory, good faithful work being done. The pupils were comfortably dressed and were clean. This school is in connection with the Presbyterian mission at the same place.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

**Red Pheasant's Day-school.**—This school was inspected on 2nd June, 1896. It is connected with the Church of England.

*Grading of Pupils.*—Number of pupils present, twelve: boys, nine; girls, three. Number of children of school age on reserve, eighteen: boys thirteen; girls, five. Number on roll, eighteen, classified as follows: thirteen in standard I; three in standard II; two in standard III; one in standard IV.

*Class-room.*—School-house was neat and clean, and equipment and material ample. The examination showed that Miss Wilson, the teacher, was doing equally as well here as at John Smith's Reserve where the pupils advanced rapidly under her painstaking methods. Knitting by both boys and girls, sewing, &c. Some very good socks, stockings and mitts were on hand and would be given out before winter. Miss Wilson teaches the women of the reserve sewing, baking, &c. The pupils have a neat little garden.

**Little Pine's Day-school.**—This school was inspected on 2nd July, 1896. Mr. C. A. Lindsay, teacher ; in connection with Church of England.

*Grading of Pupils.*—Number of pupils present, fifteen : boys, nine ; girls six. Number of children of school age on the reserve, twenty-two : boys, twelve ; girls, ten. Number on roll twenty-one, classified as follows : fifteen in standard I ; six in standard II.

*Class-room.*—The school was clean and comfortable, equipment and material sufficient, and Mr. Lindsay was doing his best to bring his pupils forward and was meeting with success.

**Thunderchild's Day-school.**—This school was inspected on the 26th June, 1896. It is in connection with the Church of England, and Mr. C. T. Desmarais is teacher. The number of pupils present was seventeen : boys, nine ; girls, eight. The number of children of school age on the reserve is twenty-two : boys, eleven ; girls, eleven. The number claimed by the teacher to be of his own faith, sixteen.

*Grading of Pupils.*—Number enrolled twenty-two, classified as follows : sixteen in standard I, four in standard II, one in standard III, and one in standard IV.

*Building*—The school building was in good repair ; whitewashed outside and in ; equipment and material complete.

*Industrial Work.*—Girls do knitting and boys attend a small garden outside of school hours. Examination showed progress.

*Exchange of Teachers.*—An exchange was to be made between Mr. Desmarais and Mr. Lindsay, of Little Pine's, shortly after the inspection.

*Open Fire-places.*—All the school-houses have open fire-places besides the stoves.

*Appearance of Pupils.*—The pupils are clean and neatly dressed. Chief Thunderchild attended the examination and was much interested in the exercises. Two of his own children attend this school, and more were at Battleford Industrial-school. A fence has been placed around the school building since last inspected. There is a small garden.

**School on Moosomin's Reserve.**—The school here has been discontinued, and the pupils attending were supposed to go to the industrial-school, but so far very few had gone there, and they were running wild over the reserve.

## Battleford Industrial School.

This school was inspected during June and July.

**Attendance and Grading.**—The number present was ninety-five : boys, fifty-six ; girls, thirty-nine. Number on the roll, ninety-nine, four being at service. The classification was : thirty in standard I, seventeen in standard II, eighteen in standard III, eighteen in standard IV, and sixteen in standard V.

**Equipment.**—The school-rooms were well furnished with desks, blackboards, &c., and sufficient material in books, slates and other school requisites were on hand.

**Staff.**—A new teacher for the senior school was daily expected ; in the meantime Miss Skeleton of the junior department took the senior classes, and Miss Yeomans the junior. Both are doing good work and the pupils were getting along very well. The Rev. E. Matheson is the principal. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

**Trade Instruction.**—Carpentry, blacksmithing and shoemaking are taught, and those who wish can follow farming.

CARLTON AGENCY.

**Sandy Lake Day-school.**—This school is on Ahtahkakoop's Reserve. It was inspected on 5th August, 1896. The school is in connection with the Church of England, Mr. Louis Ahennakew, teacher. Mr. Ahennakew is one of the band, and is a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

*Attendance and Grading.*—Number of pupils present, twelve: boys, seven; girls, five. Number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-three: boys, thirteen; girls, ten, all of the teacher's own faith. Number on roll, twenty, classified as follows: thirteen in standard I, three in standard II, and four in standard III. The attendance is better in winter than in summer.

*Buildings and Grounds.*—The building was in good repair. A new fence had been placed around the building by the agent. There was no garden, but one would be prepared for next year.

*Equipment.*—School material was sufficient, nothing being asked for.

*Class-work.*—The teacher has had seven years' experience, and was doing capital work. The children were a bright lot of boys and girls, and I was much pleased with the examination. The pupils were well dressed and clean.

**Mistawasis Day-school.**—This school, which was inspected on 6th August, 1896, is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; Miss McIntosh, teacher.

*Attendance.*—Number of pupils present, nine: boys, four; girls, five. Number of children of school age on the reserve, seventeen: boys, nine; girls, eight. Number on roll, fifteen.

*Building, &c.*—The school-house was in good repair and material was plentiful, only a few items being asked for. Rails and posts were on the ground for a fence around the school; a small garden was to be commenced.

*Grading.*—The classification of pupils was as follows: standard I, eleven; two each in standards II and III. Some of the older pupils had been drafted to the Regina Industrial-school during the year.

*Industrial Work.*—The girls do knitting, sewing, baking bread, and some of them made very good bread. The boys knit mitts, socks, &c. The children were making fair progress.

*Attendance.*—The attendance is better in winter than in summer; haying and berry-picking take families off, and of course the children have to go too.

*Religious Training.*—Miss McIntosh teaches a Sunday-school class also. The teacher's house is close to the school.

**Sturgeon Lake School** was inspected on 13th August, 1896. This school is in connection with the Church of England. Mrs. Winter, wife of Rev. Archdeacon Winter, is the teacher. Being vacation, there were no pupils present. The number of children of school age on the reserve is nineteen: boys, seven; girls, twelve. Number on roll, twelve. Progress was reported as fair.

*Industrial Work.*—Knitting, sewing and crocheting form the industrial part of the work.

*Equipment.*—School material was plentiful. Some improvements in the school-room which would add to the comfort of the place were suggested and reported to the Commissioner.

**Sioux Day-school, Round Plain,** was inspected on 13th August, 1896. This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; Miss Cameron teacher, and Miss Baker in charge of the mission.

*Attendance.*—Owing to vacation having just concluded, some of the children had not returned, being away with their parents berry-picking. There were only two pupils

present. Number of children of school age on the reserve, nine: boys, six; girls, three. Number on roll, nine. Three deaths had recently occurred, which reduced the attendance and otherwise operated against the school.

*Grading.*—The classification was as follows: five in standard I, three in standard II, one in standard IV.

*Equipment.*—The school material was chiefly supplied by the mission, and was sufficient.

*Building.*—The building needed some repairs to make it habitable for the winter.

*Industrial Work.*—The industries were: sewing, knitting, bread-making, soap-making, making quilts—some very good ones were shown, and were to be exhibited at the fair in Prince Albert. The mission buildings were put up last year at a cost to the mission of $700.

*Staff.*—Miss Cameron proves a capital teacher, and she and Miss Baker are doing a good work among these poor people, notwithstanding the many obstacles they have to contend against.

## Duck Lake Agency.

**John Smith's Day-school** was inspected on 3rd September, 1896. This is in connection with the Church of England. Miss McGregor is teacher.

*Attendance and Grading.*—Number of pupils present, eleven: boys, six; girls, five; number of children of school age on the reserve, twenty-five: boys, thirteen; girls, twelve; all belong to the Church of England. Number on roll, twenty-four, classified as follows: eleven in standard I, four in standard II, six in standard III, and three in standard IV.

*Building.*—The building was in good order, being whitewashed and clean, but it is an old one, and logs in walls are decaying, and therefore not worth repairing. A new building will be required next winter at latest.

*Equipment.*—The equipment and material were sufficient.

*Industrial work* consists of sewing and making their own dresses.

*General Remarks.*—Miss McGregor visits the families when the pupils are absent.

Chief John Smith and Mr. Badger attended the examination and seemed interested and pleased. The chief said he would do all he could to make the children attend regularly.

There is a neat fence around the school.

Miss McGregor has had several years experience teaching in public schools, and was doing splendid work among the Indian children

## Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

This institution was inspected on 4th September, 1896. It is in connection with the Church of England.

*Staff.*—Rev. Archdeacon Mackay is principal, Mr. G. C. Cole, assistant principal and teacher.

*Attendance and Grading.*—Number of pupils present, twenty-five: boys, nineteen; girls, six, classified as follows: six in standard I, eight in standard II, four in standard III, three in standard IV, and four in standard V.

*Equipment.*—Material and equipment chiefly supplied by the mission.

The school-room has been enlarged; it is 24 × 36, ceiling nine feet, and sheeted with dressed lumber; walls tinted; heated by two stoves; four pipe holes for ventilation.

This is one of the best schools from an educational point that I visit, and the progress reported on former occasions is fully maintained up to the present

*Class-work.*—I was much pleased with the afternoon's exercises. Some excellent specimens in composition and writing were forwarded with my usual report to the Commissioner.

**School on Moose Woods Reserve, near Saskatoon.**—This school was inspected on 15th September, 1896. It is in connection with the Methodist Church; Mrs. W. R. Tucker, teacher.

*Attendance and Grading.*—Number of pupils present, twelve: boys, three; girls nine. Number of children of school age on reserve, fourteen: boys, five; girls, nine. Number of the teacher's own faith, fourteen; number enrolled, fourteen; classified as follows: four in standard I, four in standard III, and six in standard IV.

*Class-room.*—The school-room is part of the main building used as a dwelling and is 18 x 18. It has three windows and is a comfortable place.

*Equipment* and material sufficient.

*Industries* and knitting by boys, and girls, sewing. Boys have their own gardens, and take care of cattle. The girls make quilts and help their mothers in housework.

*Class-work.*—The work of the school is efficiently performed. Mrs. Tucker is assisted by Mr. Tucker, and the pupils show a good knowledge of the subjects taught, as laid down in the programme of studies.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

| | Pupils Enrolled. | |
|---|---|---|
| Church of England—2 Industrial | 181 | |
| 1 Boarding | 25 | |
| 4 Day | 117 | |
| | | 323 |
| Presbyterian Church—1 Industrial | 137 | |
| 1 Boarding | 28 | |
| 2 Day | 24 | |
| | | 189 |
| Methodist Church—1 Day | | 14 |
| Total | | 526 |

**General Remarks.**—Before closing this report I would remark that the interest in the Indian schools is well kept up, and the Indians I have come in contact with are all anxious that their children should be able to read and speak English. This seemed to be the height of their ambition. I may add here, too, that wherever the teacher shows an interest in the work beyond drawing the quarterly cheque, success may generally be depended upon, and the school will be a flourishing one.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McGIBBON,
*Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.*

ALBERNI, B.C., 23rd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Your circular requesting that the annual report be sent to the department showing the condition of the school under my supervision has been duly received, and I have to state that no such report has ever been asked for before to my knowledge.

The department has not as yet recognized this as an industrial-school. The W. F. M. Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has heretofore paid for the maintenance of the children, and the annual report has been sent to the F. M. Committee.

If the department wishes to establish an industrial-school at Alberni, we shall be very glad to have the change made as soon as possible. Indeed, on account of the boys I think it is absolutely necessary.

**Industrial Work.**—The girls learn all sorts of women's work in the home; but there is no provision made for the boys outside of gardening and wood-cutting. One boy was sent to the village to learn carpenter work, and was doing well, but the man gave up business some months ago. Another of the boys showed such talent for instrumental music that I sent him to an instructor for a while.

**Attendance.**—We have twenty-seven children in the home, eleven of whom are boys, ranging in ages from five to fourteen years. The girls' ages range from eighteen months to eighteen years.

**Care of Pupils.**—These children are taken into the home out of the filth they live in, made clean and comfortably clothed with good, warm clothing, and good boots and shoes. They are put into clean beds, in nice, large, airy dormitories, and they are given good, substantial food, nicely prepared. Those who have been with us for two or three years excel in bread-making, laundry-work, knitting, dressmaking, millinery, and a few learn music very quickly. They can also prepare a nice plain dinner without supervision. The larger girls go home every Saturday, and impart to the younger married women the instruction received in the home, with the result that good bread, nicely prepared food and clean homes are becoming the order.

Besides what is done for those in the home, the sick and sore of all ages are looked after, fed, and made as comfortable as we can in their own homes. Plain coffins are made for a good many of their dead, and they are decently buried.

**Religious Instruction** is given every morning and evening in the home; Sabbath-school and church service every Sunday in the school-room.

**Progress.**—The children are making good progress in the day-school, and the attendance is better, as will be seen by the report sent to the department at the end of each quarter.

**Deaths.**—Three of the boarding pupils died since June,—two girls and a boy, one from the effects of chicken-pox and two from consumption of the lungs.

B. I. JOHNSTON,
*In charge of Indian Girls' Home.*

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.,
1st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my third annual report, together with an inventory of Government property under my charge.

**Location.**—The school is healthily situated on rising ground at the extreme west of the bay, sheltered from the northerly winds and with a pleasant southerly aspect. The land connected with the school comprises four hundred and ten acres of thick bush, four of which have been cleared by the pupils.

**Buildings.**—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, tastefully and firmly erected, with plastered walls and light, lofty, airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising work-shop and play-room. The outer buildings comprise a laundry, cow-shed and two small wood-sheds; a hen-house and run have been erected by the pupils. There are also four water-closets.

**Accommodation.**—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five boys, but, in the event of the number increasing, a large loft in the top of the building could easily be fitted up as a dormitory, and so make room for another ten, thus reaching the authorized number, thirty-five.

**Attendance.**—The attendance has visibly increased during the year; some of the pupils have continued at their studies the whole year, except the three weeks granted by the department, to assist their parents in the fishing.

**Class-room Work.**—The work in the class-room has been most satisfactory and encouraging. Most of the pupils have made great strides in writing, reading and arithmetic, but they do not apply their English as much as one could desire. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Columbia visited the school in April last. He carefully examined the pupils, and notes in the visitors' book: "Carefully examined the boys (fourteen) in writing, reading and arithmetic. The reading is particularly good and intelligent. Three senior boys read admirably at sight. I am much struck with the home-like character of the school."

The boys have been taught the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and part of the Life of Christ.

**Conduct.**—The pupils have been well-behaved, and are generally industrious, and punishment is rarely necessary.

**Industrial Work.**—All the boys help in the general housework and cooking. Some of the boys take a special pride in keeping the room clean which is allotted to them.

In the carpenter-shop seven boys have worked with Eli Hunt, the acting trades instructor, and have made very fair progress. The following articles have been made during the year: new blackboard and easel, a washing-machine, fourteen picture frames and a linen cupboard for the institution; a blackboard and easel, a medicine cupboard and a table for Gwayasdum's school; a blackboard in frame, and eight forms for Gwayi school; and two tables, a bedstead and wash-stand for the mission.

Outside the boys have cut and packed cordwood for the institution, and wheeled out about half an acre of dry earth and roots. A small lawn has been sown in front of the building.

**Water Supply.**—A well together with rain-water supplies the school. The former, however, dries up in the summer months.

**Fire Protection.**—We have twenty-four buckets, which are kept full of water and ready for use.

I regret that there were no pupils in residence when the Premier and the Superintendent General visited the institution last year.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
*Principal.*

INDIAN GIRLS' HOME,
ALERT BAY, B.C., 21st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Attendance.**—We have now in our Girls' Home fifteen beds, and for several months during the past year all were occupied, the average for the year being eleven pupils.

**Industrial Work.**—These girls do all the work of the home, assisted by the matron. This includes cooking, bed-making, scrubbing, laundry-work and classes for sewing and knitting.

**Dress.**—They are all dressed alike. In the summer they wear brown holland dresses, trimmed with scarlet braid; straw hats with navy blue ribbon. In the winter blue serge with scarlet flannel hoods.

**Health.**—We have had no sickness during the year.

**Building.**—The home is built on a gravel slope; it is well drained and supplied with water brought by an aqueduct from an adjoining spring.

**Recreation.**—For out-door amusements our girls have swings, ball and skipping rope; within doors they amuse themselves with a doll-house, block letters, halma, &c.

**General Remarks.**—Every child possesses a Bible, prayer and hymn-book; and one recreation on winter evenings is to gather voluntarily together and sing their hymns. On Sundays in church the voices of these girls distinctly lead the congregation.

These children are very happy and their stay in the home has improved their health. They run back from the day-school as if they were really coming to their home. Occasionally we have parents come and ask their children to leave the home for a season, but they are unwilling to go.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED I. HALL,
*Principal of Girls' Home.*

COQUALEETZA INSTITUTE,
CHILLIWACK, B.C., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the Coqualeetza Industrial Institute for the year ended 30th June, 1896, in conformity with your request dated 8th ult., as follows:—

**Location.**—The institute is located three miles south of the village of Chilliwack, and within the municipality of that name, on the bank of the Luck-a-kuk River, in one of the very best and healthiest neighbourhoods in the province. There are twenty-two acres of good land belonging to the institute, besides which there are sixteen acres rented for the use of the institution.

**Building.**—The building is of brick, four stories, including basement, with fine front elevation including a central tower. The north wing is occupied by the boys, and the south wing by the girls. These are widely separated by school-room, dining-room, laundry and kitchen.

**The Grounds** consist of a large front lawn, with ornamental trees and shrubs, surrounded by gravel driveway and flower-beds; one recreation ground for boys and one for girls, and a general yard in the rear from which access is had to shops, barn, hennery, and boys' play-ground and outhouses.

**Accommodation.**—The main building affords accommodation for one hundred pupils, fifty of each sex, and also for the principal and five instructors. During the past year the farm instructor had a neat cottage erected for his use upon the institute grounds, and the shoemaker lives in rented premises just over the way, so that both are close by.

**Attendance.**—There were in attendance on 1st July, 1895: boys, forty-four; girls, thirty-six, making a total of eighty pupils. Entered during the year: boys, eighteen; girls, thirteen; total, thirty-one children. Discharged during the year: boys, eight; girls, six; total, fourteen. In attendance, 1st July, 1896: boys, fifty-four; girls, forty-three; total, ninety-seven. The average attendance for the first quarter was seventy-eight; second, eighty-two; third, eighty-seven; fourth, ninety; making an average for the year of eighty-four.

**Grading.**—The standing of pupils in the class-room is as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard I | 18 | 17 | 35 |
| " II | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| " III | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| " IV | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| " V | 2 | 4 | 6 |

**Class-work.**—The progress of the pupils in the school has been very satisfactory, some of them having done remarkably well. In some cases their interest in their books has been so great that they preferred study to play during recess. The larger girls have improved in their knowledge of music. Three of them played the organ accompaniments at the closing examination very creditably. Music, vocal and instrumental, is becoming a source of pleasure and refinement to both boys and girls. Of those discharged during the year two were in standard V, four in standard III, three in standard II, and five in standard I.

**Farming Operations** have been carried on as usual, the boys showing increasing acquaintance with the different kinds of work, including the care of horses, cows, &c.

In addition to the orchard and kitchen garden on the boys' side, one has been provided for the exclusive use of the girls, giving them an opportunity to become familiar with gardening and fruit-culture.

**The industrial work** on the girls' side embraces all the branches of housekeeping, laundry, soap-making, dairy-work, dressmaking, making and mending boys' clothes, and gardening. On the boys' side it includes cooking, laundry-work, baking, garden and farm-work, in which the boys of suitable age take a hand. During the year four of the larger boys have been learning shoemaking, under a competent workman. Four of them have been specially trained as bakers, and several have done a good deal of carpentering and painting. Operations in this department have, however, been confined to the requirements of the premises. The boys show a general dislike to the confinement of a shop and it has been found difficult to keep up the interest in any in-door employment.

**Religious Instruction.**—All the children, according to their capacity, are carefully instructed in moral and religious truth. Prayers, on rising and retiring, are heard by teachers in the dormitories; domestic worship (reading the scriptures, singing and prayer) is observed before breakfast and after supper in the dining-hall. All are taught in classes in Sunday-school, the international lessons being used. The children, with their teachers, attend divine service in the Indian village church on Sunday afternoon, and in the Institute school-room at night. The former service is mostly in the Indian language, the latter wholly English.

**Discipline** is administered, generally, by the principal; but by the teachers in their various departments, so far as may be necessary to secure obedience and good order. Serious cases are considered by the faculty in council. Corporal punishment is resorted to more or less, when other means fail. The conduct of the pupils has been remarkably good during the year, no serious transgression having taken place.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The general health has been exceptionally good; no death, nor any really alarming illness, having been experienced. Minor ailments have been less frequent than formerly.

The sanitary conditions are good and care taken to keep them so.

**Fire Protection.**—Our protection from fire consists of such an arrangement of the furnaces and stoves as to render the risk as small as possible, the careful handling of all lamps, and the supply of water from a large tank (replenished by wind-mill) from which pipes extend to three flats of the building, casks of water and bags of ashes kept in the upper corridors, buckets of water placed at convenient points, four "Star" fire-extinguishers, charged for use and kept in corridors, iron fire-escapes, easy of access from all parts of the upper flats, independent stairways in the main tower, in addition to those in the wings, instruction given to teachers and pupils in the use of all these.

**Heating.**—The main building is heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces, the hot and cold air being conveyed to every room and the foul air carried off by the Smead-Dowd system.

**Recreation.**—There are play-rooms for boys and girls in their respective quarters and recreation grounds for each side. The amusements are such as are common at schools and are heartily entered into. On Saturday afternoon the boys are allowed full liberty, and many of them visit their relatives in the vicinity, returning at 5 p.m.

I have, &c.,

E. ROBSON,
*Principal.*

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 1st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896, with an inventory of Government property under my charge.

**Location.**—The Kamloops Industrial-school is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson River, about two miles east of Kamloops city, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school reserve is said to contain three hundred and twenty acres. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. The greater part of it is unfit for cultivation, owing to the sandy or gravelly nature of the soil or to the want of water for irrigation; it affords but scanty pasture to the few animals owned by the institution. There is no timber available for fuel; all the firewood has to be purchased.

**Buildings.**—The buildings are not compact and joined together. The main building has a frontage of 36 feet and a depth of 28 feet, and an extension of 52 feet with a width of 18 feet. The ground floor contains a reception-room, an office, a dining-room, and, in the extension, a kitchen, a pantry and a laundry, with four bath-rooms and a bake-oven. The second story is taken up by a dormitory for fifteen girls, two school-rooms and the chapel. Another building, 24 x 22, contains: on the first floor, a sewing-room and two rooms for the Sisters; on the second floor is a dormitory, giving the necessary accommodation for ten girls and the teacher, and a small room for storing clothes.

The boys' building, 40 x 33 feet, is about one hundred feet distant from the main building. It contains: on the ground floor, a room for the foreman, a lavatory, two store-rooms, one for provisions and the other for the boys' clothing, and a recreation-room; the upper story is the boys' dormitory, with a room for the principal and a sick-room.

The outbuildings consist of the work-shops, 40 x 20, the barn and stables, 40 x 20, with two additions, 20 x 10, for implement shed and hen-house, a cellar, 24 x 16, and a shed for the pump and horse-power. There are two water-closets for the boys and one for the girls. All the buildings are in a good state of repair.

**Grounds.**—The girls' play-grounds are inclosed by a neat picket fence and the laundry-yard by a board fence. This spring a small flower garden was laid out in front of the main building and a lattice fence built around it. As the ground is nothing but sand and gravel, it was necessary to dig it out to a depth of nearly two feet and to haul good soil from the bottom land. Shrubs, hops and flowers are now growing very well. This plot is a great improvement. A great desideratum is to have some trees growing around the place for shade and shelter against the high winds prevalent here. A start in that direction was made early in the spring. Fir and pine trees were planted, but nearly all died in the summer. Another attempt will be made next fall.

**Accommodation.**—The dormitories are supplied with good iron bedsteads, and each bed has a tick filled with hay, as straw is not easily obtainable here, two white sheets, two pairs of blankets, a quilt, a woollen pillow with white cotton slip. The girls' dormitories are fitted up with wash-stands, pitchers and basins. The boys have their lavatory fitted up with stationary stand and basins; each has his own towel. The dining-room has two tables for the boys, two for the girls and one for the staff. The dishes for the pupils are white enamelled granite ware. The school-rooms are furnished with combined desks made by the boys, two large maps and seven small ones, stationary blackboards and a few pictures.

**Attendance.**—The attendance during the year was fifty: twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls. One boy and one girl were discharged, but the vacancy was filled without delay.

**Class-room Work.**—Regular teaching was carried on in two departments. The boys attended school every week-day, except Saturday, from a quarter to nine until twelve; and in the evening from half past seven to half past eight. The girls attended school from two to five in the afternoon.

The pupils were graded at the end of the year as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard I | 2 |
| " II | 25 |
| " IV | 21 |
| " V | 1 |
| " VI | 1 |

Nearly all the children have made satisfactory progress, though perhaps a little slow, owing to the fact that twenty-five new pupils were admitted at the same time; a great deal of the time of the teacher is necessarily employed in training these pupils, who do not understand a single word of English, to the routine of the school work. For two months after their admission, the new pupils were allowed to speak their mother tongue, but after that time, they were obliged to use English at all times like the older pupils.

**Farm and Garden.**—Farming here cannot be conducted on a large scale. There are about ten acres of good bottom land, but they are subject to the periodical overflows of the Thompson River. The garden, containing three acres, is the only part of that land which can be protected against the high water, and to do this, we had to build this spring a dyke 350 feet long, 10 feet wide and from 2 to 5 feet high. In June last, the water rose nearly to the level of the dyke; but it stood well and the garden was saved. The crops, comprising potatoes, pease, beans, beets, carrots, onions, corn, &c., look well. Corn-broom and sugar cane will not ripen this year.

A field containing two acres, was overflowed, but after the water had receded, oats were sown for a hay crop. Another field where young trees were planted last fall, was partly overflowed and some of the trees were killed.

One mile east of the buildings, there are forty acres of good land, but water for irrigation cannot be brought on there without great expense. For experiment, two acres were ploughed last fall and sown with oats early in the spring. The season has been very dry, but still we have cut three tons of hay in that field. We experimented also with alfalfa, sainfoin and bromus inermis; the alfalfa has made some growth, but the others have failed to grow.

*Fruit Trees.*—Eighty-three apple, pear, plum, prune and cherry trees were planted last fall and this spring; some did not grow and others were killed by the high water. Seventy-two are alive at this date, and nearly all of them have made a vigorous growth. One hundred and fifty raspberry root cuttings were planted early in the spring and are doing very well. Of two hundred strawberries planted this spring, only ninety-two made some growth. The currant bushes did not do well; the gooseberries made a good start, but dried up in the summer.

*Garden Produce.*—The product of the garden in 1895 was: three hundred and three bushels of potatoes, fifty-five bushels of carrots, one hundred and five bushels of beets, mangels and turnips, ten bushels of pease, eleven bushels of onions, besides a large quantity of green vegetables consumed in the summer. The potatoes were very large: one weighed three pounds and fifteen ounces. Two pounds of beans produced eighty-four pounds.

We can raise all the vegetables and roots required for the institution, but we have to purchase part of the hay needed for the animals; last year we were able to make only three tons of wheat hay.

*Live-stock.*—The live-stock consists of two horses, one filly, two milch-cows, one heifer, two calves, five pigs and forty poultry.

*Farm-work and Irrigation.*—All the boys do farm and garden work. In the spring and summer, two days in the week are employed in irrigating the garden and orchard. The wind-mill is kept in good running order, but does not give a sufficient supply of water for irrigation. For the last two years, the Indians have allowed us the use of their irrigation ditch for two days every week.

Besides the work already mentioned, the boys have built a barb-wire fence one mile long, and cleared one acre of land.

**Industrial Work.**—The principal industries taught in this institution are carpentering and shoemaking. The shops were built last fall by the carpenter in charge and the boys. They are 40 × 20 feet, one and a half stories high, frame and well finished outside. The carpenter-shop is 30 × 20, well lighted and well supplied with tools. The upper half-story is used for storing lumber and as a paint-shop. Six boys are learning the trade regularly, but other pupils are also employed occasionally. They make good progress in acquiring a knowledge of the business. Besides the building of the shops, they have made this year two long tables for the dining-room, seventeen school-desks and seats combined, six pews for the chapel, three double carpenter benches, five shoemaker benches, counter and shelves for the shoe-shop, and a well-finished lattice fence sixty-four feet long, and about two hundred feet of mouldings for picture frames.

*Painting.*—The boys have done considerable painting during the year: the laundry inside and outside, the shops outside, the shoe-shop inside, the kitchen and boys' hall and lavatory received two coats of paint. The school-room, the girls' dormitories, the boys' dormitory, and the officers' rooms, were whitewashed with alabastine. School and chapel seats, wash-stands, tables and benches and picture frames were stained and varnished. Since the spring very little work has been done in the shop, the boys having been employed on the farm and in the garden.

*Shoe-shop.*—The shoe-shop is 20 × 10 and well finished inside. It was started only on the 7th April last. The instructor, Mr. J. F. Smith, is a first-class mechanic; he comes from town four days in the week and gives instruction for four hours each time. Five boys are learning this trade, and the instructor reports very favourably of them all. They have made thirteen pairs of boots and repaired more than forty pairs.

*Girls' Industries.*—The girls are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, crochet-work, lace-making, &c. During the year they have made ninety-one dresses, seventy-six aprons, fifty-five chemises, thirty-seven night dresses, thirteen petticoats, eighteen bodices, twenty-five bed-ticks, forty-seven pairs of socks or stockings, ninety-two pillow-cases, ninety-six sheets, sixty-five yards of lace, and in crochet or knitted work, seven girls' caps, five hoods, thirteen capes and twenty-six scarfs.

**Moral and Religious Training, &c.**—The moral and religious training of the Indian children is the most important of all: without it, all other instruction would be of little use to them. Therefore, the pupils are often taught the necessity and advantages of cleanliness and purity of body and mind, honesty, veracity, industry, &c. But to make our teaching effective, a continuous supervision is exercised over them from morning to night. No infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction, and thus, gradually, the pupils are made to form good habits. We keep constantly before their mind the object which the Government has in view in carrying on the industrial-schools, which is to civilize the Indians, to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society.

Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. The conduct of the pupils may be described as good; in some cases, the rules of honesty and veracity have been transgressed, but a great improvement is noticeable in that respect. A system of marking faults committed has been adopted, and twice a day, at roll-call, attention is called to those faults and the wrong-doers are reprehended, and, if deemed necessary, punished by being confined during recreation or deprived of dessert. Corporal punishment is resorted to only in extreme cases.

**Health of Pupils.**—The health of the children has given us more care than usual. Two boys were sick for a few days in the winter; the doctor was called, but did not define their ailment. A little girl was attacked with hip disease, and the doctor advised

her discharge. Another girl had a tumour removed from her side in May last and got better; she was allowed to spend a few days at home during vacation, but she has not come back. At latest advice, she is said to be too ill to attend school. The other pupils have enjoyed good health.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition is satisfactory. A drain, 350 feet long and 3 feet deep, was made last fall to convey the water from the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms, to the river; lye and phenyle are used freely as disinfectants; the walls have been whitewashed with kalsomine or alabastine; the floors are scrubbed often; garbage and refuse matter are not permitted to remain on the premises; ventilation is properly attended to.

**Water Supply.**—Water is supplied to the house from a well dug near the river; the old well being too small, we have dug another, $6 \times 6 \times 30$ feet. The pump is operated by horse-power and the water is kept in a tank of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, placed near the laundry. The tank is covered all around with saw-dust, then boarded with ship-lap and lined with rustic; thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

**Fire Protection.**—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. A ladder is permanently attached to each separate building; buckets are kept on hand; chimneys are cleaned regularly; but our best protection against fire is the four chemical extinguishers kindly provided by the department. We tried their effect on bush fires, and they proved a success. They are kept ready for use in places easy of access.

**Heating.**—The heating is all done by stoves. Owing to the fact that the buildings are not compact, no other system is possible. In the winter time there are eleven stoves in use.

**Recreation of Pupils.**—The boys spend the recreation time during the winter in skating or sliding; they use for the latter purpose small sleighs made by themselves. In the summer time they play foot-ball or other games which give the chest and whole body healthful exercise. Checkers, dominoes and other such games, books and pictures, keep them busy when out-door exercise is not possible. It is to be regretted that we have not been able yet to procure a place and appliances for athletic and calisthenic exercises. A brass band is also a desideratum which will be filled as soon as our means permit it.

**General Remarks.**—Since the re-opening of this school in April, 1893, nine pupils—six boys and three girls—have been discharged. I consider it unnecessary to send a statement showing their whereabouts, &c., because all of them were discharged after a few days' or a few months' attendance, that is, as soon as it was found out that, owing to their state of health or for other grave reasons, it would be a waste of money to keep them at school.

The wise policy of the department, which is to keep the pupils at school until they attain an age at which their character is sufficiently formed to insure their following the customs of civilized life, is the only one calculated to do permanent good to the Indian race. All our efforts are in the direction of carrying out that policy.

I have, &c.,

A. M. CARION,
*Principal.*

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C., 16th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The school, situated in a valley about four miles long by one wide, is seven miles from Fort Steele, our nearest point of navigation. The wooded rolling hills surrounding the place furnish ample grazing ground for the milch cows. Of the valley the portion belonging to the school is the choicest. The buildings are almost in the middle of the property, and divided into three separate departments; the central one is set apart for office, school-room, kitchen, &c.; while the other two, which are about twenty yards from the main building, are occupied by the girls and boys respectively.

We are bounded on the north by the St. Mary's River, a high-banked and rapid river whose waters are a source of great pleasure to the children, where, in boating and swimming in summer and in coasting and skating in winter, they have much pleasant recreation.

**Irrigation.**—Water for irrigating purposes is supplied by a large creek which divides into different branches and flows through the farm, giving a verdure to the soil which surprises the passer-by and attracts his admiring attention, the more so as the neighbouring places are greatly affected by the long drought.

**Farm and Garden.**—Our crops, thanks to irrigation, are most promising. They consist of wheat, oats, barley, timothy and clover.

The garden is also in a thriving condition, and an abundant yeld is anticipated. The fruit trees are doing well. It is to be hoped that the corn, tomatoes and melons may be sufficiently advanced before the appearance of the usually early frost not to be injured by it.

As may be inferred from the foregoing description of farm, the amount of work accomplished by the boys on it is not inconsiderable. The smaller ones engage in gardening, splitting and carrying firewood and other light work, while the larger ones assist the foreman at the different farm duties according to the season. At writing, some of them are camping out to secure a supply of hay for the winter.

**Buildings.**—The cold of past winters forced us to make application to the Government for warmer quarters. Our request received kind attention; and the sum of money appropriated for the improvement of the house has been most judiciously employed. Doors and windows have been tightened and the walls lined anew, so that the coming cold season can be looked forward to with much less dread.

Not far from the dwelling-houses are the laundry, ice-house and bakery. The ice-house, which was put up last year by the boys, is of invaluable service to us, rendering it possible to have fresh meat constantly on hand.

The laundry and bakery are also well fitted up for their intended purposes. In the background are the barn, stable and sheds for the cattle.

**Attendance and Grading.**—The class-room attendance is of course regular, the children being all boarders. The past year has been to them one of application, and consequently of progress, especially in reading, composition and mathematics, at which some of the senior pupils excel. The school has been visited by the Inspector of Customs, the Gold Commissioner and other persons of distinction, who were surprised at the readiness and facility with which the pupils answered questions put to them, as well as the distinctness of their reading.

The pupils are classified as follows: nineteen in standard I, two in standard II, twelve in standard III, sixteen in standard IV, and six in standard V.

**Instruction in Trades.**—In the shoemaking department, as elsewhere, the efforts made by the boys were well marked. A shoemaker was engaged last August, and under him three boys have learned the trade and are now able to make shoes fairly well. A good deal of shoe-mending and harness-repairing have been done by them both for whites and Indians. The parents felt proud of the work done by their children.

While the carpenters were repairing the school buildings, two of the boys assisted them, thus acquiring a valuable knowledge of carpentry, and at the same time expediting the work. They have at different times during the year put up cupboards and made alterations required in the apartments.

*Girls' Industrial Work.*—The girls are well trained in the different branches of housework. The three largest girls are able to compete with white girls of the same age at housekeeping.

The others are doing well at the duties at which they are employed according to their age and strength. Almost all of them show great aptitude for sewing and other needle-work. Some of the girls of ten years of age can make their own dresses and knit their stockings.

They made fine vegetable and flower gardens, embanked the house and fences with beds of sod, made gravel walks through the grounds, and generally beautified the surroundings.

**Discipline.**—The Indian child is so easily discouraged that more can be done towards enforcing discipline by kindness than by severity, so that in our school severe punishments have seldom to be resorted to.

**Religious Training.**—It is principally in the discipline that the value of religious training is to be seen, as it is only by thoroughly imbuing the minds of the Indian children with sentiments of Christianity that their proud and stubborn disposition can be subdued. The children attend every Sunday the service held in the parish church, and receive lessons in Christian doctrine.

**Health.**—Every effort is made to preserve the health of the children such as good ventilation of houses, plenty of out-door exercise and substantial food.

The holidays accorded by the department are by the boys devoted to hunting, fishing and riding. The girls also go out camping for a few weeks, always under the supervision of the Sisters in charge. In fact, nothing conducive to health, is left undone.

Notwithstanding our efforts, children who apparently enjoy the best of health succumb to mild attacks of any passing sickness, most probably because of the scrofula latent in their system.

**Fire Protection.**—A short time ago we received a complete outfit of fire-extinguishers for each of the departments of the school. So far we have not had occasion to use such an apparatus and it is to be hoped that the future may deal as favourably with us as has the past.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA.
*Principal.*

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, together with an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

**Location.**—This school is situated on the western shore of Kuper Island, in a beautiful bay. At the time the school was built about nineteen acres of bush land were allotted by the Indians for the use of the school; but this year I acquired, through the exertions of Mr. Indian Agent Lomas and for the consideration of $75, fifteen acres of uncultivated land. It would be in the interest of the institution to hold a still larger area of land so as to afford greater scope for farming.

**Buildings.**—All the buildings are in excellent condition, repairs, whenever required, being at once made by Mr. Foreman Gallant.

**Grounds.**—The grounds are well kept; the front part is reserved for flower and vegetable gardens, whilst the rear is used for recreation grounds, one side being laid out for the girls and the other side for the boys.

**Financial Basis and Accommodation.**—Since the 1st July this school was placed on the *per capita* basis, and fifty pupils were authorized by the department. At present the school is large enough to accommodate seventy-five pupils. The attendance for the last three quarters was a little over fifty, and a good many applications for admission had to be refused.

**Class-work and Grading.**—Gratifying progress was made in the various branches of study. The work in the class-room is from 9 to 12 a.m., from 5 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m., and the pupils are graded as follows: twenty-two in standard II, twenty in standard III, four in standard IV, and six in standard V.

**Industrial Work.**—With the exception of the small boys, all take lessons in farming and gardening. Last year all the vegetables required for the institution were raised on the farm; also four tons of potatoes and four tons of hay. Taking into consideration that only three years ago the land was still covered with timber, I would say that the results in farming operations were good. We have at present three milch cows, one heifer and three calves. As soon as more land can be secured, a team of oxen or a span of horses will be required.

*Carpenter-shop.*—Mr. D. Gallant has charge of the carpenter's shop, and, with the help of his apprentices, has erected a new cow-stable, a hen and milk-house, and made a considerable quantity of furniture for the new buildings.

*Shoemaking.*—Mr. J. M. Read has continued to impart instruction in shoemaking to six pupils, and reports satisfactory progress.

*Girls' Industrial Work.*—The girls, under the attentive care of four Sisters of St. Ann, have made very gratifying progress in the knowledge of housekeeping, also in hand and machine sewing, in plain and fancy needle-work, darning and knitting.

**Religious Instruction.**—Religious instruction is regularly imparted to the pupils. Their conduct was satisfactory, with the exception of one, who is incorrigible, and three who in the month of November last attempted to set fire to the buildings; these boys, when questioned as to the reason for their misbehaviour, said: "We have done so because we were informed that henceforth the holidays would be abolished."

**Discipline.**—The discipline laid down in the regulations of the department was strictly carried out, and for punishment for occasional infractions moral persuasion seemed to have better effect than any kind of corporal punishment.

**Health.**—The general health of the pupils was better than ever before; although in the fall of the year we were visited by an epidemic of measles, and later on by the whooping-cough, and nearly one-half of the pupils were stricken down with these complaints. They all recovered, owing, no doubt, to the skilful nursing they received from the hands of the Sisters.

**Sanitary Condition.**—The sanitary condition of the institution has of late been improved greatly by the construction of sewerage drains and the removal of certain partitions which prevented the proper ventilation of both dormitories.

**Water Supply and Fire Protection.**—The institution is blessed with an abundance of water, a never-failing stream of fresh water flowing between the buildings; this has enabled us to establish a water system throughout the buildings, which affords at the same time ample protection against fire. The boys are regularly trained in the operating of fire-hose, handling of ladders and fire-buckets as well as in the working of the four Star chemical fire-engines lately received from the department.

**Heating.**—The heating of the institution is provided for by ordinary box-stoves.

**Recreation.**—During play-hours the favourite amusements of the boys are foot-ball and base-ball; the girls spend their recreation in their own grounds, where a nice double swing is erected; they also take great interest in playing on the sea-shore, and boating under the supervision of the Sisters.

Besides the above mentioned amusements we have semi-monthly concerts consisting of recitations, dialogues, choruses, vocal and instrumental music under the able leadership of the Sister Superior and Mr. D. Gallant. The monotony of this small and lonely island is frequently broken by the sweet strains of our brass band.

In conclusion I respectfully beg to tender my sincere thanks to the department for the substantial new buildings which have of late been constructed, and also for the authority which was kindly granted to replace the wooden bedsteads by iron ones, as well as for other favours.

I have, &c.

G. DONCKELE,
*Principal.*

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 31st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honour to submit this report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location of School and Area of Land.**—This school is situated in the village of Metlakahtla on the Tsimpsean Peninsula and has in connection with it six acres of land surrendered by the Indians about seven years ago for the purposes of an industrial-school.

**Buildings and Accommodation.**—On a part of that land an unoccupied building stood, which had some time previously been used as a store. It was, under the direction of Mr. Indian Agent Todd, divided into the necessary rooms at a small cost and with the use of another building rented from the Church Missionary Society this school commenced.

The old store, turned into the main building, has since, by instructors and pupils, been considerably enlarged and improved. It can now sufficiently accommodate, except in the dining-room, which is rather small, about thirty-five pupils and all employees.

The other buildings erected are: a comfortable school-house, rather poorly furnished but with enough room for seating and teaching forty pupils; a building containing the workshops for the carpenter and shoemaker, a bath-room, laundry and wood-shed. Another divided into blacksmith's shop and coal-house, also a cow-shed and a fowl-house.

The workshops still need lining and double flooring to make them comfortable in winter.

There has not been any addition made to this institution under public contract since it was first started as a school. The work has all been done by the instructors and pupils. In that way, while keeping down the cost of building, the materials were procured on which to employ the boys learning carpentry.

**Grounds.**—Although this institution forms part of the village, its situation and surroundings were so rough that the Indians called it "the school in the wilderness," but since then the stumps and roots of a great many trees have been extracted, yards gravelled and roads formed. Except for building purposes, the land has not been of much use, because of its being little better than a peaty bog difficult to turn to any account as a farm or garden. It would require much lime, trenching and draining to make it fit for growing anything. A small piece has, however, been trenched and drained for a garden.

**Class-room Work.**—School is opened with prayer, after which class-work begins with religious instruction, followed by reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition and drawing.

**Grading.**—The standing of the pupils on the roll at the end of last quarter was as follows: eight were in standard I, six in standard II, nine in standard III, four in standard IV, one in standard V, and five in standard VI.

**Industrial Work.**—For a long time the school was without any trade instructor, it being difficult to get any qualified person to accept such salary as could be given. In British Columbia people still look for higher wages than seems to be given elsewhere. However, the services of Mr. James Toul, a skilled carpenter and joiner, were secured.

Mr. Toul had eight pupils learning carpentry. Their time was chiefly occupied with the additions to the main building.

**Girl Pupils.**—Provision having been made about the beginning of October last for the maintenance of a few girls, six pupils under the care of Miss Tyte, a lady missionary who takes a great interest in her charge, were taught sewing, cooking, house and laundry-work.

**Health of Pupils.**—I regret very much having to report that two boys died of tubercular meningitis and phthisis. Another had a severe and protracted attack of bronchitis. Otherwise there was but little sickness.

**Sanitary Condition of School.**—The ventilation and drainage are good. The out-houses are at a distance from the dwelling, but the situation of the school being in an Indian village, is unfavourable to the health, for the pupils can scarcely escape any prevalent epidemic.

**Water Supply.**—The supply is sufficient. The rain-fall on the buildings is conveyed into large tanks, having a capacity of about six thousand gallons. The tanks are frequently cleaned out, and the quality of the water is good.

**Fire Protection.**—The chimney flues are made of terra cotta pipes, forming chimneys which are practically safe. The flues are frequently swept out. In the village there is a fire brigade. When those who belong to it leave for any length of time, their fire-buckets are generally left at this school. These and also ladders are kept handy, and the elder pupils are expert in climbing and handling buckets and ladders.

**Heating.**—The school and sitting-rooms are warmed by coal and wood stoves. The dormitories are not heated in any way.

**Recreation.**—On the school reserve there is not any suitable play-ground, and it is difficult to form one, the land being soft, boggy and sloping too much. The boys play at foot-ball and base-ball and other amusements on the village green and about the school, but the play-ground is very limited.

**Moral and Religious Training.**—School is opened and closed with prayer, and about three quarters of an hour is given daily to religious instruction. At bed-time we join in singing and prayers. On the Lord's day they attend morning and evening divine service and Sunday-school both in the fore and afternoon. The pupils are at all times when opportunity offers taught to understand and practice the duties of life.

**Conduct and Punishment.**—The conduct of the pupils, with two or three exceptions, has been generally satisfactory. Punishments are very light. They consist of extra lessons, work in play-time, deprivation of a meal or being sent to bed during part of their play-time of an evening, and, as a last resource for persistence in serious wrong-doing, expulsion from the school, but a necessity for that very seldom arises.

**General Remarks.**—On the 9th August last we had the honour and pleasure of a visit from the Honourable the Premier, the Honourable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Deputy Superintendent General and the Indian Superintendent of this province.

On 1st October the management of the school was placed under the control of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Caledonia, with a *per capita* allowance for the maintenance of the pupils. His Lordship gives the free use of the greater part of a large building standing near this school. It is used for storing lumber and by the pupils in rainy weather. The want of such a place, particularly in winter, was often felt before.

The Rev. W. Hogan for a few months kindly gave the religious instruction in the class-room.

I have again to thank Dr. Vernon Ardagh and the ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society for their kindness in teaching the pupils in the Sunday-school.

Herewith I forward an inventory of Government property, showing all receipts and disbursements for the year and the balances remaining on hand.

I have, &c.,

JOHN R. SCOTT,
*Principal.*

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME,
PORT SIMPSON, B.C., 1st October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this school for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The school is located on land belonging to the Women's Missionary Society, near the Tsimpshean Reserve, Port Simpson, and contains an area of two acres.

**Buildings.**—The main building is frame, 75 × 50 feet, two and a half stories, besides the basement. It has two wings for play-room and tank; plastered walls. There are good closets, coal-shed and chicken-house.

**Grounds.**—The grounds are rough and hard to cultivate, but they have a good slope for drainage. About a quarter of an acre has been cultivated. There is a small vegetable and flower garden, besides currant and raspberry bushes.

**Accommodation.**—There is comfortable accommodation for fifty girls.

**Attendance.**—The average attendance has been about twenty-two.

**Class-room** work has been well attended for four or four and a half hours a day. Subjects: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, meanings of words, geography, hygiene, music and general knowledge. Good progress has been made.

**Industrial Work.**—The pupils are taught sewing, knitting, darning, patching, a little fancy-work and housework of all kinds. They do their own cooking and sewing. There has been a marked improvement in these during the year.

**Moral and Religious Training** is well attended to. Every effort is made to inculcate principles of truth, honesty, industry and purity. Bible lessons are given every day as well as other instruction and Sunday-school and other public services on Sunday. Discipline is firm but kind. The pupils are trained as much as possible to govern themselves. The punishments used are private reproof, corporal punishment in rare instances and solitary confinement in extreme cases.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—The health of the pupils was good during the year with the exception of an epidemic of la grippe in March and April, which hastened the death of one of our girls and carried off another. The sanitary condition is very good, drainage and sewerage well attended to.

**Water Supply.**—The water supply is from tank-filtered rain-water and from a spring a short distance away.

**Fire Protection.**—For fire protection we have chemical engines and other protection.

**Heating.**—The heating is by furnace and coal and wood stoves.

**Recreation.**—The pupils take recreation by walking, playing games, club-swinging, marching and gathering flowers under supervision of teachers.

I have, &c.,

J. REDNER,

INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS,
ST. MARY'S MISSION, B.C., 2nd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—Both schools are located on a hill above the Fraser River, the site being a good one in every respect. Each school has an acre or two of land connected with it as a play-ground.

**Buildings.**—The buildings in connection with the boys' school consist of main building, including dormitory, refectory, class-rooms, teachers' rooms, school-room, &c., a large building just erected containing band-room, carpenter's and shoemaker's shops with rooms for trade instructors and a couple of dormitories for use in case of emergency, blacksmith-shop, recreation-hall, wood-shed, root-house, tool-house, stables, cattle-sheds, piggery, fowl-house, and a few small sheds for other purposes about the garden and farm. Since the recent fire, which destroyed the laundry and bakery, with the exception of a couple of small sheds, there is only one building in connection with the girls' school, viz.: the main building, containing school-room, teachers' rooms, refectory, dormitory, kitchen, &c.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.**—I am happy to be able to state that we have had no deaths, and beyond an epidemic of la grippe of a mild type, no sickness amongst either boys or girls.

**Class-work.**—The children are making very satisfactory progress in all branches of study. The girls exhibited many articles of sewing, knitting and fancy-work at the exhibition held in New Westminster and Mission City last autumn which elicited very favourable comment and secured many prizes.

**Brass Band.**—The brass band was present at both places and was much admired. Since then the young musicians have made wonderful progress under the tuition of Rev. Brother Collins; one is often tempted to wish that the Indians were equally talented in other respects.

**Farm and Garden.**—The farm and gardens are practically connected with the schools.

**Accommodation.**—There is accommodation for fifty boys and fifty girls.

**Attendance.**—There is an attendance of thirty-one boys and forty-seven girls.

**Class-room Work.**—Boys: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, history, dictation, composition, tables of different kinds, numeration, &c., music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and declamation. Girls: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, history of Canada, dictation and composition.

**Land.**—We have about sixty acres under cultivation, though much more land remains to be cleared. However, there is amply sufficient in hand to enable us to instruct the boys in farming, which, after all, is what will be most useful for them hereafter. Each school has a vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached.

**Industrial Work.**—I regret to state that after having spent many years with us our shoemaker left some little time ago, and we have not yet succeeded in replacing him. This difficulty arises from our limited resources, and the same remark holds good with regard to carpentering, which we most earnestly wish to teach our boys. The repairs in the shoe-shop are being attended to by boys who have profited by the shoemaker's instructions. A reference to our "Quarterly Report" just forwarded will show that the boys are nearly all engaged on the farm or with the cows. Of course we also train them in habits of cleanliness, neatness and order. The girls are engaged in washing, ironing, cooking, baking, plain and fancy-work, sewing, knitting, mending, darning, dressmaking, &c.

**Separation of Boys and Girls.**—After many years of labour amongst our Indians I am convinced that the system of keeping the boys and girls apart is by far the best as far as morals are concerned, and this is likewise the opinion of my brother missionaries, some of whom have spent over forty years with these people. I consider myself especially fortunate in being able to avail myself of the experience of those pioneers of Christianity and civilization on this coast. I have also found that the plan of pitting the two schools against each other in friendly competition in the presence of the parents and relatives is an excellent one in every respect.

**Religious Instruction.**—The attention of the children to their religious exercises leaves very little to be required. Their conduct is on the whole very satisfactory, though as is to be expected amongst so many, we occasionally find one giving a little trouble. Our Indians are very proud, and being not much more than half civilized, it sometimes requires the exercise of a great deal of patience to get the best possible results. We keep them strictly to "rule," and have them well under control. As regards punishment, I must confess that our methods seem rather strange to those who have only had dealings with white children. The Indian thinks it an awful disgrace to be struck, and to avoid the bad effect which would more than counterbalance any good arising from such treatment, we usually punish the boys by giving them lines to write, depriving them of play, or by giving them a meal on their knees in the refectory, though occassionally they receive a slap on the hand with a light cane. The girls are so docile and gentle that punishment even of the mildest kind is altogether unnecessary.

**Water Supply.**—The water supply is ample for ordinary needs.

**Fire Protection.**—We have four chemical fire-extinguishers, hose, and thirty-six water buckets, all kindly furnished by the department, but I regret to say that we have not sufficient force of water to throw a stream over the roofs of the houses, which is certainly necessary. We have for a long time thought of adopting Superintendent Vowell's suggestion of having a well and force-pump, but are hampered here again by want of funds.

**Heating.**—The heating is done by means of stoves.

**Recreation.**—The boys have half an hour in the morning and one hour in the evening, with a quarter of an hour recess morning and afternoon. Girls, one hour at noon, one hour in the evening, and a quarter of an hour recess morning and afternoon.

**General Remarks.**—It would not be right to omit making mention of the numerous applications for admission which we are compelled to refuse principally from lack of funds. As the department is aware, there are great numbers of Indian children at Squamish, Sechelt and other villages along the coast, as also at Douglas, Lillooet and many other villages in the interior for whom it is to be hoped the Government will see its way to make provision in the near future, but there are also many children in this district whom we would wish to take but cannot. Many of the children in both schools have to be supplied with clothes, they are so poor.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CHIROUSE, O.M.I.,
*Principal.*

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WILLIAM'S LAKE, B.C., 13th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the William's Lake Industrial-school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—The William's Lake Industrial-school is situated in the Lac la Hache Valley, on the bank of San Jose's River, four miles before it flows into the William's Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles from Ashcroft, our nearest railway station, and about one mile from the Cariboo trunk-road. The mission owns, here, over a thousand acres of land, so that we have a good chance to teach the children all they must know to be able hereafter to manage a farm of their own, as raising grain, vegetables, curing hay, looking after stock, milking and making butter.

**Buildings.**—The boys' department and the girls' department are two separate buildings, each department having its own staff. These buildings were put up by the mission and used for some years as boarding-schools for boys and girls. When an industrial-school was granted to the William's Lake District, the Government offered His Lordship Bishop Durien the charge of the school, His Lordship devoting the said buildings for the purpose. As those buildings were not up to the mark, we applied to the department, and thanks to the bonus of $2,000 we received as a help, we have been able to put up a fine building for the boys, 66 × 38, two stories and a half high, giving us plenty of room and fine accommodation. The building is considered the finest in this upper country. Now our ambition is to improve the girls' department in such a manner that the two buildings will look like counterparts of each other.

**Attendance.**—This year the number of children authorized was raised from thirty-five to fifty. As we were not notified in time, we did not get in from the start the full contingent allowed by the Government, but in the end we had fifty-two: twenty-four boys and twenty-eight girls.

**Class-work.**—The programme of studies prescribed by the department has been followed as exactly as possible and the pupils have made good progress in all the branches taught in the school-room; the more advanced regularly write to their parents. The following statement will show how the pupils stand in their studies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard I | 21 |
| " II | 15 |
| " IV | 11 |
| " V | 5 |

**Industrial Work.**—Among the industries taught to the boys farming is the most practical, the healthiest and the most important. All the boys learn farming, working in the fields and garden, especially during haying, seeding and harvesting. The building of the new school-house gave a good opportunity to our apprentices in carpentry and painting to improve rapidly. The new school-house is a credit to the country. I am sorry to say that during this year the harness-shop was not so well attended as usual. Having lost his oldest boys, Mr. Horan seemed to take no more interest in teaching his trade and only one boy attended the harness-shop regularly. Since he left us, the new master, Mr. Foster, employs regularly three boys and takes great interest in them.

**Discipline.**—The general conduct of the pupils has been good; moral persuasion is the means we employ. Now and then we resort to some light punishment as depriving them of something at the table, or keeping them in a corner during recreation.

**Health.**—As usual the general health has been very good and I am proud to be able to state that since the school opened in July, 1891, we have not lost any of our pupils and the health at the school has been such, when compared with the children outside, as to constitute a strong reason for attendance in the minds of parents.

**Water Supply.**—We got our water supply from San Jose's River, through a ditch 3 feet wide at the bottom and 4 feet at the top, 3½ feet deep, which passes above the establishment. We have not received, as yet, the Star fire-extinguishers and the buckets promised us by the department and announced, long ago, as on their way to our address.

**Heating.**—The whole establishment is heated by stoves and great care is taken of chimney flues and pipes to avoid the danger of fire.

**Use of English.**—I am pleased to state that English is uniformly used by the boys, but truth compels me to say that the girls do not show so much willingness to comply with the rule prohibiting the use of the Indian language.

I have, &c.,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O.M.I.,
*Principal.*

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL,
YALE, B.C., 3rd June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

**Location.**—All Hallows Boarding-school for Indian girls is located in Yale, on the banks of the Fraser, in the province of British Columbia.

**Buildings.**—There are three buildings, with chapel attached, besides outhouses and wood-sheds, built upon nearly four acres of land. One of the buildings is exclusively for the Indian girls, and consists of a large dormitory, one large and three small bedrooms, a work-room, a large, lofty school-room, and a "living-room," in which the girls have their meals and recreations, two bath-rooms and sundry cupboards. A matron lives here in charge of the girls. The second building consists of only one large sleeping apartment, to which new pupils are always sent, to acquire habits of cleanliness and order. Teachrers and visitors to the school occupy the third building, where is also the kitchen, whence meals are provided for the entire establishment. About one-half of the land is devoted to vegetable and flower gardens, and orchard.

**Attendance.**—There are at present thirty-two girls in the school, of whom twenty-five only are supported by the Government. A larger grant for increasing numbers is greatly needed. Three girls have been in the school for nearly ten years, inclusive of short absences when visiting relatives. They occupy important positions now in the establishment as pupil teachers, monitresses, &c., and evince no desire to return to the Indian rancheries from whence they were taken. Several others have been taken for periods extending over five, four or three years. Nine admissions have been made since June, 1895. Three girls were discharged and returned to respectable homes and the care of invalid parents. All appear to be doing well.

**Health.**—There have been no cases of serious illness in the schools; in fact the children's health on the whole has been excellent.

**Grading.**—The school-room work is divided into two sections, the "upper," or II, III, IV and V readers, under a teacher; the "lower," or I and II primers, under pupil teachers.

**Instruction.**—The school-room work averages five to six hours a day for beginners, less for more advanced pupils, who are otherwise employed, and receive a more distinctly domestic training in cookery, housework, laundry, waiting, gardening and needle-work, occasionally nursing. All the girls are baptized members of the English Church. Truthfulness, honesty and purity are carefully inculcated. Among new-comers breaches of truth and honesty are very apparent.

**Conduct.**—The conduct of the old pupils has been most satisfactory, and even among new-comers there have been no cases of serious misconduct in the past year. A system of good and bad conduct marks, counting for or against prizes at the midsummer prize-giving, is in use among the elder girls. The little ones are sent to bed early, put in the corner, or for very grave offences receive half a dozen strokes on the palm of the hand from a flat ruler. A weekly report is sent in by teachers, pupil teachers and matron, when the forfeiture of a certain number of good conduct marks entails the loss of their Sunday pudding. This latter rule applies to both "upper" and "lower" sections in the school.

**The Sanitary Conditions** are good, as testified lately by Capt. Jemmett, sanitary inspector.

**Water Supply.**—Water is laid on in the three buildings, and in the gardens, and is supplied from a mountain stream.

**Fire Protection.**—Four "Star" fire-extinguisher engines, charged, are placed within easy reach of all three buildings. There are also one hundred and fifty feet of hose on the premises.

**Heating.**—Every large room in the Indian girls' building is heated by coal and wood stoves, with pipes running into brick chimneys. The other buildings have wood stoves and open fire-places.

**Recreation.**—In suitable weather an hour's walk in the open air is taken daily by the school. A swing, running games and croquet form summer recreations. Sleighing, or coasting, on the snow, and kindergarten games are in vogue during the winter.

AMY,
*Sister Superior, Community All Hallows,*
*Principal.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

# TABULAR STATEMENTS

PROGRAMME OF STU

THE Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far
shall be made only with the

| SUBJECT. | STANDARD I. | STANDARD II. | STANDARD III. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English. | Word recognition and sentence-making. Simple sounds of letters of alphabet. Copying words. | Sounds continued. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Dictation of words learnt and of simple sentences. | Sounds completed. Simple homonyms explained. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Sentences dictated. Compose sentences about objects and actions. |
| General knowledge. | Facts concerning things in school. Develop what is already known. Days of week, month. | The seasons. Measures of length and weight in common use. Colours. Commence animal and vegetable kingdoms, their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c. Things in and about the school and their parts. | Animal and vegetable kingdoms continued. Money. The useful metals. |
| Writing..... | Elementary strokes and words on slates. Large round hand. | Words, &c., on slates. Large round hand. | Slates and copy-book No. 1. Medium round hand. |
| Arithmetic.. | Numbers 1 to 10: their combinations and separations, oral and written. The signs +, −, ×, ÷. Count to 10 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning one-half, one-third, one-tenth. Making and showing one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one third, one-sixth, one-ninth, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-seventh (no figures). Simple problems, oral. | Numbers 10 to 25: their combinations and separations (oral and written.) Count to 25 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, &c., to one-twenty-fifth (no figures). Relation of halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, ninths (no figures). Simple problems, introducing gallons in peck, pecks in bushel, months in year, inches in foot, pound, current coins up to 25c. Addition in columns, no total to exceed 25. | Numbers 25 to 100: their combinations and separations, oral and written. Count to 100 by ones, twos, threes, &c., to tens. Use and meaning of one-twenty-sixth, one-twenty-seventh, &c., to one-one-hundredth (no figures). Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions of Standard II. Roman numerals I to C. Simple problems, introducing seconds in minutes, minutes in hours, hours in day, pounds in bushel, sheets in quire, quires in ream. |
| Geography.... | ..... | ..... | Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent. |

as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary concurrence of the department.

| STANDARD IV. | STANDARD V. | STANDARD VI. |
|---|---|---|
| Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing. Simple composition, oral and written, reviewing work on general knowledge course. | Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Easy, oral and written, composition, reviewing general knowledge course. | Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Oral and written composition, reviewing general knowledge course. |
| Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man. | Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, &c., of daily use. | Social relations. Seats of Government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products. |
| Copy-books Nos. 2 and 3. Medium round hand. | Copy-books Nos. 4 and 5. Small round hand. | Copy-books Nos. 6 and 7. Small round hand. |
| Numeration and notation to 10,000. Simple rules to 10,000. Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions already known (figures). Introduce terms numerator, denominator, &c. Roman notation to 2,000. Graded problems, introducing remaining reduction tables. Daily practice in simple rules to secure accuracy and rapidity. | Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fraction to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive. | Factors, measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to tenthousandths. Easy application of square and cubic measures. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Easy application of percentage. Graded problems. |
| (*a*) Review of work of Standard III. Lessons to lead to simple conception of the earth as a great ball, with surface of land and water, surrounded by the air, lighted by the sun, and with two motions.<br>(*b*) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding-board, pictures and blackboard illustrations.<br>(*c*) Preparation for and introduction of maps. (Review of lessons in position, distance, direction, with representations drawn to scale.) Study of map of vicinity drawn on blackboard. Maps of natural features drawn from moulded forms. Practice in reading conventional map symbols on outline maps. | Simple study of the important countries in each continent. Province in which school is situated and Canada to be studied first. The position of the country in the continent; its natural features, climate, productions, its people, their occupations, manners, customs, noted localities, cities, &c. Moulding-boards and map-drawing to be aids in the study. | (*a*) The earth as a globe. Simple illustrations and statements with reference to form, size, meridians and parallels, with their use; motions and their effects, as day and night, seasons, zones, with their characteristics, as winds and ocean currents, climate as affecting the life of man.<br>(*b*) Physical features and conditions of North America, South America and Europe, studied and compared. Position on the globe; position, relative to other grand divisions, size, form, surface, drainage, animal and vegetable life, resources, &c. Natural advantages of the cities. |

PROGRAMME OF STU

THE Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the

| SUBJECT. | STANDARD I. | STANDARD II. | STANDARD III. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geography.... | ..... ..... ... | ..... | Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, disease, extent. |
| Ethics..... | The practice of cleanliness, obedience, respect, order, neatness. | Right and wrong. Truth. Continuance of proper appearance and behaviour. | Independence. Self-respect. Develop the reasons for proper appearance and behaviour. |
| Reading ..... | First Primer.... ..... | Second Primer..... | Second Reader..... |
| Recitation.... | To begin in Standard II, are to be in line with what is taught in English, and developed into | | |
| History..... | ..... .... .... | ..... ..... | Stories of Indians of Canada and their civilization. |
| Vocal Music.. | Simple Songs and Hymns. The subjects of the former to be interesting and patriotic. | | |
| Calisthenics... | Exercises, frequently accompanied by singing, to afford variation during work and to | | |
| Religious Instruction. | Scripture Reading. The Ten Commandments. Lord's Prayer. Life of Christ, &c., &c. | | |

NOTE.—ENGLISH.—Every effort must be made to induce pupils to speak English, and to teach them to
READING.—Pupils must be taught to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must
sentence, in their own words, in English, and also in their own language if the
GENERAL.—Instruction is to be direct, the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The
N.B.—It will be considered a proof of the incompetency of a teacher, if pupils are found to read in
mark applies to all teaching, viz.:—Everything must be thoroughly understood, before a pupil

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit, &c.—*Continued.*

| STANDARD IV. | STANDARD V. | STANDARD VI. |
|---|---|---|
| (*d*) General study from globe and maps. The hemisphere, continent, oceans and large islands, their relative positions and size. The continents: position, climate, form, outline, surroundings, principal mountains, rivers, lakes; the most important countries, productions, people, interesting facts and associations. | Simple study of the important countries in each continent, &c., &c. | (*c*) Observation to accompany the study of geography—apparent movements of the sun, moon and stars, and varying time of their rising and setting; difference in heat of the sun's rays at different hours of the day; change in the direction of the sun's rays coming through a school-room window at the same hour during the year; varying length of noon-day shadows; changes of the weather, wind and seasons. |
| Industry. Honesty. Thrift..... | Citizenship of Indians. Patriotism. Industry. Thrift. Self-maintenance. Charity. Pauperism. | Indian and white life. Patriotism. Evils of Indian isolation. Enfranchisement. Labour the law of life. Relations of the sexes as to labour. Home and public duties. |
| Third Reader..... | Fourth Reader..... | Fifth Reader. |

pieces of verse and prose which contain the highest moral and patriotic maxims and thoughts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| History of province in which school is situated. | Canadian History (commenced).. | Canadian history (continued.) |

The tunes bright and cheerful.

improve physique.

understand it; unless they do, the whole work of the teacher is likely to be wasted.
be fully explained to them, and from time to time they should be required to state the sense of a lesson or teacher understands it.
unnecessary use of text books to be avoided.
"parrot fashion" only, *i.e.*, without in the least understanding what they read. And the following re- is advanced to further studies.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | Reserve. | Agency. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ONTARIO. | | | | |
| Alnwick | Alnwick | Alnwick | Archie O. Kidd | Methodist |
| Back Settlement | Caradoc | Western No. 2 | Elsie Cobban | Undenominational |
| Bear Creek | " | " " | Thomas Annette | " |
| Buzwah | Manitoulin Island. | Manitowaning | Ignatius Gabow | Roman Catholic |
| Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Janet Miller | Undenominational |
| Christian Island | Christian Island | Penetanguishene | Edmund F. Douglas. | Methodist |
| Fort William (boys) | Fort William | Northern | Sister E. S. Donahue | Roman Catholic |
| " (girls) | " | " | Sister M. Ambrose | " |
| " (orphanage) | " | " | Sister N. Dionysia | " |
| French Bay | Saugeen | Saugeen | Helen Cameron | Undenominational |
| Garden River | Garden River | Sault Ste. Marie | Rev. G. A. Artus | Roman Catholic |
| " | " | " " | Mrs. Ada Atkinson | Church of England |
| Georgina Island | Georgina Island. | Rama | Robert Mayes | Methodist |
| Gibson | Watha | Parry Sound | Elizabeth Hyndman. | " |
| Golden Lake | Golden Lake. | Golden Lake. | John O'Brien | Roman Catholic |
| Henvey Inlet | Henvey Inlet | Parry Sound | Byron Jacobs | Undenominational |
| Hiawatha | Rice Lake | Rice Lake | John A. Windsor | Methodist |
| Jack Fish Island | Jack Fish Island. | Northern | J. A. Blais | Roman Catholic |
| Kettle Point | Kettle Point | Sarnia | E. Janet Little | Undenominational |
| Lake Helen | Red Rock | Northern No. 4 | Hannah Murphy | Roman Catholic |
| Mattawa | At Mattawa | | Sister St. Monica | " |
| Mississagua | Manitoulin Island. | Manitowaning | Louisa Dyke | " |
| Mohawk Institute | At Brantford | | Rev. R. Ashton | Church of England |
| Moraviantown | Moravian | Western No. 3 | George Grant | Undenominational |
| Moravian Mission | " | " " | Dora Miller | Moravian |
| Mount Elgin Institute | Caradoc | " " | Rev. W. W. Shepherd | Methodist |
| Mud Lake | Mud Lake | Rice Lake | A. E. Kennedy | Church of England |
| Muncey | Caradoc | Western No. 2 | James Cox | " |
| New Credit | New Credit | New Credit | John H. Porter | Undenominational |
| Nipissing | Nipissing | Parry Sound | Maggie Tennant | " |
| Oneida No. 1 | Oneida | Western No. 2 | Susie Emerson | Methodist |
| " No. 2 | " | " " | Mary J. Chambers | Church of England |
| " No. 3 | " | " " | C. A. Vollick | Methodist |
| Pays Plat | Pays Plat | Northern | Alice Barker | Roman Catholic |
| Pic River | Pic River | " | Mrs. J. H. McKay | " |
| Port Arthur | At Port Arthur | | Sister M. Regina | " |
| Port Elgin | Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Reuben Waugh | Undenominational |
| Rama | Rama | Rama | Rev. John Laurence. | Methodist |
| Red Rock | Red Rock | Northern | John Deschamp | Roman Catholic |
| River Settlement | Caradoc | Western No. 2 | Jos. Fisher | Undenominational |
| Ryerson | Parry Island. | Parry Sound | Mary Pace | " |
| Saganook | Spanish River | Manitowaning | John A. Wakigijig | Roman Catholic, |
| Saugeen | Saugeen | Saugeen | A. J. Latornell | Methodist |
| Scotch Settlement | " | " | John Burr | Undenominational |
| Serpent River | Serpent River. | Manitowaning | Mary Coda | Roman Catholic |
| Shawanaga | Shawanaga | Parry Sound | Ada McIntosh | Undenominational |
| Sheguiandah | Sheguiandah | Manitowaning | Florence S. Hammand | Church of England |
| Shingwauk Home | Sault Ste. Marie | Sault Ste. Marie | George Ley King | " |
| Sheshegwaning | Sheshegwaning | Manitowaning | Anne Dwyer | Roman Catholic |
| Sidney Bay | Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Isabella McIver | Undenominational |

*a*. 91 pupils at $60 per capita per annum. *b*. 85 pupils at $60 per capita per annum.

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

| Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant. | From what fund paid. | Number on Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Standard. | | | | | | Industries. | | | | | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI | Carpenter. | Blacksmith. | Shoemaker. | Tailor. | Tinsmith. | |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Band and Methodist. | 21 | 13 | 34 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | Half salary paid by Band and half by Meth. Miss. Soc. |
| 200 00 | Band | 14 | 12 | 26 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 00 | " | 13 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | Closed end of March quarter. |
| 200 00 | " | 11 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 17 | 6 | 23 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 275 00 | Band and Methodist. | 25 | 13 | 38 | 22 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | Only two returns in. |
| 300 00 | Voted | 28 | | 28 | 18 | 17 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 00 | " | | 21 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 00 | " | 9 | 17 | 26 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Band | 17 | 16 | 33 | 18 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Band and vote | 32 | 39 | 71 | 32 | 41 | 19 | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Band | 28 | 21 | 49 | 15 | 19 | 29 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Band and Methodist. | 13 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Vote and Methodist. | 22 | 17 | 39 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Voted | 9 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | " | 15 | 22 | 37 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Band and Methodist. | 12 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Voted | 26 | 9 | 35 | 8 | 28 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Band | 16 | 5 | 21 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Voted | 8 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 00 | " | 11 | 15 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | " | 12 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| *a* | " | 57 | 71 | 128 | 110 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 13 | 3 | 1 | | | | Industrial school, all boys taught farming. |
| 350 00 | Band | 19 | 24 | 43 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | Moravian Missionary Society | 6 | 23 | 29 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| *b* | School Fund and vote | 46 | 43 | 89 | 84 | 36 | 16 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | " " |
| | | 16 | 9 | 25 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | Paid by New England Co., aided by Church of Engl'd. |
| 200 00 | Voted | 17 | 9 | 26 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 9 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 325 00 | Band | 25 | 11 | 36 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | " | 7 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 5 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Vote and Methodist. | 20 | 15 | 35 | 16 | 24 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 00 | Vote and Episcopal. | 17 | 9 | 26 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Vote and Methodist. | 23 | 27 | 50 | 28 | 34 | 6 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Voted | 8 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | " | 11 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | " | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | Indian pupils attending Separate school; $12 per cap. tuition fee per annum. |
| 300 00 | Band | 12 | 6 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Band and Methodist. | 16 | 22 | 38 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Voted | 11 | 5 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 200 00 | Band | 16 | 11 | 27 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | " | 14 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Voted | 14 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 19 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Band and Methodist. | 16 | 10 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Band | 19 | 14 | 33 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Voted | 16 | 17 | 33 | 6 | 30 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 00 | Band and vote | 14 | 18 | 32 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Band | 16 | 15 | 31 | 10 | 26 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| *a* | Vote and school fund | 75 | 2 | 77 | 58 | 13 | 27 | 16 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 8 | | 2 | 4 | | Industrial school, 3 pupils training for teachers, all boys taught farming. |
| 200 00 | Band | 21 | 18 | 39 | 10 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 19 | 10 | 29 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| | Carried forward | 910 | 720 | 1630 | 886 | 784 | 372 | 258 | 139 | 59 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 4 | | |

*a* 100 pupils at $60 per capita per annum.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | Reserve. | Agency. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ONTARIO—*Con.* | | | | |
| Six Nation No. 1 | Six Nation | Grand River | Elam Bearfoot | Undenominational |
| " 2 | " | " | K. Miller | " |
| " 3 | " | " | E. N. Latham | " |
| " 5 | " | " | Mary J. Scott | " |
| " 6 | " | " | Peter Adams | " |
| " 7 | " | " | Sarah C. Russell | " |
| " 9 | " | " | John Sickles | " |
| " 10 | " | " | Sarah Davis | " |
| " 11 | " | " | Lizzie Weatherell | " |
| Skene | Parry Island | Parry Sound | Elizabeth Maguire | " |
| South Bay | South Bay | Manitowaning | Elizabeth Proulx | Roman Catholic |
| Spanish River | Spanish River | " | Carrie Morley | Church of England |
| Stony Point | Stony Point | Sarnia | Annie S. Vance | Undenominational |
| St. Clair | Sarnia | " | F. E. Walsh | Methodist |
| Sucker Creek | Sucker Creek | Manitowaning | Lucy E. Shepherd | Church of England |
| Thessalon | Thessalon | " | Michael J. Walsh | Roman Catholic |
| Thomas | Six Nations | Grand River | John Miller | Undenominational |
| Tyendinaga (Eastern) | Tyendinaga | Tyendinaga | Emma Leslie | " |
| " (Western) | " | " | Nancy Harvey | " |
| " (Central) | " | " | Maud Wilson | " |
| " (Mission) | " | " | Josephine Good | Church of England |
| Walpole Island, No. 1 | Walpole Island | Walpole Island | Albert J. Sahgij | " |
| " 2 | " | " | Arthur Muskokomon | Methodist |
| " 3 | " | " | William Peters | Undenominational |
| West Bay | West Bay | Manitowaning | Sarah Bernard | Roman Catholic |
| White Fish Lake | White Fish Lake | " | Richard Black | Methodist |
| " | " | " | Celina Lemoine | Roman Catholic |
| White Fish River | White Fish River | " | Jos. Esquimaux | " |
| Wikwemikong Day (Boys) | Manitoulin Island, (unceded) | " | Rev. J. M. Clancy | " |
| " " (Girls) | " | " | Margaret Kelecher | " |
| " Boys' Industrial | " | " | Rev. J. Paquin, S.J. | " |
| " Girls' " | " | " | " | " |
| Wikwemikongsing | Wikwemikongsing | " | Mary Sagima | " |
| Total, Ontario | | | | |

*b* 60 pupils at $60 per capita per annum. *c* 30 pupils at $60 per capita per annum.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

| Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant. | From what Fund paid. | Number on Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Standard. | | | | | | Industries. | | | | | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI | Carpenter. | Blacksmith. | Shoemaker. | Tailor. | Tinsmith. | |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brought forward | 910 | 720 | 1630 | 886 | 784 | 372 | 258 | 139 | 59 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 4 | .. | |
| | Band, and New England Co. pay balance | 28 | 20 | 48 | 24 | 18 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | " | 24 | 18 | 42 | 23 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | " | 30 | 18 | 48 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 450 00 | " | 18 | 24 | 42 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | " | 13 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | " | 30 | 35 | 65 | 30 | 36 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | " | 20 | 21 | 41 | 18 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | " | 28 | 19 | 47 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | " | 26 | 31 | 57 | 25 | 29 | 19 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | Band | 4 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 9 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | " | 8 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | Voted | 13 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | Band | 2 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | " and Methodist. | 24 | 22 | 46 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | " | 8 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | Voted | 13 | 10 | 23 | 9 | 16 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 362 50 | Band | 39 | 32 | 71 | 32 | 22 | 11 | 22 | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 150 00 | " | 36 | 16 | 52 | 24 | 26 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 250 00 | " | 16 | 14 | 30 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 150 00 | " | 25 | 25 | 50 | 22 | 23 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ..... | New England Co. | 22 | 22 | 44 | 19 | 40 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | Band and Church of England | 25 | 25 | 50 | 30 | 14 | 18 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 250 00 | Vote and Methodist. | 28 | 21 | 49 | 30 | 25 | 11 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | Band | 17 | 18 | 35 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 250 00 | " | 32 | 17 | 49 | 17 | 30 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ..... | Vote and Methodist. | 5 | .... | 5 | 4 | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | " | 7 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 200 00 | " | 9 | 12 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 46 | ... | 46 | 19 | 38 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | ... | 41 | 41 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *b* | " | 59 | .... | 59 | 54 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 14 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | |
| *c* | " | .... | 38 | 38 | 34 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Girls taught housework, &c. |
| 200 00 | " | 8 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ..... | ..... | 1573 | 1282 | 2855 | 1508 | 1351 | 683 | 437 | 256 | 101 | 27 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | |

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | Reserve. | Agency. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| QUEBEC. | | | | |
| Becancour | Becancour | Becancour | Emeline Bergeron | Roman Catholic |
| Caughnawaga, boys | Caughnawaga | Caughnawaga | Frank M. Jacobs | " |
| " girls | " | " | Nellie Gibbons | " |
| " Mission | " | " | Rev. J. A. Dionne | Methodist |
| Chenail | St. Regis | St. Regis | Margaret McKillop | Roman Catholic |
| Cornwall Island | " | " | Louis Benedict | Methodist |
| " | " | " | Mrs. Annie Back | Roman Catholic |
| Lorette | Lorette | Lorette | Josephine Dubeau | " |
| Maniwaki | Maniwaki | Maniwaki | Annie O'Connor | " |
| Maria | Maria | Maria | Malvina Cyr | " |
| Oka (Country) | Oka | | Alberta Hodgson | Methodist |
| " (Village) | " | | M. Addie Hodgson | " |
| Pointe Bleue | Pointe Bleue | Pointe Bleue | Eugene Roy | Roman Catholic |
| Restigouche | Restigouche | Restigouche | Mary Isaac | " |
| St. Francis | St. Francis | St. Francis | Sister St. Lawrence | " |
| " | " | " | Rev. H. O. Loiselle | Church of England |
| St. Regis (Island) | St. Regis | St. Regis | Christina McKillop | Roman Catholic |
| " (Village) | " | " | Mrs. Mary J. Powell | " |
| Temiscamingue | Temisc mingue | Temiscamingue | Marion J. Legge | " |
| " Mission | " | " | Sister St. Perpetué | " |
| Total, Quebec | | | | |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | |
| Bear River | Bear River | Bear River | John L. DeVany | Roman Catholic |
| Cow Bay | Cole Harbour | District No. 5 | C. F. Langley | " |
| Eskasoni | Eskasoni | " No. 13 | Robt. McMillan | " |
| Middle River | Middle River | Victoria Co | Mary A. McEachren | " |
| New Germany | Lunenburg | Lunenburg | Annie S. Taylor | " |
| Salmon River | Salmon River | District No. 9 | D. A. Campbell | " |
| Shubenacadie | Shubenacadie | Shubenacadie | Robert J. Logan | " |
| Whycocomagh | Whycocomagh | Whycocomagh | Patrick A. Murphy | " |
| Total, Nova Scotia | | | | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | |
| Burnt Church | Church Point | North-eastern | John Flannigan | Roman Catholic |
| Eel Ground | Eel Ground | " | Michael Flinne | " |
| Kingsclear | Kingsclear | Western | Francis McQuinn | " |
| St. Mary's | St. Mary's | " | Maria J. Rush | " |
| Tobique | Tobique | " | Edith O'Brien | " |
| Total, New Brunswick | | | | |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | | | |
| Lennox Island | Lennox Island | P. E. Island | Casimir J. Poirier | Roman Catholic |

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

| Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant. | From what Fund paid. | Number on Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Standards. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 00 | Voted | 6 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| *450 00 | " | 95 | .... | 95 | 24 | 70 | 6 | 6 | 13 | ... | .... |
| 450 00 | " | .... | 117 | 117 | 48 | 77 | 14 | 10 | 16 | .... | .... |
| 250 00 | Vote and Methodist | 17 | 11 | 28 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | Band | 10 | 11 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | " and Methodist | 13 | 9 | 22 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | " | 13 | 13 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| *300 00 | Voted | 37 | 46 | 83 | 52 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 19 | .... |
| 300 00 | Band | 6 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .... |
| 150 00 | " | 14 | 10 | 24 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | .... | .... |
| 125 00 | Vote and Methodist | 13 | 13 | 26 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... |
| 125 00 | " | 16 | 11 | 27 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 3 | .... | .... |
| 150 00 | " | 17 | 25 | 42 | 20 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 1 | .... |
| 200 00 | " | 32 | 36 | 68 | 25 | 52 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .... | .... |
| 290 00 | " | 26 | 21 | 47 | 42 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| 250 00 | " | 9 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | Band | 10 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | " | 27 | 16 | 43 | 14 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 6 | .... | .... |
| 250 00 | Voted | 24 | 25 | 49 | 31 | 17 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 3 | .... |
| 100 00 | " | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 388 | 389 | 777 | 361 | 364 | 153 | 122 | 102 | 33 | 3 |
| 300 00 | Voted | 9 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 6 | .... | 2 | 6 | .... | 2 |
| 200 00 | " | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | " | 11 | 7 | 18 | 6 | ... | 7 | 1 | 10 | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | " | 11 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| 300 00 | " | 8 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 3 | .... | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 |
| 200 00 | " | 19 | 14 | 33 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 3 | .... | .... |
| 240 00 | " | 10 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1 | .... | .... |
| 200 00 | " | 11 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 83 | 64 | 147 | 57 | 53 | 38 | 26 | 23 | 3 | 4 |
| 200 00 | Voted | 15 | 8 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| 250 00 | " | 12 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 250 00 | " | 15 | 8 | 23 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 250 00 | " | 9 | 12 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 240 00 | Band and vote | 14 | 20 | 34 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 1 | .. | 3 | .... |
| .... | .... | 65 | 52 | 117 | 61 | 53 | 29 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 3 |
| 300 00 | Voted | 22 | 11 | 33 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 | .... |

*Including salary of assistant teacher.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | Reserve. | Agency. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | |
| Ahousaht | Mahtctosis | Cowichan | John W. Russell | Presbyterian |
| Aiyaush | Kitladamicks | North-west Coast | Jas. B. McCullough | Church of England |
| Alberni Home | Treshat | West Coast | E. May Armstrong | Presbyterian |
| Alert Bay Industrial | Alert Bay | Kwawkewlth | A. W. Corker | Church of England |
| " Girls' Home | " | " | Alfred Hall | " |
| " Day | Nimkish | " | Elizabeth Hall | " |
| Bella Bella | Bella Bella | " | K. Shelney | Methodist |
| Cape Mudge | Cape Mudge | " | R. J. Walker | " |
| Coqualeetza Home | Chilliwack | Fraser River | Rev. E. Robson | " |
| Gwayasdums | Gwayasdums | Kwawkewlth | C. Carleton | Church of England |
| Hazelton | Giatamaksh | Babine | John Field | " |
| Kamloops Industrial | Kamloops | Kamloops and Okanagan | Rev. A. M. Carion | Roman Catholic |
| Kincolith | Kincolith | North-west Coast | W. E. Collison | Church of England |
| Kishfiax | Kishfiax | Babine | Rev. W. H. Pierce | Methodist |
| Kitkahtla | Kitkahtla | North-west Coast | Robert W. Gurd | Church of England |
| Kootenay Industrial | Kootenay | Kootenay | Rev. N. Coccola | Roman Catholic |
| Kuper Island Industrial | Kuper Island | Cowichan | Rev G. Donckele | " |
| Lakalsap | Lakalsap | North-west Coast | Jessie Crosby | Methodist |
| Massett | Massett | " | John H. Keen | Church of England |
| Metlakahtla Industrial | Metlakahtla | " | John R. Scott | " |
| " Day | " | " | Margaret West | " |
| Nanaimo | Nanaimo | Cowichan | J. W. Galloway | Methodist |
| Nitinat | Clo-oose | West Coast | Wm. J. Stone | " |
| Oiaht | No. 8, Haines Isl'd | " | James Easton | Roman Catholic |
| Port Essington | Skeena | North-west Coast | Kate Tranter | Methodist |
| Port Simpson Girls' Home | Port Simpson | " | Hannah M. Paul | " |
| " Day | Simpson's | " | Chas. M. Richards | " |
| Skidegate | QueenCharlotte Ild | " | Kate H. Ross | " |
| Somenos | Somenos | Cowichan | K. Nicholas | " |
| Songhees | Songhees | " | Sister M. Buchanan | Roman Catholic |
| St. Mary's Boarding | St. Mary's Mission | Fraser River | Rev. E. C. Chirouse | " |
| Ucluelht | Itedsu | West Coast | M. Swartout | Presbyterian |
| William's Lake Industrial | William's Lake | William's Lake | Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq | Roman Catholic |
| Yale Boarding | Yale | Fraser River | Amy Sister Superior | Church of England |
| Total, British Columbia | | | | |

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in addition to other studies, and girls taught sewing
*a* 35 pupils at $130 per capita per annum. *b* 17 pupils at $130 per capita per annum. *c* 50 pupils at
annum. *f* 20 pupils at $60 per capita per annum. *g* 40 pupils at $60 per capita per annum. *h* 50 pupils at

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

| Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant. | From what Fund paid. | Number on Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Standards. | | | | | | Industries. | | | | | | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | Carpenter. | Shoemaker. | Baker. | Printer. | Painter. | Harnessmaker. | |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Voted | 32 | 6 | 38 | 16 | 34 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 12 | 13 | 25 | 17 | 20 | 5 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 17 | 20 | 37 | 20 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *a* | " | 20 | .... | 20 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 600 00 | " | .... | 14 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 8 | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | .... | 23 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 23 | 21 | 44 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 9 | 3 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 10 | 19 | 29 | 8 | 24 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *b* | " | 55 | 43 | 98 | 85 | 36 | 13 | 30 | 13 | 6 | .... | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 34 | 18 | 52 | 7 | 50 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 16 | 21 | 37 | 9 | 26 | 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *c* | " | 25 | 26 | 51 | 48 | 2 | 26 | .... | 21 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 4 | .... | .. | 1 | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 14 | 16 | 30 | 7 | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 27 | 18 | 45 | 17 | 25 | 16 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *d* | " | 27 | 29 | 56 | 51 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 6 | .... | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *e* | " | 35 | 21 | 56 | 46 | 26 | 13 | 7 | .... | 10 | .... | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 21 | 12 | 33 | 9 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 26 | 26 | 52 | 15 | 38 | 10 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ..... | " | 31 | 6 | 37 | 30 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 boys at $140, 25 girls at $100. |
| 300 00 | " | 6 | 26 | 32 | 12 | 22 | .... | 3 | 3 | 4 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 15 | 26 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 16 | 10 | 26 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 11 | 26 | 18 | 21 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 23 | 14 | 37 | 9 | 31 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *f* | " | .... | 25 | 25 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 48 | 46 | 94 | 23 | 48 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ..... | " | 18 | 18 | 36 | 16 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 2 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Not paid by department. |
| 300 00 | " | 19 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 18 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 12 | 23 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 3 | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *g* | " | 31 | 42 | 73 | 68 | 32 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 9 | .... | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 300 00 | " | 16 | 18 | 34 | 14 | 31 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| *h* | " | 24 | 28 | 52 | 45 | 21 | 15 | .... | 11 | 5 | .... | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | |
| *i* | " | .... | 27 | 27 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ..... | ..... | 676 | 661 | 1337 | 728 | 743 | 263 | 160 | 108 | 50 | 13 | 41 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | |

knitting and household duties generally. School material supplied by Government.
$130 per capita per annum. *d* 50 pupils at $130 per capita per annum, *e* 50 pupils at $130 per capita per annum. *i* 25 pupils at $60 per capita per annum.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | Reserve. | Agency. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANITOBA. | | | | |
| Assabasca | Rainy River | Rat Portage | R. B. Grant | Church of England |
| Berens River | Berens River | Berens River | Minnie Wilson | Methodist |
| Big Eddy | Pas | Pas | Robert Bear | Church of England |
| Black River | Black River | Berens River | B. Mackenzie | " " |
| Broken Head | Broken Head | Clandeboye | M. B. Edwards | " " |
| Brandon Industrial | At Brandon | | Rev. John Semmens | Methodist |
| Chemawawin | Chemawawin | Pas | W. C. Lundie | Church of England |
| Coutcheeching | Coutcheeching | Coutcheeching | W. A. Tucker | Roman Catholic |
| Crane River | Crane River | Manitowapaw | John Favel | Church of England |
| Cross Lake | Cross Lake | Berens River | J. Isbister | Methodist |
| Cumberland | Cumberland | Pas | James Settee, jun | Church of England |
| Ebb and Flow Lake | Ebb and Flow Lake | Manitowapaw | M. Dumas | Roman Catholic |
| Elkhorn Industrial | At Elkhorn | | A. E. Wilson | Church of England |
| Fairford (Lower) | Fairford | Manitowapaw | Adolphus Cox | " " |
| " (Upper) | " | " | George Bruce | " " |
| Fisher River | Fisher River | Beren's River | Fred G. Stevens | Methodist |
| Fort Alexander (Upper) | Fort Alexander | Clandeboye | Donald Flett | Church of England |
| " (R.C.) | " | " | R. Chevrefils | Roman Catholic |
| Frenchman's Head | Lac Seul | Savanne | A. F. Norquay | Church of England |
| Hollow Water River | Hollow Water Riv'r | Beren's River | John Sinclair | " " |
| Islington | Islington | Rat Portage | J. Francis Cox | " " |
| Jack Head | Jack Head | Beren's River | F. A. Disbrowe | " " |
| Lac Seul | Lac Seul | Savanne | A. R. J. Bannatyne | " " |
| Lake Manitoba | Lake Manitoba | Manitowapaw | Maxime Goulet | Roman Catholic |
| Lake St. Martin | Lake St. Martin | " | John Moar | Church of England |
| Little Forks | Little Forks | Coutcheeching | H. A. George | " " |
| Little Saskatchewan | Little Saskatch'wn | Manitowapaw | T. H. Dobbs | " " |
| Long Sault | Long Sault | Coutcheeching | R. H. Bagshaw | " " |
| Manitou Rapids | Manitou Rapids | " | Daniel Wm. Wood | " " |
| Moose Lake | Moose Lake | Pas | W. R. Taylor | " " |
| Muckle's Creek | St. Peter's | Clandeboye | J. McClure Muckle | " " |
| Netley Creek | " | " | J. M. Gow | Roman Catholic |
| Norway House | Norway House | Berens River | John S. Newton | Methodist |
| Pas | Pas | Pas | T. Lamb | Church of England |
| Pine Creek (Boarding) | Pine Creek | Manitowapaw | Rev. A. Chaumont | Roman Catholic |
| " (Day) | " | " | " | " " |
| Poplar River | Poplar River | Berens River | Jos. Dargue | Methodist |
| Portage la Prairie (Board.) | At Port. la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | Annie Fraser | Presbyterian |
| Rossville | Norway House | Berens River | Ronald Strath | Methodist |
| Rupert's Land Industrial | At Middle Church | Manitoba | J. B. Ashby | Church of England |
| Sandy Bay | Sandy Bay | Manitowapaw | Thomas Ward | Roman Catholic |
| Shoal Lake | Pas Mountain | Pas | Thomas Bear | Church of England |
| Stangecoming | Stangecoming | Coutcheeching | J. O. Fitzpatrick | Roman Catholic |
| St. Boniface Industrial | At St. Boniface | Manitoba | Rev. C. A. Comeau | " " |
| St. Peter's (North) | St. Peter's | Clandeboye | Lizzie McLean | Church of England |
| " (South) | " | " | R. F. McDougall | " " |
| " (East) | " | " | J. Arran Wilson | " " |
| " | " | " | Mary Vincent | Roman Catholic |
| The Dalles | Rat Portage | Rat Portage | John Kippling | Church of England |
| Wabigoon | Wabigoon | Savanne | Amy Johns | " " |
| Wabuskang | Wabuskang | " | R. E. Atkinson | " " |
| Water Hen River (Board.) | Water Hen River | Manitowapaw | J. H. Adams | Roman Catholic |
| " (Day) | " | " | " | " " |
| Whitefish Bay | Whitefish Bay | Rat Portage | E. Charron | " " |
| Total, Manitoba | | | | |

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing' Government.

*a.* 100 pupils at $115 per capita per annum. *b.* 10 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. *c.* 20 pupils at $72

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

| Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant. | From what Fund paid. | Number on Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Standards. | | | | | | Industries. | | | | | | | | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II | III. | IV. | V. | VI | Carpenter. | Blacksmith. | Shoemaker. | Tailor. | Tinsmith. | Printer. | Harness-maker. | Stone-cutter | |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Voted | 7 | 15 | 22 | 10 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 23 | 17 | 40 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 21 | 17 | 38 | 15 | 31 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 14 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 18 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " | 29 | 25 | 54 | 48 | 41 | 5 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | All expenses paid by the Government. |
| 300 00 | " | 23 | 17 | 40 | 17 | 25 | 12 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 5 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 7 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 6 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 28 | 26 | 54 | 16 | 52 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 14 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 12 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *a* | " | 73 | 30 | 103 | 88 | 36 | 10 | 23 | 24 | 10 | | 16 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | |
| 300 00 | " | 16 | 13 | 29 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 5 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 38 | 32 | 70 | 26 | 44 | 5 | 9 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 22 | 21 | 43 | 16 | 26 | 11 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 14 | 8 | 22 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 21 | 20 | 41 | 8 | 40 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 18 | 11 | 29 | 4 | 23 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 20 | 5 | 25 | 8 | 17 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 10 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 23 | 27 | 50 | 19 | 42 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 9 | 24 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 15 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 11 | 26 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 13 | 26 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 9 | 22 | 5 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 10 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 12 | 27 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Closed. |
| 300 00 | " | 16 | 16 | 32 | 8 | 27 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 26 | 34 | 60 | 25 | 42 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| *b* | " | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 29 | 23 | 52 | 45 | 28 | 13 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *c* | " | 15 | 18 | 33 | 26 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 24 | 36 | 60 | 18 | 44 | 12 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " | 43 | 40 | 83 | 69 | 24 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 21 | | 11 | 5 | | | | 5 | | | All expenses paid by the Government. |
| 300 00 | " | 28 | 38 | 66 | 26 | 52 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 12 | 23 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 20 | 33 | 9 | 26 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *d* | " | 51 | 49 | 100 | 92 | 31 | 24 | 31 | 12 | 2 | | 6 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 20 | 27 | 47 | 21 | 26 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 468 00 | " | 32 | 36 | 68 | 44 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 20 | 17 | 37 | 14 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 8 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 17 | 14 | 31 | 10 | 25 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 18 | 29 | 5 | 28 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *e* | " | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 9 | 24 | 15 | 16 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 8 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 971 | 887 | 1858 | 934 | 1121 | 330 | 228 | 123 | 52 | 4 | 39 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | |

knitting and household duties generally. Medical attendance, medicines and school material supplied by

capita per annum. *d.* 100 pupils at $105 per capita per annum. *e.* 10 pupils at $60 per capita per annum.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | Reserve. | Agency. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. | | | | |
| Alexander | Alexander | Edmonton | Sarah Cyre | Roman Catholic |
| Attakakoop | Attakakoop | Carlton | Louis Ahennakew | Church of England |
| Battleford Industrial | | At Battleford | Rev. E. Matheson | " |
| Beaver River | Chippewayan | Onion Lake | L. O. Lamomen | Roman Catholic |
| Birtle Boarding | | Birtle | Wm. J. Small | Presbyterian |
| Blood Boarding | Blood | Blood | Hugh F. Baker | Church of England |
| " Day | " | " | " | " |
| Blue Quills | Blue Quills | Saddle Lake | F. Petitdemange | Roman Catholic |
| Bull's Horn | Blood | Blood | A. F. H. Mills | Church of England |
| Crowfoot | Blackfoot | Blackfoot | Geo. H. Race | Roman Catholic |
| Crowstand Boarding | Near Coté's | Swan River | Rev. C. W. Whyte | Presbyterian |
| Day Star | Day Star | Touchwood Hills | M. Williams | Church of England |
| Duck Lake Boarding | | Duck Lake | Rev. M. J. P. Paquette | Roman Catholic |
| Eagle Ribs | Blackfoot | Blackfoot | J. S. Mahood | Church of England |
| Emmanuel College | At Prince Albert | | Rev. J. A. Mackay | " |
| Ermineskin's Boarding | Ermineskin's | Hobbema | Rev. J. O. Perrault | Roman Catholic |
| " Day | " | " | S.S. Cœur de Marie | " |
| File Hills Boarding | File Hills | File Hills | Alexander Skene | Presbyterian |
| Good Fish Lake | Pakan | Saddle Lake | Albert E. Dawson | Methodist |
| Gordon Boarding | Gordon s | Touchwood Hills | Rev. Owen Owens | Church of England |
| " Day | " | " | " | " |
| Heavy Shields | Blood | Blood | Sister R. St. Germain | Roman Catholic |
| John Smith's | John Smith's | Duck Lake | Alexena C. McGregor | Church of England |
| Joseph's (Alexis) | Joseph's | Edmonton | Clement Girard | Roman Catholic |
| Keys | Key's | Swan River | E. Harold Dee | Church of England |
| Keeseekouse | Keeseekouse | " | Edward Barton | Roman Catholic |
| Lac la Biche Boarding | Lac la Biche | Saddle Lake | Rev. H Grandin | " |
| Lac le Ronge | Lac la Ronge | Duck Lake | Samuel Abraham | Church of England |
| Little Pines | Little Pines | Battleford | C. A. Lindsay | " |
| Louis Bull | Louis Bull | Hobbema | Jas. A. Youmans | Methodist |
| Meadow Lake | Meadow Lake | Carlton | A. M Venne | Roman Catholic |
| Mistawasis (Armadale Mission) | Mistawasis | " | Laura McIntosh | Presbyterian |
| Montreal Lake | Montreal Lake | " | Thomas Badger | Church of England |
| Moosomin's (Jack Fish Creek) | Moosomin's | Battleford | Lizzie Donovan | " |
| Morley No. 1 | Morley | Stony | John W. Niddrie | Methodist |
| " 2 | " | " | Rev. R. B. Steinhaur | " |
| Muscowequan's Boarding | Muscowequan | Touchwood Hills | Fred. W. Dennehey | Roman Catholic |
| " Day | " | " | " | " |
| McDougall Orphanage | Morley | Stony | Rev. J. W. Butler | Methodist |
| Oak River Sioux | Oak River | Birtle | C. H. Hartland | Church of England |

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in additions to other trades, and girls taught upplied by Government.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

| Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant. | From what Fund paid. | Number on Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Standards. | | | | | | Industries. | | | | | | | | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI | Carpenter | B'ksmith | Shoemak'r | Tailor. | Baker. | Printer. | Painter. | Harness-maker. | |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | Voted | 12 | 18 | 30 | 12 | 21 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 10 | 10 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 145 pupils at $150 per capita per annum. | " | 70 | 44 | 114 | 101 | 24 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 6 | | 13 | 4 | 9 | | | 5 | 2 | | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 13 | 18 | 31 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 26 | 22 | 48 | 46 | 19 | 9 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | " | 11 | 6 | 17 | 13 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tuition of day pupils at boarding-school paid for at $12 per capita per annum. |
| 300 00 | " | 12 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 16 | 9 | 25 | 9 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 16 | 11 | 27 | 9 | 17 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 23 | 13 | 36 | 26 | 25 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 20 | 23 | 43 | 39 | 11 | 16 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 12 | 25 | 12 | 23 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Closed. |
| 20 pupils(boys)at $100 and 10 do (girls) at $72 per cap. per ann. | " | 21 | 11 | 32 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| * ..... | " | 12 | 8 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 preparing for teachers. |
| 300 00 | " | 17 | 18 | 35 | 9 | 26 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 11 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 18 | 14 | 32 | 12 | 21 | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 13 | 14 | 27 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | " | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | Day pupils at board'g school |
| 300 00 | " | 10 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 9 | 16 | 25 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 9 | 24 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 3 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 7 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 17 | 13 | 30 | 28 | 13 | | 10 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 11 | 22 | 8 | 17 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 10 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 10 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 7 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 15 | 26 | 12 | 20 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 5 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | Closed. |
| 300 00 | " | 23 | 27 | 50 | 12 | 48 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 25 | 13 | 38 | 9 | 29 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 14 | 10 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | " | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | Day pupils paid for at board'g school $12 p.c. p.ann |
| 40 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 22 | 19 | 41 | 27 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 00 | " | 12 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carried forward. | ..... | 577 | 488 | 1065 | 634 | 614 | 210 | 146 | 58 | 16 | | 13 | 4 | 9 | | | 5 | 2 | | |

sewing, knitting and household duties generally. Medical attendance, medicine and school material

*Allowed rations up to $60 per cap. and $12 per cap. for tuition.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | Reserve. | Agency. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Con.* | | | | |
| Okanase | Okanase | Birtle | R. C. McPherson | Presbyterian |
| Old Sun's (St. John's) Boarding | Blackfoot | Blackfoot | Rev. H. W. Gibbon-Stocken. | Church of England |
| Old Sun's Day | " | " | W. H. James | " |
| Onion Lake R.C. Boarding | Sekaskootch | Onion Lake | Sister Superior St. Agnes. | Roman Catholic |
| " Day | " | " | Sister St. Patrick | " |
| " Boarding | " | " | Rev. J. R. Matheson | Church of England |
| Peigan Boarding | Peigan | Peigan | Rev. J. Hinchliffe | " |
| " Day | " | " | Rev. Donat Foisy | Roman Catholic |
| Poundmaker's | Poundmaker's | Battleford | John Pritchard | " |
| Qu'Appelle Industrial | At Qu'Appelle | | Rev. J. Hugonnard | " |
| Red Crow | Blood | Blood | L. W. Wood | Church of England |
| Red Deer Industrial | | | Rev. C. E. Somerset. | Methodist |
| Red Pheasant | Red Pheasant's | Battleford | W. Wilson | Church of England |
| Regina Industrial | At Regina | | Rev. J. A. McLeod | Presbyterian |
| Round Lake Boarding | | Crooked Lake | H. McKay | " |
| Running Wolf | Blood | Blood | Sister A. St. George. | Roman Catholic |
| Saddle Lake | Saddle Lake | Saddle Lake | Austin S. McKitrick | Methodist |
| Sampson | Sampson's | Hobbema | Hannah Shaw | " |
| Sarcee Boarding | Sarcee | Sarcee | Percy Stocken | Church of England |
| Shoal River | Key's | Swan River | Edward H. Bassing | " |
| Sioux Mission | Near Prince Albert | | Annie Cameron | Presbyterian |
| Sturgeon Lake | Twatt's | Carlton | Emma Winter | Church of England |
| Sweet Grass | Sweet Grass | Battleford | John Pritchard | Roman Catholic |
| St. Albert Boarding | At St. Albert | | Sister Brassard | " |
| St. Joseph's Industrial | At High River | | Rev. A. Naessens | " |
| Thunderchild | Thunderchild | Battleford | Chas. F. Desmarais | Church of England |
| " | " | " | J. C. Gingras | Roman Catholic |
| White Cap Sioux | Moose Woods | | Mrs. W. R. Tucker | Methodist |
| White Eagle Boarding | Blackfoot | Blackfoot | Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken. | Church of England |
| White Fish Lake | Jas. Seenum's | Saddle Lake | M. F. Featherston | Methodist |
| White Whale Lake | Paul's | Edmonton | Wm. G. Blewett | " |

NOTES.—Boys at industrial schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing, Government.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

| Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant. | From what Fund paid. | Number of Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Standards. | | | | | | Industries. | | | | | | | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V | VI | Carpenter | B'Tksmith | Shoemak'r | Tailor. | Baker. | Printer. | Painter. | Harness-maker. | |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brought forward | ... | 577 | 488 | 1065 | 634 | 514 | 210 | 146 | 58 | 16 | ... | 13 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | |
| 300 00 | Voted | 8 | 13 | 21 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 35 pupils at $72 per capita per annum.. | " | 27 | 13 | 40 | 35 | 24 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ..... | " | 7 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25 pupils at $72 per capita per annum.. | " | 12 | 18 | 30 | 26 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ..... | " | 16 | 10 | 26 | 14 | 24 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Day pupils paid for at board'g school at $12 per cap. per annum. |
| 11 pupils at $72 per capita per annum.. | " | 3 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 pupils at $72 per capita per annum.. | " | 24 | 7 | 31 | 21 | 19 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 9 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 9 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 200 pupils at $125 per capita per annum.. | " | 102 | 124 | 226 | 200 | 30 | 54 | 81 | 43 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 3 | ... | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 50 pupils at $140 per capita per annum.. | " | 30 | 23 | 53 | 50 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 5 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 140 pupils at $130 per capita per annum.. | " | 92 | 63 | 155 | 122 | 33 | 30 | 47 | 30 | 7 | 8 | 14 | ... | 13 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 5 | |
| 20 pupils at $72 per capita per annum. | " | 11 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 9 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 13 | 9 | 22 | 8 | 17 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 15 | 26 | 9 | 16 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 pupils at $72 per capita per annum.. | " | 16 | 8 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 18 | 9 | 27 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 80 pupils at $72 per capita per annum.. | " | 33 | 38 | 71 | 69 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 120 pupils at $140 per capita per annum.. | " | 88 | 32 | 120 | 113 | 64 | 28 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 9 | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 11 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Closed. |
| 300 00 | " | 7 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25 pupils at $72 per capita per annnm.. | " | 19 | ... | 19 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 5 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 300 00 | " | 15 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 24 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total, N. W. Ter ... | ..... | 1217 | 996 | 2213 | 1504 | 1102 | 446 | 370 | 196 | 57 | 21 | 53 | 13 | 41 | 5 | 19 | 13 | 2 | 5 | |

knitting, and household duties generally. Medical attendance, medicine and school material supplied by

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

| School. | District. | Teacher. | Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS. | | | |
| Albany | James Bay | Rev. Thos. Vincent | Church of England |
| Buxton Mission | Upper Yukon River | Bishop Bompas | " |
| Fort Chippewayan | Athabasca and Mackenzie River | E. Hartley | " |
| Fort George | East Main Coast, Hudson Bay | Wm. E. Walton | " |
| Great Whale River | At Fort George, Hudson Bay | " | " |
| Isle à la Crosse | | Sister Langelier | Roman Catholic |
| Lesser Slave Lake Boarding | Peace River | Rev. Geo. Holmes | Church of England |
| Lesser Slave Lake Day | " | Rev. A. Desmarais | Roman Catholic |
| Moose Fort | James Bay | Rev. Isaac J. Taylor | Church of England |
| Nativity Mission | Athabasca and Mackenzie River | Sister Martin | Roman Catholic |
| Providence Mission | Mackenzie River | Sister Seguin | " |
| | Total, Outside Treaty Limits | | |

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing.

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

| Salary. | From what Fund paid. | Number on Roll. | | | Average attendance. | Standards. | | | | | | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | |
| $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 00 | Special grant | 15 | 11 | 26 | 17 | 20 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| .... .... | .... | 7 | 37 | 44 | 15 | 44 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Not paid by department |
| 300 00 | Voted | 7 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | .... | .... | |
| 200 00 | Special grant | 22 | 28 | 50 | 16 | 50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 200 00 | " | 22 | 18 | 40 | 31 | 40 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 300 00 | Voted | 7 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | |
| *a* | " | 12 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | .... | .... | |
| 200 00 | " | 9 | 14 | 23 | 18 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | |
| 200 00 | " | 47 | 54 | 101 | 67 | 101 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| .... .... | .... | 6 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 4 | .... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| 200 00 | " | 13 | 13 | 26 | 21 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| .... .... | .... | 167 | 211 | 378 | 238 | 297 | 59 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 7 | |

knitting and household duties generally.
*a* 20 pupils at $50 per capita per annum.

SUMMARY OF

| Province. | Number of Schools. | Number on Roll. | | | Average Attendance. | Percentage of Attendance. | Standards. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. |
| Ontario | 83 | 1,572 | 1,282 | 2,854 | 1,510 | 52·90 | 1,353 | 683 | 434 | 256 | 101 | 27 |
| Quebec | 20 | 388 | 389 | 777 | 361 | 46·46 | 364 | 153 | 122 | 102 | 33 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 8 | 83 | 64 | 147 | 57 | 38·77 | 53 | 38 | 26 | 23 | 3 | 4 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 65 | 52 | 117 | 61 | 52·13 | 53 | 29 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 13 | 39·39 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 | .... |
| British Columbia | 34 | 676 | 661 | 1,337 | 728 | 54·45 | 743 | 263 | 160 | 108 | 50 | 13 |
| Manitoba | 55 | 971 | 887 | 1,858 | 904 | 48·65 | 1,121 | 330 | 228 | 123 | 52 | 4 |
| North-west Territories | 71 | 1,217 | 966 | 2,213 | 1,504 | 67·96 | 1,127 | 445 | 370 | 193 | 57 | 21 |
| Outside Treaty Limits | 11 | 167 | 211 | 378 | 238 | 62·96 | 297 | 29 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 7 |
| Totals | 288 | 5,161 | 4,523 | 9,714 | 5,376 | 55·34 | 5,122 | 1,978 | 1,379 | 840 | 313 | 82 |

MARTIN BENSON,
*Clerk in charge of School Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

| *Industries Taught. | | | | | | | | | | Total. | Province. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carpenter. | Blacksmith. | Shoemaker. | Tailor. | Tinsmith. | Baker. | Printer. | Painter. | Harnessmaker. | Stonecutter. | | |
| 15 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | 32 | ..... .... Ontario |
| ..... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... .....Quebec |
| ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... ...Nova Scotia |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... .. .....New Brunswick |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | . | ..... | .....Prince Edward Island |
| 41 | ..... | 21 | .. . | ..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 71 | .....British Columbia |
| 39 | .. ... | 9 | 20 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 12 | .... | 2 | 89 | ..... ... .....Manitoba |
| 53 | 13 | 41 | 5 | ..... | 19 | 13 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 151 | .....North-west Territories |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .....Outside Treaty Limits |
| 148 | 16 | 79 | 29 | 8 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 343 | ..... Totals |

*All boys at industrial-schools taught farming.

HAYTER REED,
*Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.*

## INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1896, the total amount of Purchase Money and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

| Town or Township. | County or District. | Number of Acres sold. | Amount of Sale. | Approximate Quantity remaining unsold. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | Acres. | |
| Albemarle | Bruce | 1,040·40 | 570 76 | 2,054·96 | Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report. |
| Amabel | " | 422·00 | 230 00 | 719·00 | |
| Eastnor | " | 894·00 | 471 25 | 4,984·32 | |
| Lindsay | " | 3,415·00 | 951 25 | 11,025·00 | |
| St. Edmund | " | 2,814·00 | 870 25 | 33,869·00 | |
| Bury (town plot) | " | 73·82 | 155 00 | 1,693·18 | |
| Hardwicke (town plot) | " | ..... | ..... | 1,111·00 | |
| Oliphant " | " | ..... | ..... | 89·00 | |
| Southampton " | " | ..... | ..... | 26·25 | |
| Wiarton " | " | ..... | ..... | 35·85 | |
| Keppel | Grey | 1,134·00 | 483 00 | 2,250·85 | |
| Saugeen Fishing Islands | Lake Huron and Georgian Bay | ..... | ..... | 880·50 | |
| Cape Hurd Islands | " | ..... | ..... | 7,720·50 | |
| Mississagua Reserve | Algoma District | ..... | ..... | 1,173·64 | |
| Thessalon | " | 187·00 | 187 00 | 3,521·02 | |
| " (town) | " | 4·76 | 331 50 | 90·07 | |
| Aweres | " | ..... | ..... | 13,584·00 | |
| Archibald | " | ..... | ..... | 2,900·00 | |
| Dennis | " | ..... | ..... | 3,349·00 | |
| Fisher | " | ..... | ..... | 9,602.00 | |
| Herrick | " | ..... | ..... | 7,267·53 | |
| Havilland | " | ..... | ..... | 3,660·00 | |
| Kars | " | 20·00 | 10 00 | 9,459·00 | |
| Apaquosh (town plot) | " | 0·33 | 3 34 | 316·23 | |
| Laird | " | 820·00 | 698 40 | 8,447·75 | |
| Macdonald | " | 221·50 | 110 75 | 1,996·85 | |
| Meredith | " | 91·95 | 45 68 | 7,603·75 | |
| Garden River Reserve | " | 40·00 | 160 00 | ..... | |
| Pennefather | " | ..... | ..... | 18,131·00 | |
| Tilley | " | ..... | ..... | 12,691·00 | |
| Tupper | " | ..... | ..... | 2,800·00 | |
| Fenwick | " | 152·50 | 76 25 | 12,654·50 | |
| Vankoughnet | " | 157·00 | 78 50 | 10,518·00 | |
| Shingcouicouse (town plot) | " | ..... | ..... | 269·00 | |
| Bidwell | Manitoulin Dist. | 195·00 | 145 55 | 7,446·00 | |
| Howland | " | 156·00 | 59 00 | 5,047·00 | |
| Sheguiandah | " | 259·00 | 130 00 | 12,207·00 | |
| " (town plot) | " | 0·62 | 24 80 | 397·61 | |
| Billings | " | 100·00 | 50 00 | 5,878·00 | |
| Assiginack | " | 429·00 | 446 05 | 7,257·00 | |
| Campbell | " | ..... | ..... | 8,471·75 | |
| Manitowaning (town plot) | " | 1·80 | 597 00 | 76·67 | |
| Carnarvon | " | 850·00 | 368 00 | 13,300·00 | |
| Tehkummah | " | 300·00 | 89 75 | 7,895·00 | |
| Sandfield | " | ..... | ..... | 8,300·00 | |
| Shaftesbury (town plot) | " | 1·46 | 66 50 | 146·23 | |
| Tolsmaville " | " | 1·00 | 2 50 | 1,566·31 | |
| Allan | " | 120·00 | 40 00 | 6,090·00 | |
| Burpee | " | 457·00 | 219 50 | 13,625·00 | |
| Barrie Island | " | ..... | ..... | 3,460·00 | |
| Gordon | " | ..... | ..... | 4,089·00 | |
| Gore Bay (town) | " | ..... | ..... | 6·40 | |
| Mills | " | ..... | ..... | 8,350·00 | |
| Cockburn Island | " | 100·00 | 50 00 | 32,577·00 | |
| Dawson | " | ..... | ..... | 30,114·00 | |
| Robinson | " | 1,076·00 | 480 60 | 48,573·00 | |
| Neebing | Thunder Bay Dist. | ..... | ..... | 3,778·00 | |
| Sarnia (town) | Lambton | ..... | ..... | 5·84 | |
| Anderdon | Essex | 79·00 | 1 00 | ..... | |
| Carried forward | | 15,614·14 | 8,203·18 | 425,150·56 | |

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1896, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

| Town or Township. | County or District. | Number of Acres sold. | Amount of Sale. | Approximate Quantity remaining unsold. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | Acres. | |
| Brought forward | | 15,614·14 | 8,203 18 | 425,150·56 | |
| Parry Island | Georgian Bay | 314 25 | 2,827 80 | | |
| Seneca | Haldimand | | | 192·71 | |
| Cayuga (town plot) | " | 0 50 | 50 00 | 244·47 | |
| " | " | | | 312·60 | |
| Dunn | " | | | 1,571·50 | |
| Caledonia (town plot) | " | 9·42 | 405 00 | 55·44 | |
| Brantford | Brant | | | 136·10 | |
| Bronte (town plot) | Halton | | | 10·93 | |
| Port Credit " | Peel | | | 0·25 | |
| Deseronto " | Hastings | | | 6·50 | |
| Islands in the River St. Lawrence | Prov. of Ontario | 19·60 | 1,630 85 | 280·40 | |
| Islands in the Otanabee and Lakes | Peterborough, &c. | 14·57 | 165 00 | 2,072·43 | |
| Islands in Wellers Bay | Prince Edward | 8·83 | 20 00 | | |
| Thorah Island | Lake Simcoe | | | 74·00 | |
| White Cloud Island | Georgian Bay | | | 244·59 | |
| Sultana Island | Rainy River Dist. | | | 421·12 | |
| Shannonville (town plot) | Hastings | 0·95 | 90 00 | 0·18 | |
| Tyendinaga | " | 50·00 | 50 00 | | |
| Islands in River Trent | Northumberland | 0·13 | 20 00 | | |
| Islands in Georgian Bay | Georgian Bay | 262·72 | 860 00 | | |
| | | 16,295·11 | 14,321 83 | 430,773·78 | |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ouiatchouan | Chicoutimi | 382·00 | 163 30 | 11,776·18 | Acreage increased through the surrender of additional lands. |
| Colraine | Megantic | | | 1,203·00 | |
| Dundee | Huntingdon | | | 8,983·31 | |
| Viger | Temiscouata | 300·00 | 145 00 | 384·40 | |
| Maniwaki (town plot) | Ottawa | 87·45 | 3,779 00 | 102·55 | |
| | | 769·45 | 4,087 30 | 22,449·44 | |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Papaschase | N.-W. Ter. | 694·00 | 2,642 50 | 4,705·83 | |

*General Remarks.*

The land sold during the year amounted to 17,758·56 acres, which realized $21,051.63. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 457,929 acres. The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to $134,174.23. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands, amounted to $149,257.52, a considerable portion of which is not yet due.

J. D. McLEAN,
*In charge of Land and Timber Branch.*

HAYTER REED,
*Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

AGRICULTURAL AND

| Province, Agency or Band. | Resident Indian Population. | Immovable Property, Land Cultivated, and Fresh Land Ploughed. | | | | | Personal | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Houses. | Barns. | Stables. | Land cultivated. | Land newly broken up. | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons. | Carts. | Fanning-mills. | Thresh'g-machines | Mowing-machines. | Reapers. | No. of other implements. | Horses. | Cows. |
| *Ontario.* | | | | | Acres. | Ac. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand River Superintendency— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Six Nations | 3667 | 721 | 184 | 320 | 30300 | 169 | 402 | 343 | 361 | 263 | 145 | 6 | 92 | 87 | 170 | 1265 | 832 |
| Mississaguas, New Credit | 242 | 91 | 80 | 25 | 4000 | 50 | 100 | 80 | 150 | 40 | 45 | 1 | 25 | 15 | 150 | 220 | 195 |
| Walpole Island | 836 | 220 | 14 | 127 | 3092 | 114 | 92 | 53 | 131 | .... | 22 | .. | 26 | 5 | 54 | 441 | 224 |
| Western Superintendency— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Division | 493 | 132 | 23 | 70 | 2653 | 138 | 84 | 68 | 146 | 10 | 36 | 1 | 19 | 24 | 35 | 199 | 75 |
| 2nd " | 1360 | 309 | 55 | 144 | 8529 | 120 | 159 | 122 | 225 | 51 | 62 | 2 | 38 | 25 | 221 | 384 | 146 |
| 3rd " | 324 | 79 | 20 | 43 | 1317 | 47 | 47 | 35 | 55 | 18 | 15 | .. | 8 | 8 | 61 | 109 | 81 |
| Northern Superintendency | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Division | 3345 | 762 | 128 | 562 | 5824 | 83 | 239 | 193 | 139 | .... | 24 | 5 | .... | .... | 1661 | 653 | 263 |
| 2nd " | 858 | 168 | 80 | 79 | 1465 | 22 | 31 | 34 | 10 | .... | 5 | .. | 2 | .... | 4 | 42 | 94 |
| 3rd " | 1180 | 112 | 31 | 38 | 1584 | .... | 49 | 32 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 87 | 61 |
| 4th " | 1788 | 294 | 6 | 11 | 372 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 130 | 7 | 18 |
| Golden Lake Agency | 94 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 41 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 9 |
| Tyendinaga " | 1151 | 225 | 103 | 88 | 10000 | .... | 180 | 180 | 105 | .... | 60 | 2 | 40 | 30 | 500 | 250 | 350 |
| Lake Simcoe " | 120 | 32 | 17 | 17 | 358 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 7 | .... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 40 | 18 |
| Cape Croker " | 396 | 116 | 46 | 56 | 1400 | 60 | 112 | 70 | *112 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1200 | 117 | 40 |
| Saugeen " | 370 | 88 | 16 | 62 | 925 | 40 | 48 | 28 | 44 | .... | 8 | 2 | 1 | .... | 112 | 118 | 22 |
| Alnwick " | 238 | 68 | 22 | 16 | 2470 | .... | 28 | 24 | 18 | .... | 12 | .. | 3 | 3 | 83 | 60 | 16 |
| Mud Lake " | 163 | 34 | 4 | 23 | 210 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 6 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 51 | 16 | 12 |
| Rice Lake " | 79 | 38 | 9 | 13 | 755 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | .... | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 19 | 15 | 12 |
| Rama " | 235 | 82 | 31 | 32 | 800 | 2 | 22 | 26 | 15 | .... | 7 | .. | 3 | 2 | 100 | 37 | 23 |
| Penetanguishene " | 274 | 43 | 10 | 31 | 413 | 36 | 15 | 13 | 7 | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 67 | 40 | 27 |
| Scugog " | 37 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 80 | .... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 3 |
| Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin I. | 117 | 27 | 15 | 22 | 350 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 50 | 30 | 16 |
| Totals | 17367 | 3669 | 903 | 1797 | 76938 | 942 | 1673 | 1352 | 1568 | 388 | 477 | 24 | 263 | 204 | 4711 | 4146 | 2537 |
| *Quebec.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake of Two Mountains Agency | 446 | 81 | 20 | 56 | 1321 | 4 | 36 | 31 | 29 | 57 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 484 | 81 | 40 |
| Caughnawaga Agency | 1889 | 429 | 103 | 289 | 4400 | 30 | 242 | 180 | 182 | 200 | 20 | 16 | 28 | 6 | 165 | 215 | 300 |
| St. Regis " | 1254 | 192 | 82 | 84 | 2841 | 35 | 91 | 73 | 89 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 35 | 15 | 160 | 228 | 191 |
| Viger " | 125 | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| St. Francis " | 317 | 70 | 13 | 14 | 150 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 14 |
| Lake St. John " | 447 | 46 | 14 | 14 | 110 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 24 | 35 |
| Maria " | 85 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 220 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 8 |
| Restigouche " | 456 | 88 | 55 | .... | 670 | 8 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 4 | .... | 7 | 41 | 35 |
| River Desert " | 493 | 78 | 28 | 27 | 775 | 30 | 20 | 18 | 13 | *25 | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | 165 | 36 | 45 |
| Jeune Lorette " | 422 | 71 | 5 | 4 | 170 | .... | 6 | 4 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 16 |
| †North Shore Riv. St. Lawrence Superintendency | 1302 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Becancour Agency | 54 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 78 | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25 | .... | 3 |
| Témiscamingue Agency | 161 | 62 | 11 | 17 | 155 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 40 | 13 | 9 |
| Totals | 7451 | 1165 | 345 | 517 | 10890 | 133 | 459 | 362 | 365 | *341 | 46 | 35 | 74 | 22 | 1049 | 666 | 696 |

NOTE.—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Sarnia, and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency comprehends The 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that province includes the Ojibbewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibbewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibbewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay and * 15 buggies. † No statistics have been received since those sent in by Mr. L. F. Boucher, the late

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

| Property. | | | | | Grain and Roots Harvested. | | | | | | | | | | | | Fish, Furs and other Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oxen. | Bulls. | Sheep. | Pigs. | No. of young stock. | Wheat. | Oats. | Pease. | Barley. | Corn. | Rye. | Buckwheat. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Beans. | Garden. | Apples. | Hay. | Value. |
| | | | | | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus | Bus | Bus. | Bus | Bus | Bus | Bus | Tons. | $ cts. |
| 10 | 21 | 301 | 1766 | 997 | 28799 | 63695 | 15869 | 959 | 40199 | 641 | 137 | 32649 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1314½ | 2,700 00 |
| 4 | 2 | 125 | 190 | 400 | 6000 | 16000 | 2000 | 3000 | 500 | 200 | .... | 1000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 40 | 2,000 00 |
| 19 | ... | 42 | 601 | 360 | 6528 | 5718 | 158 | ..... | 9646 | .... | .... | 4691 | .... | 1255 | .... | .... | 911 | 6,926 00 |
| ... | 7 | 16 | 131 | 66 | 3649 | 15490 | 502 | 319 | 5246 | ... | 13 | 5310 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 234 | 1,250 00 |
| ... | 13 | 27 | 382 | 278 | 14673 | 21646 | 812 | 126 | 27039 | 72 | 22 | 10985 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 473 | 2,511 00 |
| ... | 3 | 26 | 218 | 175 | 3931 | 4500 | 231 | ..... | 4400 | 51 | 300 | 3250 | .... | 1289 | .... | .... | 71 | 2,860 00 |
| 137 | 10 | 104 | 924 | 272 | 4218 | 7305 | 7078 | 30 | 3557 | .... | .... | 31372 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1819 | 17,489 00 |
| 10 | 2 | 28 | 59 | 133 | ..... | 734 | 270 | ..... | 306 | .... | .... | 5900 | .... | 35 | .... | .... | 143 | 7,318 00 |
| 10 | 2 | 9 | 37 | 88 | .... | 375 | .... | ..... | 110 | .... | .... | 4210 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 270 | 12,720 00 |
| 11 | 8 | .... | 2 | 14 | .... | 700 | .... | ..... | 4 | .... | .... | 4500 | 1225 | .... | .... | .... | 145 | 72,700 00 |
| 2 | ... | 3 | 9 | 7 | .... | 120 | 150 | ..... | 60 | .... | .... | 431 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 763 75 |
| ... | 15 | 150 | 250 | 320 | 3000 | 2000 | 2000 | 8000 | 2000 | 1000 | 2000 | 3600 | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 360 00 |
| ... | 3 | 12 | 110 | 20 | 420 | 3400 | 500 | ..... | 40 | .... | 200 | 1480 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 80 | 1,825 00 |
| 2 | 1 | 45 | 300 | 180 | 1800 | 2200 | 2300 | 200 | 400 | .... | .... | 3000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 9,100 00 |
| 2 | ... | 10 | 130 | 60 | 500 | 2000 | 300 | 50 | 1400 | .... | .... | 3000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 75 | 2,450 00 |
| ... | 1 | 11 | 66 | 35 | 1170 | 2445 | 1860 | 495 | 120 | 245 | 560 | 3109 | 1620 | 25 | .... | .... | 67 | 5,426 00 |
| ... | ... | ... | 7 | 12 | 600 | 850 | 100 | .... | 27 | .... | .... | 1400 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 6,200 00 |
| ... | 1 | 10 | 59 | 13 | 1140 | 1985 | 815 | 80 | 95 | .... | .... | 1090 | 1080 | .... | .... | .... | 31 | 1,611 00 |
| ... | 3 | .... | 160 | 43 | 550 | 2000 | 1125 | 230 | 130 | .... | .... | 4000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 100 | 2,725 00 |
| 16 | 4 | 48 | 33 | 13 | 202 | 244 | 137 | 3 | 143 | .... | .... | 400 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 600 00 |
| ... | .. | .... | 3 | 3 | 44 | 940 | 12 | 20 | 83 | .... | ... | 360 | .... | .... | .... | 240 | 4 | 651 80 |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | 35 | 18 | 55 | 280 | 270 | ..... | 159 | .... | .... | 350 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 75 | 300 00 |
| 228 | 97 | 972 | 5472 | 3507 | 77279 | 154627 | 36489 | 13512 | 95664 | 2269 | 3232 | 126087 | 3925 | 2604 | .... | 240 | 5902½ | 160,486 55 |
| ... | 1 | 33 | 85 | 59 | 128 | 5463 | 88 | 93 | 669 | .... | 936 | 3335 | .... | 179 | .... | .... | 117 | 11,474 00 |
| 10 | 15 | 150 | 160 | 276 | 120 | 30000 | 900 | 1600 | 900 | .... | 8500 | 10000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 600 | 10,000 00 |
| ... | 14 | ... | 172 | 160 | 1000 | 7773 | 308 | 70 | 4130 | .... | 571 | 5359 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 650 | 10,350 00 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 1,501 00 |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 9,150 00 |
| ... | 4 | .... | 30 | 31 | 80 | 750 | 112 | ..... | ..... | .... | 84 | 480 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 | 7,150 00 |
| 5 | 4 | .... | 5 | 74 | 15 | 400 | 5 | ..... | 6 | .... | 250 | 600 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 364 60 |
| 25 | 3 | 20 | 121 | 40 | ..... | 4230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 842 | 994 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 58 | 1,500 00 |
| ... | 1 | 19 | 25 | 60 | ..... | 1375 | 150 | ..... | 30 | .... | .... | 3850 | 200 | .... | ‡60 | .... | 325 | 14,900 00 |
| 1 | 1 | .... | 25 | 6 | .... | 200 | 70 | ..... | ..... | .... | 35 | 350 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 48 | 29,075 00 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| .. | 2 | .... | 9 | 4 | ..... | 230 | 23 | 18 | 12 | .... | 15 | 305 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 730 00 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 17 | ..... | 817 | 108 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 2591 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 38 | 1,500 00 |
| 42 | 47 | 231 | 663 | 742 | 1343 | 51238 | 1764 | 1781 | 5747 | .... | 11233 | 27864 | 200 | 179 | ‡60 | .... | 1894 | 97,694 60 |

Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Chippewas the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames.
and Nipissinguas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, and the Ojibbewas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Témiscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd Michipicoten; and the 4th division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibbewas of Lake Superior Indian uperintendent. ‡ 60 pails onions.

AGRICULTURAL AND

| Province, Agency or Band. | Resident Indian population. | Immovable Property, Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed. | | | | | Personal | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horses. | Barns. | Stables. | Land cultivated. | Land newly broken up. | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Wagons. | Carts. | Fanning-mills. | Thresh'g-machines | Mowing-machines. | Reapers. | No. of other implements. | Horses. | Cows. |
| *New Brunswick.* | | | | | Acres. | Ac. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-eastern Superintendency | 916 | 198 | 39 | 39 | 870 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 16 | 44 |
| South-western Superintendency— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Division | 441 | 78 | 11 | 8 | 112 | .... | 11 | 12 | 16 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 166 | 13 | 6 |
| 2nd " | 233 | 41 | 16 | 7 | 287 | .... | 15 | 17 | 19 | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 20 | 13 |
| Totals | 1590 | 317 | 66 | 54 | 1269 | 5 | 40 | 43 | 51 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 288 | 49 | 63 |
| *Nova Scotia.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 78 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Shelburne | 62 | 8 | 3 | .... | 7 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Digby | 190 | 49 | 6 | 8 | 250 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 172 | .... | 5 |
| Yarmouth | 87 | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| King's | 78 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Queen's and Lunenburg | 157 | 29 | 12 | .... | 612 | 12 | 6 | .... | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 3 | 15 |
| Halifax | 149 | 35 | 5 | .... | 35 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 |
| Hants | 104 | 17 | .... | 9 | 100 | .... | 2 | 3 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 8 |
| Colchester | 113 | 27 | .... | .... | 11½ | ½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Cumberland | 115 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 6 | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| Pictou | 192 | 53 | 2 | 2 | 32 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | ... |
| Antigonish and Guysboro. | 158 | 42 | 4 | 4 | 325 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| Richmond (1895) | 135 | 33 | 6 | .... | 153 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| Inverness | 153 | 28 | 9 | .... | 127 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | 79 | 4 | 28 |
| Victoria | 94 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 148 | 4½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 8 |
| Cape Breton County | 243 | 19 | 17 | .... | 950 | .... | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | .... | 8 | 25 |
| Totals | 2108 | 400 | 75 | 33 | 2760½ | 38 | 28 | 15 | 17 | 15 | .... | .... | 2 | ... | 289 | 31 | 108 |
| *Prince Edward Island.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P.E.I. Superintendency | 308 | 51 | 23 | 23 | 245 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 65 | 16 | 11 |
| *British Columbia.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cowichan Agency | 2029 | 543 | 199 | 120 | 2496 | 114 | 126 | 64 | 191 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | .... | 405 | 432 |
| West Coast " | 2750 | 461 | .... | .... | 80 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 | 9 |
| Kwawkewlth " | 1639 | 224 | 2 | .... | 10½ | ¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| Lower Fraser " | 3381 | 1235 | 227 | 220 | 3705 | 93 | 113 | 92 | 76 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1945 | 709 | 817 |
| WilliamsLake " | 1899 | 403 | .... | 174 | 1265 | 15 | 102 | 37 | 28 | .... | 10 | 2 | 28 | ... | 542 | 2720 | 983 |
| Kamloops " | 2880 | 490 | 195 | .... | 1424 | 4 | 127 | 75 | 49 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 12 | ... | 3385 | 2462 | 480 |
| Okanagan " | 651 | 108 | 77 | .... | 1128 | .... | 63 | 34 | 14 | .... | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1074 | 2450 | 940 |
| Kootenay " | 562 | 183 | 10 | 15 | 350 | 31 | 47 | 16 | 15 | .... | 2 | .. | 3 | ... | 33 | 1690 | 353 |
| North-west Coast Agency. | 3994 | 915 | 18 | 25 | 147½ | 6½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 845 | 28 | 10 |
| Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency | 2783 | 894 | .... | 70 | 197 | 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6170 | 337 | 172 |
| Totals | 22568 | 5456 | 728 | 624 | 10803 | 295¼ | 580 | 318 | 373 | 21 | 41 | 13 | 55 | 6 | 13994 | 10831 | 4199 |

NOTE.—The North-eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties vince embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west side of the province, except

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

| Property. | | | | | Grain and Roots Harvested. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fish, Furs and other Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oxen. | Bulls. | Sheep. | Pigs. | No. of young stock. | Wheat. | Oats. | Pease. | Barley. | Corn. | Rye. | Buckwheat. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Beans. | Vegetables. | Apples. | Hay. | Value. |
| | | | | | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus | Bus | Bus. | Bus | Bus | Bus | Bus | Tons. | $ cts. |
| 4 | ... | .... | 40 | 29 | 35 | 1530 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3650 | .... | ... | ..... | .... | 100 | 10,900 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | 16 | 23 | ..... | 770 | 7 | ..... | 16 | .... | 85 | 1085 | .... | 9 | 67 | ... | 26 | 12,025 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | 56 | 24 | .... | 1400 | ..... | ..... | 25 | .... | 1000 | 1925 | .... | 27 | 50 | *250 | 90 | 12,500 00 |
| 4 | ... | .... | 112 | 76 | 35 | 3700 | 12 | ..... | 41 | .... | 1085 | 6660 | .... | 36 | 117 | *250 | 216 | 35,425 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | .... | 80 | .... | ... | ..... | .... | 1 | 430 00 |
| 1 | ... | .... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 5 | .. | .... | 205 | 7 | 13 | 60 | 6 | 4 | 40 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 10 | 600 | .... | .... | .. | ... | 50 | 5,920 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 20 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 100 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 7 | 512 00 |
| 2 | ... | 23 | 7 | 13 | .. .. | 64 | ..... | 12 | 22 | .... | .... | 440 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 67 | 250 00 |
| 3 | ... | .... | .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 200 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 6 | 120 00 |
| ... | ... | . | 3 | 2 | 20 | 250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 500 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 80 | ..... |
| ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | 650 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 20 | ½ | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 150 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 6 | 1,475 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | .. | 4 | 17 | 20 | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .. | 700 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | 3,000 00 |
| ... | ... | .... | .... | 3 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 8 | ..... | .... | .... | 900 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 54 | 2,400 00 |
| 2 | ... | .... | .... | 10 | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 250 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 900 00 |
| ... | 5 | .... | 4 | 20 | ..... | 75 | 2 | 5 | 5 | .... | 10 | 500 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 130 | 1,970 00 |
| ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | 175 | ... | ... | ..... | .... | 60 | 1,410 00 |
| 5 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 25 | ..... | 200 | ..... | 40 | 20 | ... | .... | 400 | .... | .... | ..... | ... | 90 | 4,130 00 |
| 13 | 7 | 53 | 28 | 88 | 37 | 864 | 9½ | 67 | 55 | 100 | 20 | 5224 | 7 | 13 | 60 | 6 | 555 | 23,207 00 |
| ... | 1 | 16 | 2 | 11 | 328 | 1316 | ..... | ..... | 8 | .... | .... | 1802 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 24 | 7,450 00 |
| 88 | 24 | 865 | 82 | 610 | 80 | 4000 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 800 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 700 | 160,000 00 |
| ... | 1 | 3 | .... | 4 | .... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1560 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 159,220 00 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 50 | 4 | .... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 37,250 00 |
| 152 | ... | 205 | 2181 | 475 | 3251 | 11614 | 7125 | 1134 | 850 | ..... | .... | 19798 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 1560 | 90,215 00 |
| ... | 38 | .... | 479 | 234 | 431 | 3195 | 862 | 260 | ..... | ..... | .... | 6290 | .... | 162 | ..... | .... | 2213 | 31,470 00 |
| ... | 8 | 1 | 314 | 330 | 3521 | 4630 | 408 | 322 | 185 | ..... | .... | 12210 | ... | 410 | ..... | .... | 1200 | 93,884 00 |
| ... | ... | ... | 369 | 255 | 5268 | 1740 | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2045 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 300 | 18,970 00 |
| 48 | 23 | .... | .... | 310 | 420 | 3110 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1375 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 145 | 2,400 00 |
| ... | 1 | .... | 17 | 25 | ..... | ..... | .. .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 5050 | 1571 | .... | 760 | .... | 25 | 345,950 00 |
| 44 | 14 | .... | .... | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2330 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 24½ | 108,250 00 |
| 333 | 110 | 1077 | 3492 | 2306 | 12971 | 28289 | 8700 | 1716 | 1035 | ..... | .... | 51458 | 1571 | 572 | 760 | .... | 6167½ | 1,047,609 00 |

on the north-east of that province. The 1st division or South-western Superintendency of that pro- Victoria and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of the superintendency. * Onions.

AGRICULTURAL AND

| Province, Agency or Band. | Resident Indian population. | Immovable Property, Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed. | | | | | | | Personal | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Houses. | Barns. | Stables. | Bob-sleighs. | Buggies. | Land cultivated. | Land newly broken up. | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Wagons. | Carts. | Fanning mills. | Thresh'g machines. | Mowing machines. | Reapers. | No. of other implements. |
| *Manitoba.* | | | | | | | Acres. | Ac. | | | | | | | | | |
| F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1. | 491 | 54 | 2 | 24 | .. | .. | 477 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 30 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 112 |
| A. M. Muckle " " .. | 1823 | 414 | .. | 304 | 123 | 14 | 835 | 33 | 68 | 69 | 42 | 28 | 13 | .. | 74 | .. | 1075 |
| H. Martineau (Sandy Bay) Agent, Treaty No. 1 | 258 | 98 | .. | 30 | *9 | .. | 43 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 51 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 4 |
| H. Martineau, Agt., Treaty No. 2. | 733 | 314 | 8 | 150 | *9 | .. | 197 | 2 | 27 | 21½ | 12 | 64 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 11 |
| R. J. N. Pither " " 3. | 1084 | 468 | .. | 37 | .. | .. | 110 | 7 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 577 |
| F. C. Cornish " " 3. | 887 | 241 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 83 | 10¾ | 15 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 271 |
| Jno. McIntyre " " 3. | 964 | 330 | 5 | 11 | .. | .. | 142 | 5 | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 656 |
| H. Martineau, (Pine Creek) Agt., Treaty No. 4 | 58 | 25 | .. | 14 | *2 | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| A. Mackay, Agent, Treaty No. 5. | 2137 | 652 | .. | 153 | .. | .. | 225½ | 20½ | 49 | 66 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1893 |
| Jos. Reader " " 5. | 1067 | 253 | .. | 91 | .. | .. | 66 | 3¾ | 24 | 30 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 262 |
| Totals .. .. .. | 9502 | 2849 | 15 | 859 | 143 | 14 | 2187½ | 96½ | 231 | 240½ | 72 | 180 | 17 | .. | 95 | 2 | 4862 |
| *North-west Territories.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4 | 846 | 196 | .. | 89 | .. | .. | 483 | 70 | 64 | 21 | 15 | 38 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 827 |
| Muscowpetungs Ag'cy, Tr'ty No. 4. | 675 | 245 | .. | 107 | .. | .. | 508½ | 34½ | 91 | 44 | 65 | 35 | 4 | .. | 28 | 3 | 425 |
| Birtle " " 4. | 924 | 132 | 4 | 108 | .. | .. | 2050½ | 157 | 90 | 57 | 19 | 49 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 1438 |
| Swan River " " 4. | 646 | 76 | .. | 92 | .. | .. | 170¼ | 42 | 35 | 22 | 36 | 29 | 3 | .. | 14 | .. | 389 |
| File Hills " " 4. | 274 | 58 | .. | 105 | .. | .. | 164½ | .. | 45 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 | 599 |
| Assiniboine " " 4. | 211 | 108 | .. | 39 | .. | .. | 510 | 20 | 35 | 8 | 13 | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 39 |
| Crooked Lakes " " 4. | 616 | 109 | .. | 93 | .. | .. | 943¾ | 90 | 84 | 40 | 9 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 4 | .. | 625 |
| Moose Mountain " " 4. | 248 | 95 | .. | 41 | .. | .. | 417½ | 3 | 31 | 16½ | 12 | 12 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 713 |
| Saddle Lake " " 6. | 719 | 153 | .. | 110 | .. | .. | 987½ | 133 | 68 | 35 | 9 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 904 |
| Hobbema " " 6. | 531 | 71 | 9 | 52 | .. | .. | 985 | 95 | 91 | 42 | 10 | 50 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 895 |
| Battleford " " 6. | 860 | 206 | .. | 170 | .. | .. | 286 | 21 | 119 | 58 | 20 | 26 | 5 | .. | 18 | .. | 852 |
| Onion Lake " " 6. | 679 | 108 | .. | 76 | .. | .. | 630 | .. | 47 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1008 |
| Duck Lake " " 6. | 1225 | 97 | 31 | 106 | .. | .. | 659 | 134 | 70 | 32 | 20 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1330 |
| Edmonton " " 6. | 739 | 221 | .. | 171 | .. | .. | 1132 | 166 | 38 | 26 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 189 |
| Carlton " " 6. | 905 | 125 | 23 | †124 | .. | .. | 565 | 101 | 78 | 41 | 31 | 40 | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | 729 |
| Sarcee " " 7. | 226 | 78 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 115¾ | 5¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 |
| Blood " " 7. | 1410 | 390 | .. | 49 | .. | .. | 292¾ | 15 | 40 | 12 | 42 | 1 | 2 | .. | 6 | 1 | 2085 |
| Blackfoot " " 7. | 1226 | 463 | .. | ‡35 | .. | .. | 218½ | 80 | 40 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1000 |
| Piegan " " 7. | 751 | 83 | .. | 52 | .. | .. | 132½ | 10 | 30 | 6 | 40 | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | 290 |
| Stony " " 7. | 570 | 135 | .. | 47 | .. | .. | 54 | .. | 19 | 8 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 250 |
| Totals | 14281 | 3149 | 67 | 1672 | .. | .. | 11303½ | 1177 | 1115 | 520½ | 409 | 425 | 48 | 8 | 145 | 16 | 14677 |

* Buckboards. †10 pigsties and hen-houses. ‡1 pigsty and 1 fowl-house.

JOHN McGIRR,
*Clerk of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

| Property. | | | | | | | Grain and Roots Harvested. | | | | | | | | | | | | Fish, Furs and other Industries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horses. | Cows. | Oxen. | Bulls. | Sheep. | Pigs. | No. of young stock. | Wheat. | Oats. | Pease. | Barley. | Corn. | Rye. | Rice. | Other roots. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Beans. | Onions. | Hay. | Value. |
| | | | | | | | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Tons. | $ cts. |
| 90 | 16 | 31 | 2 | ... | ... | 29 | 7958 | 406 | ... | 362 | .... | .. | .. | ... | 1100 | ..... | .. | .... | 140 | 4,350 00 |
| 191 | 319 | 209 | 11 | 4 | 218 | 456 | 1170 | 2000 | 180 | 1955 | 310 | .. | .... | ..... | 10150 | ..... | 55 | .... | 4170 | 28,400 00 |
| 62 | 37 | 6 | 10 | ... | 12 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | 8 | .. | ..... | ..... | 420 | ..... | .. | .... | 537 | 1,575 00 |
| 103 | 325 | 120 | 28 | 3 | 34 | 535 | 140 | 225 | 15 | 205 | 69 | .. | .... | 73 | 4005 | 93 | .. | 111 | 3229 | 7,681 00 |
| 51 | 36 | 22 | 6 | ... | ... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ... | 16 | 1169 | .. | ..... | ..... | 1774 | ..... | .. | .... | 335 | 9,444 00 |
| 54 | 31 | 34 | 6 | ... | ... | 23 | 15 | ..... | ... | ... | 465 | .. | ..... | ..... | 1170 | ..... | .. | .... | 48 | 16,002 00 |
| .... | 16 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 11 | ... .. | ..... | ... | .... | .... | .. | 110½ | 35 | 2697½ | 80½ | .. | 1 | 43 | 13,647 00 |
| 15 | 14 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | 5 | .. | .... | 8 | 300 | 7 | .. | 6 | 123 | 900 00 |
| .... | 139 | 43 | 16 | ... | ... | 137 | ..... | ..... | ... | 260 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 8690 | ..... | .. | .... | 1009 | 40,565 00 |
| 17 | 95 | 23 | 10 | ... | ... | 180 | ..... | ... . | ... | .... | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 3974 | ..... | .. | .... | 341 | 21,350 00 |
| 583 | 1028 | 491 | 95 | 7 | 264 | 1470 | 9283 | 2631 | 195 | 2798 | 2026 | .. | 110½ | 116 | 34280½ | 180½ | 55 | 118 | 9975 | 142,914 00 |
| 1 | 258 | 73 | 10 | ... | ... | 455 | 328 | 1665 | ... | 59 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 1910 | 1108 | .. | .... | 2131 | 16,941 00 |
| 488 | 137 | 129 | 4 | ..... | | 287 | 3323 | 598 | ... | 322 | 37 | .. | .... | 168 | 1874 | 990 | .. | .... | 1955 | 13,275 00 |
| 243 | 217 | 105 | 4 | 48 | 2 | 382 | 19523 | 4430 | ... | 34 | 712 | .. | .... | 368 | 4306 | ..... | .. | .... | 2484 | 14,334 91 |
| 151 | 339 | 122 | 13 | 151 | ... | 465 | 265 | 915 | 155 | 440 | .... | 35 | .... | ..... | 1790 | ..... | .. | .... | 3055 | 12,484 79 |
| 8 | 232 | 52 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 373 | ..... | 620 | ... | 60 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 760 | 667 | .. | .... | 1394 | 2,266 43 |
| 58 | 26 | 54 | ... | 51 | ... | 59 | 1270 | 300 | ... | .... | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 1570 | 1875 | .. | 91 | 650 | 1,189 06 |
| 193 | 187 | 103 | 6 | 34 | 20 | 375 | 3310 | 1440 | .. | .... | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 2082 | ..... | .. | .... | 1786 | 6,574 22 |
| 74 | 63 | 51 | 3 | ... | ... | 161 | 1280 | 115 | ... | ... | .... | .. | ..... | 139½ | 709 | 1106 | .. | .... | 765 | 3,324 00 |
| 225 | 379 | 80 | 5 | ..... | | 428 | 442 | 30 | ... | 243 | .... | .. | ..... | 123 | 594 | ..... | .. | .... | 2427 | 4,535 00 |
| 600 | 328 | 93 | 16 | ... | 16 | 296 | 4570 | 540 | ... | 1950 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 2250 | ..... | .. | .... | 1200 | 8,505 00 |
| 286 | 421 | 254 | 25 | 180 | 2 | 791 | 525 | 601 | ... | 165 | .... | .. | ..... | 102¼ | 2547 | 1091 | .. | 12½ | 3850 | 7,036 13 |
| 116 | 196 | 97 | 2 | 88 | 6 | 582 | 736 | 36 | ... | 3875 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 1311 | ..... | .. | .... | 2000 | 9,682 38 |
| 198 | 317 | 136 | 18 | ... | 2 | 635 | 2302 | 2671 | ... | 285 | .... | .. | ..... | ... | 808 | ..... | .. | .... | 3043 | 4,106 00 |
| 172 | 128 | 86 | 7 | 97 | 28 | 242 | 1933 | 1186 | ... | 1733 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 3830 | ..... | .. | .... | 1880 | 8,238 00 |
| 139 | 254 | 128 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 406 | 2882 | 361 | ... | 215 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 1323 | ..... | .. | .... | 2326 | 7,113 00 |
| 650 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | 292 | .. | ..... | ... | 168 | 60 | .. | .... | 205 | 1,230 00 |
| 1828 | 102 | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 358 | 85 | 2582 | ... | 126 | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 1428 | ..... | .. | .... | 1362 | 10,356 00 |
| 2152 | 65 | .... | 1 | ... | ... | 483 | 16 | 150 | ... | 142 | .... | .. | ..... | 62 | 3100 | 348 | .. | .... | 597 | 3,988 92 |
| 618 | 513 | 28 | 10 | ... | ... | 506 | ..... | 632 | ... | .... | .... | .. | ..... | ..... | 1775 | ..... | .. | .... | 385 | 2,999 19 |
| 930 | 144 | 6 | 10 | 98 | ... | 616 | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | .... | .. | ..... | 36 | 394 | ..... | .. | .... | .... | 5,895 00 |
| 9130 | 4313 | 1610 | 158 | 768 | 81 | 7910 | 42790 | 18872 | 155 | 9649 | 1041 | 35 | . .. | 998¾ | 34529 | 7245 | .. | 103½ | 33495 | 144,074 03 |

HAYTER REED,
*Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.*

## CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algonquins, Golden Lake | 94 | ..... | 94 | ..... | |
| " Renfrew North | *286 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Stragglers. |
| Chippewas of the Thames | 437 | 437 | ..... | ..... | |
| " Walpole Island | 639 | 588 | 31 | 20 | |
| " Sarnia | 471 | 471 | ..... | ..... | 356 reside on the Sarnia Reserve, 62 at Kettle Point, 26 at Aux Sables, and 27 Chippewas reside on the Sarnia Reserve but are not on the pay-list. |
| " Georgina and Snake Island | 120 | 120 | ..... | ..... | |
| " Rama | 235 | 223 | 12 | ..... | |
| " Saugeen | 370 | 327 | 43 | ... | |
| " Nawash | 396 | 264 | 132 | ..... | |
| " Beausoleil | 391 | 235 | 156 | ..... | 42 non-treaty Indians, 117 reside on Manitoulin Island. |
| Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, (Watha) Muskoka District | 124 | 124 | ..... | ..... | |
| Moravians of the Thames | 324 | 324 | ..... | ..... | 25 Indians reside on this reserve, but are not members thereof. |
| Mississaguas of Mud Lake | 163 | 163 | ..... | ..... | |
| " Rice Lake | 79 | 79 | ..... | ..... | |
| " Scugog | 37 | 37 | ..... | ..... | |
| " Alnwick | 238 | 238 | ..... | ..... | |
| " New Credit | 242 | 242 | ..... | ..... | |
| Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté | 1,151 | 1,151 | ..... | ..... | |
| Munsees of the Thames | 124 | 124 | ..... | ..... | |
| Oneidas of the Thames | 799 | 799 | ..... | ..... | |
| Pottawattamies of Walpole Island | 197 | 176 | 2 | 19 | |
| " Aux Sables | 22 | 22 | ..... | ..... | |
| Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at— | | | | | |
| Cockburn Island | 51 | ..... | 51 | ..... | |
| Sheshegwaning | 166 | ..... | 166 | ..... | 29 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band. |
| West Bay | 253 | ..... | 253 | ..... | 148 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band. |
| Sucker Creek | 91 | 91 | ..... | ..... | 30 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band. |
| Sheguiandah | 106 | 106 | ..... | ..... | 78 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band. |
| Sucker Lake | 15 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 7 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band. |
| South Bay | 67 | ..... | 67 | ... | |
| Wikwemikong (unceded) | 971 | ..... | 971 | ..... | None of the above are shown elsewhere under Robinson Treaty bands. |
| Wikwemikongsing (unceded) | 118 | ..... | 118 | ..... | |
| Obidgewong | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 9 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band. |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at— | | | | | |
| Fort William | 394 | ..... | 299 | 95 | |
| Red Rock or Helen Island | 215 | 30 | 185 | ..... | |
| Pays Plat | 56 | ..... | 56 | ..... | |
| Lake Nepigon | 532 | 2 | 181 | 349 | |
| Pic River | 251 | 1 | 250 | ..... | |
| Long Lake | 340 | ..... | 309 | 31 | |
| Michipicoten and Big Heads | 339 | 46 | 293 | ..... | |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at— | | | | | |
| Thessalon River | 195 | ..... | 194 | 1 | 2 of these Indians reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island; 140 are on their own reserve, and 53 elsewhere—in all 195 souls. |
| Carried forward | 11,109 | 6,420 | 3,878 | 525 | |

* Religion unknown.

# Department of Indian Affairs.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 11,109 | 6,420 | 3,878 | 525 | |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Huron—*Con.* | | | | | |
| Maganettawan | 68 | | 68 | | Only 24 Indians reside on this reserve; 27 reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, 17 elsewhere, and 94 are shown as members of Manitoulin Island Bands being permanent on these reserves, in all 162 souls. |
| Spanish River | 554 | | 427 | 127 | 216 of these Indians reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, 78 are included as members of Manitoulin Island Bands, 244 on the Spanish River Reserve, and 94 elsewhere—in all 632 souls. |
| White Fish Lake | 140 | 18 | 122 | | |
| Mississagua River | 162 | | 153 | 9 | |
| Point Grondin | 52 | | 48 | 4 | 16 of these Indians reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, and 36 on their own reserve—in all 52 souls. |
| Serpent River | 122 | | 108 | 14 | |
| French River | | | | | No Indians reside on this reserve, 84 being permanent residents on Manitoulin Island; 81 are shown as members of the Sheguiandah Band, 3 of Sucker Creek Band, and 3 others have been transferred to Whitefish River Band, to which they now belong, in all 87 souls. |
| Tahgaiwinini | 117 | | 117 | | No Indians reside on this reserve; 32 are shown as members of Manitoulin Islands Band, being permanent residents on those reserves; 106 reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, and 11 elsewhere—in all 149 souls. |
| White Fish River | 87 | 57 | 30 | | 72 of these Indians reside on this reserve; 7 on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, 8 elsewhere, and 13 are shown as members of Manitoulin Island Bands, being permanent residents on those reserves—in all 100 souls. |
| Parry Island | 82 | 35 | 28 | 19 | |
| Shawanaga | 119 | 83 | 36 | | |
| Henvey's Inlet | 192 | 49 | 143 | | |
| Lake Nipissing | 188 | | 188 | | |
| Temogamingue | 78 | | 78 | | |
| Dokis | 75 | | 75 | | |
| Garden River | 471 | 152 | 319 | | |
| Batchewana Bay | 370 | 21 | 349 | | |
| Six Nations on the Grand River | 3,667 | 2,839 | | 828 | |
| Wyandottes of Anderdon | *10 | | | | Stragglers. |
| Totals | 17,663 | 9,674 | 6,167 | 1,526 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abenakis of St. Francis | 317 | 81 | 236 | ..... | The decrease in numbers in this province is owing chiefly to the fact that the department has been able to arrive at a more correct census of the Naskapees and Montagnais of the Labrador Peninsula. |
| " Becancour | 54 | ..... | 54 | ..... | |
| Algonquins of— | | | | | |
| River Desert | 493 | ..... | 493 | ..... | |
| Temiscamingue | 161 | ..... | 161 | ..... | |
| Pontiac, unorganized | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Religion unknown. |
| County of Ottawa | 1,063 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " |
| Champlain, St. Maurice Territory | 261 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " |
| St. Maurice | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " |
| Amalecites of Viger | 125 | ..... | 125 | ..... | |
| Hurons of Lorette | 422 | 5 | 417 | ..... | |
| Iroquois of Caughnawaga | 1,889 | 27 | 1,862 | ..... | |
| " St. Regis | 1,254 | 138 | 1,116 | ..... | |
| " and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains | 446 | 285 | 161 | ..... | |
| Micmacs of Maria | 85 | ..... | 85 | ..... | |
| " Restigouche | 456 | ..... | 456 | ..... | |
| Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz:— | | | | | |
| Montagnais and Naskapees at— | | | | | |
| Betsiamits | 393 | ..... | 393 | ..... | |
| Escoumains | 54 | ..... | 54 | ..... | |
| Godbout | 40 | ..... | 40 | ..... | |
| Grand Romaine | 304 | ..... | 304 | ..... | |
| Lake St. John | 447 | 34 | 413 | ..... | 81 Abenakis. |
| Mingan | 158 | ..... | 158 | ..... | |
| Seven Islands | 353 | ..... | 353 | ..... | |
| St. Anne du Labrador, Chicoutimi | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Religion unknown. |
| Unorganized territories " | 1,387 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " |
| Amalecites in County of Quebec | 31 | ..... | 31 | ..... | These Indians belong to Agent Bastien's agency. |
| Abenakis " " | 14 | ..... | 14 | ..... | |
| Algonquins " " | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | |
| Abenakis in County of Charlevoix | 18 | ..... | 18 | ..... | |
| Totals | 10,626 | 570 | 6,945 | ..... | Religion of 3,111 unknown |

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Micmacs of— | | | | | |
| Annapolis—G. Wells, Agent | 78 | ..... | 78 | ..... | |
| Digby—F. McDormand, Agent | 190 | ..... | 190 | ..... | |
| King's—C. E. Beckwith, Agent | 78 | ..... | 78 | ..... | |
| Queen's—Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent | 90 | ..... | 90 | ..... | |
| Lunenburg—Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent | 67 | ..... | 67 | ..... | |
| Halifax—Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Ag't | 149 | ..... | 149 | ..... | |
| Hants—James Gass, Agent | 104 | ..... | 104 | ..... | |
| Colchester—D. H. Muir, M.D., Agent | 113 | ..... | 113 | ..... | |
| Cumberland—F. A. Rand, M.D., Agent | 115 | ..... | 115 | ..... | |
| Pictou—Rev. R. McDonald, Ag't | 192 | ..... | 192 | ..... | Two families have left the reserve and are not likely to return. |
| Antigonish and Guysboro'—W. C. Chisholm, Agent | 158 | 9 | 149 | ..... | |
| Carried forward | 1,334 | 9 | 1,325 | ..... | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 1,334 | 9 | 1,325 | ..... | |
| Richmond—Rev. J. C. Chisholm, Agent | 135 | ..... | 135 | ..... | |
| Inverness—Rev. D. McIsaac, Ag't | 153 | ..... | 153 | ..... | 128 Indians at Whycocomagh and 25 at Malagawatch. |
| Victoria—John E. Campbell, Ag't | 94 | ..... | 94 | ..... | |
| Cape Breton—Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent | 243 | ..... | 243 | ..... | |
| Yarmouth—Geo. R. Smith, Agent | 87 | ..... | 87 | ..... | |
| Shelburne—J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent | 62 | ..... | 62 | ..... | |
| Totals | 2,108 | 9 | 2,099 | ..... | |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Micmacs of Kent County at— | | | | | |
| Big Cove | 267 | ..... | 267 | ..... | The decrease of 78 in the population of this province is owing chiefly to the wandering habits of the Indians, many of whom were away in the United States and elsewhere when the census was being taken. |
| Indian Island | 32 | ..... | 32 | ..... | |
| Buctouche | 24 | ..... | 24 | ..... | |
| Micmacs of Northumberland County at— | | | | | |
| Burnt Church | 212 | ..... | 212 | ..... | |
| Eel Ground | 142 | ..... | 142 | ..... | |
| Red Bank | 53 | ..... | 53 | ..... | |
| Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | |
| Micmacs of Restigouche County at Eel River | 53 | ..... | 53 | ..... | |
| Micmacs of Westmoreland County at— | | | | | |
| Fort Folly | 43 | ..... | 43 | ..... | |
| Shediac and Petitcodiac | 23 | ..... | 23 | ..... | |
| Micmacs of King's County at Hampton | 37 | ..... | 37 | ..... | |
| Amalecites of York County at— | | | | | |
| St. Mary's | 121 | ..... | 121 | ..... | |
| Kingsclear | 103 | ..... | 103 | ..... | |
| Amalecites of Carleton County at Woodstock | 73 | ..... | 73 | ..... | |
| Amalecites of Charlotte County | 21 | ..... | 21 | ..... | |
| " St. John County | 12 | ..... | 12 | ..... | |
| " King's County at Apohaqui | 25 | ..... | 25 | ..... | |
| " Sunbury County at Oromocto | 43 | ..... | 43 | ..... | |
| " Queen's County at Upper and Lower Gagetown | 43 | ..... | 43 | ..... | |
| " Victoria County at Tobique | 194 | ..... | 194 | ..... | |
| " Madawaska County at Edmundston | 39 | ..... | 39 | ..... | |
| Totals | 1,590 | ..... | 1,590 | ..... | |

CENSUS RETURN of the Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Micmacs—John O. Arsenault, Superintendent | 308 | | 308 | | |

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WEST COAST AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Ahous-aht | 270 | | 160 | 110 | |
| Clao-qu-aht | 266 | | 150 | 116 | |
| Chaic-cles-aht | 119 | | 62 | 57 | |
| Ehatt-is-aht | 126 | | 66 | 60 | |
| Ewl-hwilh-aht | 176 | 40 | 50 | 86 | |
| Hes-qui-aht | 195 | | 195 | | |
| Howchuk-lis-aht | 42 | | 22 | 20 | |
| Kel-sem-aht | 83 | | 41 | 42 | |
| Ky-uk aht | 418 | | 220 | 198 | |
| Match-itl-aht | 65 | | 35 | 30 | |
| Mooacht-aht | 204 | | 120 | 84 | |
| Nitin-aht | 190 | 30 | 80 | 80 | |
| Nooch-ahtl-aht | 90 | | 42 | 48 | |
| Oiaht | 193 | | 110 | 83 | |
| Opitches-aht | 61 | 34 | 14 | 13 | |
| Pacheen-aht | 80 | | 46 | 34 | |
| To-qu-aht | 22 | | 10 | 12 | |
| Tsesh-aht | 150 | 50 | 46 | 54 | |
| Totals | 2,750 | 154 | 1,469 | 1,127 | |
| FRASER RIVER AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Aitchelitz | 10 | 10 | | | The decrease in numbers, the agent states, is owing to the fact that he has been able to obtain a more accurate census. |
| Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve | 29 | | 29 | | |
| Cheam | 128 | | 128 | | |
| Chehalis | 127 | 16 | 111 | | |
| Coquitlam | 25 | | 25 | | |
| Douglas | 83 | | 83 | | |
| Ewa-woos | 35 | | 35 | | |
| False Creek | 57 | | 26 | 31 | |
| Homalko | 75 | | 75 | | |
| Hope | 87 | | 87 | | |
| Hastings Saw-mill | 91 | | | 91 | |
| Katyie | 86 | | 86 | | |
| Klahoose | 98 | | 98 | | |
| Kapilano | 53 | | 24 | 29 | |
| Kwaw-kwaw-apiet | 18 | | 18 | | |
| Langley | 56 | | 56 | | |
| Mission, Burrard Inlet | 166 | | 166 | | |
| Musqueam | 99 | 8 | 91 | | |
| Matsqui | 44 | | 44 | | |
| New Westminster | 71 | | 71 | | |
| Nicomen | 19 | | 19 | | |
| Ohamil | 60 | 8 | 52 | | |
| Pemberton Meadows | 218 | | 218 | | |
| Popcum | 19 | 19 | | | |
| Semiah-moo | 45 | | 45 | | |
| Sechelt | 226 | | 226 | | |
| Sumass | 58 | 21 | 37 | | |
| Scowlitz | 51 | | 51 | | |
| Carried forward | 2,134 | 82 | 1,901 | 151 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

| Indians | | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 2,134 | 82 | 1,901 | 151 | |
| Squiahla | | 17 | | 17 | | |
| Skweahm | | 30 | | 30 | | |
| Sliammon | | 286 | | 286 | | |
| Slumach | | 69 | | 69 | | |
| Squatits | | 47 | 24 | 23 | | |
| Skw-a-mish, Howe Sound | | 27 | | 8 | 19 | |
| Skwah | | 82 | | 82 | | |
| Skookum Chuck | | 96 | | 96 | | |
| Skulteen | | 122 | | 122 | | |
| Skulkayer | | 24 | 22 | 2 | | |
| Skawah-looks | | 26 | | 26 | | |
| Seymour Creek | | 50 | | 38 | 12 | |
| Skway | | 33 | | 33 | | |
| Texas Lake | | 37 | | 37 | | |
| Tche-wassan | | 43 | | 43 | | |
| Tsoo-wah-lie | | 50 | 39 | 11 | | |
| Tyeach-ten | | 46 | 33 | 13 | | |
| Wharnock | | 41 | | 41 | | |
| Yale | | 95 | 33 | 62 | | |
| Yu-kwea-kwi-oose | | 26 | 4 | 22 | | |
| Totals | | 3,381 | 237 | 2,962 | 182 | |
| BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY. | | | | | | |
| Kit-wang-agh | Kit-ksum Division, Upper Skeena River. | 147 | 102 | | 45 | The decrease of 17 in number is, the agent states, owing to deaths among young children and very old people. |
| Kit-wan-cool | | 68 | 39 | | 29 | |
| Kit-se-quah-la (old and new village) | | 80 | 49 | | 31 | |
| Get-an-max (Hazelton) | | 240 | 183 | | 57 | |
| Kits-pioux | | 221 | 126 | | 95 | |
| Kis-go-gas | | 272 | 99 | | 173 | |
| Gal-doe | | 43 | 7 | | 36 | |
| Moricetown (Lach-al-sap) | Babine (Group.) | 150 | | 150 | | |
| Ho-quel-get | | 151 | | 151 | | |
| Fort Babine | | 164 | | 164 | | |
| Old Fort Babine | | 151 | | 151 | | |
| Yu-cutce (Portage Babine and Stuart's Lakes) | Carrier Group. | 21 | | 21 | | |
| Thatce | | 39 | | 39 | | |
| Grand Rapids | | 16 | | 16 | | |
| Tsis-tlain-li (Lake Trembleur) | | 14 | | 14 | | |
| Pintee | | 36 | | 36 | | |
| Stuart's Lake Village | | 161 | | 161 | | |
| Fraser's Lake Village | | 59 | | 59 | | |
| Stony Creek Village | | 99 | | 99 | | |
| Fort George Village | | 123 | | 123 | | |
| Tsis-tlatho Village | | 69 | | 69 | | |
| McLeod's Lake | Sikanees. | 93 | | 93 | | |
| Fort Grahame (nomadic) | | 97 | | 97 | | |
| Connolly Lake | | 120 | | 120 | | |
| Na-anees (2 bands) north of Connolly Lake, semi-nomadic | | 149 | | 149 | | |
| Totals | Ho-quel-get Division. | 2,783 | 605 | 1,712 | 466 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Alexandra | 49 | | 49 | | |
| Alkali Lake | 158 | | 158 | | |
| Aneham | 198 | | 198 | | |
| Anderson Lake, No. 1 | 65 | | 65 | | |
| Bridge River | 98 | | 98 | | |
| Canoe Creek | 151 | | 151 | | |
| Cayoosh, No. 1 | 35 | | 35 | | |
| " No. 2 | 27 | 27 | | | |
| Clinton | 38 | | 38 | | |
| Dog Creek | 11 | | 11 | | |
| Fountain | 197 | | 197 | | |
| High Bar | 51 | | 51 | | |
| Kenim Lake | 74 | | 74 | | |
| Lillooet, No. 1 | 84 | | 84 | | |
| " (Chinook) No. 2 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Pavilion | 61 | | 61 | | |
| Quesnelle | 67 | | 67 | | |
| Seaton Lake, No. 1, or Mission | 63 | | 63 | | |
| " No. 2, or Enias | 2 | | 2 | | |
| " No. 5, or Schloss | 31 | | 31 | | |
| " No. 6, or Neciat | 50 | | 50 | | |
| Soda Creek | 79 | | 79 | | |
| Stones | 101 | | 101 | | |
| Toosey | 53 | | 53 | | |
| William's Lake | 146 | | 146 | | |
| Totals | 1,899 | 37 | 1,862 | | |
| NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Massett, Skidegate, Clew — Haida Nation | 354 | 354 | | | |
| | 178 | 178 | | | |
| | 66 | 66 | | | |
| Kincolith | 232 | 232 | | | |
| Kit-tex | 61 | | | 61 | |
| Lach-alsap | 108 | 108 | | | |
| Kitangataa, Kitwintshilth, Aiyaush, Kit-lach-damax — Nishgar Nation | 39 | | | 39 | |
| | 75 | | | 75 | |
| | 121 | 121 | | | |
| | 146 | 55 | | 91 | |
| Fort Simpson, Metlakatla, Kitkatla, Kitkaata, Kitsumkalem, Kitsalas — Tsimpsean Nation | 711 | 711 | | | |
| | 168 | 168 | | | |
| | 230 | 230 | | | |
| | 88 | 88 | | | |
| | 66 | 66 | | | |
| | 101 | 101 | | | |
| Kitamat, Kitlope, China Hat, Bella Bella, Oweekayno — Oweekayno Nation | 288 | 288 | | | |
| | 89 | | | 89 | |
| | 100 | 100 | | | |
| | 285 | 285 | | | |
| | 148 | 50 | | 98 | |
| Kinisquit, Bella Coola, Tallion — Tallion Nation | 89 | | | 89 | |
| | 209 | 72 | | 137 | |
| | 42 | | | 42 | |
| Totals | 3,994 | 3,273 | | 721 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KOOTENAY AGENCY.** | | | | | |
| Columbia Lake } Upper Kootenay. | 78 | ..... | 78 | .... | The decrease in numbers is, the agent states, owing chiefly to the death of a number of very old people as well as some young children. |
| St. Mary's } Upper Kootenay. | 187 | ..... | 187 | ..... | |
| Tobacco Plains } Upper Kootenay. | 84 | ..... | 84 | ..... | |
| Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay) | 162 | ..... | 162 | .... | |
| Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe) | 51 | ..... | 51 | ..... | |
| Totals | 562 | ..... | 562 | ..... | |
| **COWICHAN AGENCY.** | | | | | |
| Sooke | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | |
| Cheerno | 65 | ..... | 65 | ..... | |
| Esquimalt | 24 | ..... | 24 | ..... | |
| Songhees | 113 | ..... | 113 | ..... | |
| Malakut | 15 | ..... | 15 | ..... | |
| Tse-kum | 22 | ..... | 22 | ..... | |
| Panque-chin | 61 | ..... | 61 | ..... | |
| Tsart-ilp | 62 | ..... | 62 | ..... | |
| Tsaw-out | 98 | ..... | 98 | ..... | |
| Kil-pan-lus | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | |
| Comeakin | 71 | ..... | 71 | ..... | |
| Clem-clem-a-lats | 139 | ..... | 139 | ..... | |
| Khe-nip-sim | 62 | ..... | 62 | ..... | |
| Kok-si-lah | 29 | ..... | 29 | ..... | |
| Quamichan | 270 | ..... | 270 | ..... | |
| Somenos | 105 | ..... | 105 | ..... | |
| Hellelt | 31 | ..... | 31 | ..... | |
| Sic-ca-meen | 35 | ..... | 35 | ..... | |
| Kul-leets | 65 | ..... | 65 | ..... | |
| Ly-ach-sun | 69 | ..... | 69 | ..... | |
| Ll-mache | 22 | ..... | 22 | ..... | |
| Penel-a-kuts | 135 | ..... | 135 | ..... | |
| Tsussie | 49 | ..... | 49 | ... | |
| Nanaimo | 167 | 167 | ..... | ..... | |
| Sno-no-wus | 14 | ..... | 14 | ..... | |
| Qualicum | 16 | ..... | 16 | ..... | |
| Puntledge, Sail-up-Sun and Comox | 69 | ..... | 69 | ..... | |
| Gagliano Island and Fishing Stations | 25 | ..... | 25 | ..... | |
| Mayne Island | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | |
| Haitch Point | 4 | ..... | 4 | .... | |
| Discovery Islands | 36 | ..... | 36 | ..... | |
| Cowichan Lake | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | |
| Newcastle Townsite | 26 | ..... | 26 | ..... | |
| Kuper Island Industrial school | 52 | ..... | 52 | ..... | These children, the agent says, have not been included in the census of the different bands. |
| Totals | 2,029 | 167 | 1,862 | ..... | |
| **KAMLOOPS AGENCY.** | | | | | |
| Spuzzum } Spuzzum Group. | 161 | 95 | 66 | .. .. | |
| Kekalus } Spuzzum Group. | 24 | 14 | 10 | ..... | |
| Skuwha } Spuzzum Group. | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | |
| Chataway } Spuzzum Group. | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | |
| Tqwayaum } Boston Bar Group. | 134 | 60 | 74 | .. .. | |
| Kapatsitsan } Boston Bar Group. | 43 | 26 | 17 | ... | |
| Mpaktam } Boston Bar Group. | 11 | 11 | ..... | ..... | |
| Skuzzy } Boston Bar Group. | 68 | ..... | 68 | ..... | |
| Carried forward | 463 | 206 | 257 | ..... | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAMLOOPS AGENCY—*Continued.* | | | | | |
| Brought forward | 463 | 206 | 257 | | |
| Chomok (Boothroyd Group) | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Kamus (Boothroyd Group) | 58 | 58 | | | |
| Speyam (Boothroyd Group) | 29 | 29 | | | |
| Snuk (Boothroyd Group) | 29 | 29 | | | |
| Nkatsam (Boothroyd Group) | 105 | 105 | | | |
| Hlukhlukatan (Kanaka Bar) | 74 | 74 | | | |
| Siska (Siska Group) | 31 | 31 | | | |
| Halaha (Siska Group) | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Skappa (Skappa) | 22 | 22 | | | |
| Tlkumcheen (Lytton Group) | 159 | 123 | 36 | | |
| Kittsawat (Lytton Group) | 17 | 17 | | | |
| Nkya (Lytton Group) | 49 | 49 | | | |
| Spapium (Lytton Group) | 25 | 25 | | | |
| Nhumeen (Lytton Group) | 23 | 23 | | | |
| Nquakin (Lytton Group) | 49 | 49 | | | |
| Stryune (Lytton Group) | 50 | 50 | | | |
| Nkaih (Lytton Group) | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Yeut (Lytton Group) | 15 | 15 | | | |
| Snahain (Lytton Group) | 16 | 16 | | | |
| Skaap (Lytton Group) | 14 | 14 | | | |
| Nesikeep (Lytton Group) | 37 | 37 | | | |
| Nikaomin (Nicomen Group) | 24 | 24 | | | |
| Shhahanih (Nicomen Group) | 93 | 93 | | | |
| Nkumckeen (Cook's Ferry Group) | 84 | 84 | | | |
| Piminos and Pakeist (Cook's Ferry Group) | 46 | 46 | | | |
| Spaptsin (Cook's Ferry Group) | 25 | 25 | | | |
| Nepa (Oregon Jack Group) | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Paska (Oregon Jack Group) | 15 | 15 | | | |
| Stlahl (Ashcroft) | 57 | 57 | | | |
| Naaik (Nicola Group) | 116 | 62 | 52 | 2 | |
| Quinshaatin (Nicola Group) | 25 | | 25 | | |
| Quiskanakt (Nicola Group) | 25 | | 25 | | |
| Zoht (Nicola Group) | 16 | 16 | | | |
| Nziskat (Nicola Group) | 18 | | 18 | | |
| Tluhtans (Bonaparte) | 137 | | 137 | | |
| Skichistan (Deadman's Creek) | 109 | | 109 | | |
| Kamloops (Kamloops) | 234 | | 234 | | |
| Chuckchuquaik (North Thompson) | 132 | | 132 | | |
| Halaut (South Thompson) | 133 | | 133 | | |
| Haltkum (Adams Lake) | 152 | | 152 | | |
| Kualt (Little Shuswap Lake) | 68 | | 68 | | |
| Spallumcheen | 63 | | 63 | | |
| Totals | 2,880 | 1,437 | 1,441 | 2 | |
| OKANAGAN AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Nkamaplix (Okanagan Lake) | 159 | | 159 | | |
| Penticton (Penticton) | 135 | | 135 | | |
| Nkamip (Osoyoos) | 30 | | 30 | | |
| Shennosquankin (Similkameen) | 43 | | 43 | | |
| Keremeus (Similkameen) | 41 | | 41 | | |
| Chuchuwayha (Similkameen) | 43 | | 43 | | |
| Ashnola (Similkameen) | 23 | | 23 | | |
| Spahamin (Douglas Lake) | 177 | | 177 | | |
| Totals | 651 | | 651 | | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Ah-wha-mish | 108 | 108 | | | |
| Koskimo | 124 | | | 124 | |
| Kea-wit-sis | 75 | | | 75 | |
| Kwat-seno | 31 | | | 31 | |
| Kwaw-shela | 57 | | | 57 | |
| Kwaw-kewlth | 91 | 91 | | | |
| Kwi-ah-kah | 42 | 42 | | | |
| Mah-til-pi | 66 | 66 | | | |
| Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla | 149 | 149 | | | |
| Nak-wak-ta | 106 | | | 106 | |
| Nimkish | 141 | 141 | | | |
| Nu-witti | 74 | | | 74 | |
| Ta-nak-tenk | 138 | | | 138 | |
| Toa-waw-ti-e-neuh | 149 | 149 | | | |
| Waw-lit-sum, Wi-wai-ai-kum, M-Wai-ai-kai (Liew-kwil-tah) | 68 | | | 68 | |
| | 107 | | 107 | | |
| | 113 | 113 | | | |
| Totals | 1,639 | 859 | 107 | 673 | |

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT— | | | | | |
| Rosseau River, including Rapids | 251 | | 73 | 178 | |
| Long Plain | 117 | 2 | 2 | 113 | |
| Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing | 123 | | | 123 | |
| St. Peters | 1,107 | 965 | 106 | 36 | |
| Broken Head | 218 | 106 | 41 | 71 | |
| Fort Alexander | 498 | 241 | 247 | 10 | |
| Sandy Bay (Agent Martineau) | 258 | 29 | 202 | 27 | |
| Totals, Treaty No. 1 | 2,572 | 1,343 | 671 | 558 | |
| CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT— | | | | | |
| Lake Manitoba | 108 | 5 | 81 | 22 | |
| Ebb and Flow Lake | 79 | 3 | 66 | 10 | |
| Fairford | 173 | 171 | 2 | | |
| Little Saskatchewan | 102 | 102 | | | |
| Lake St. Martin | 102 | 102 | | | |
| Crane River | 50 | 7 | | 43 | |
| Water Hen River | 119 | | 119 | | |
| Totals, Treaty No. 2 | 733 | 390 | 268 | 75 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT— | | | | | |
| Hungry Hall, No. 1 | 37 | | | 37 | |
| " No. 2 | 21 | | | 21 | |
| Long Sault No. 1 | 41 | 6 | | 35 | |
| " No. 2 | 60 | 4 | | 56 | |
| Manitou Rapids, No. 1 | 85 | | | 85 | |
| " No. 2 | 36 | | | 36 | |
| Little Forks | 60 | 4 | | 56 | |
| Coutcheeching | 131 | 5 | 98 | 28 | |
| Stangecoming | 43 | | | 43 | |
| Niacatchewenin | 58 | | | 58 | |
| Nickickonesemenecaning | 67 | | | 67 | |
| Rivière la Seine | 144 | | | 144 | |
| Lac la Croix | 104 | | | 104 | |
| Lac des Mille Lacs | 81 | | | 81 | |
| Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake) | 24 | | | 24 | |
| Wabagoon | 85 | | | 85 | |
| Frenchman's Head | 208 | 128 | 76 | 4 | |
| Lac Seul | 331 | 321 | 2 | 8 | |
| Wabuskang | 77 | 24 | 9 | 44 | |
| Grassy Narrows | 96 | 32 | 34 | 30 | |
| Eagle Lake | 62 | | | 62 | |
| The Dalles | 62 | 30 | 15 | 17 | |
| Islington | 163 | 151 | | 12 | |
| Rat Portage No. 38 A and B | 94 | | | 94 | |
| North-west Angle, No. 37 | 121 | | | 121 | |
| " " 33 | 50 | | | 50 | |
| " " 34 | 23 | | | 23 | |
| Big Island | 132 | | 6 | 126 | |
| Assabasca | 194 | | | 194 | |
| White Fish Bay | 58 | | | 58 | |
| Shoal Lake, No. 40 | 64 | | | 64 | |
| " 39 | 71 | | | 71 | |
| Buffalo Bay | 52 | | | 52 | |
| Totals, Treaty No. 3 | 2,935 | 705 | 240 | 1,990 | |
| CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT— | | | | | |
| Black River | 63 | 60 | 3 | | |
| Hollow Water | 113 | 15 | 15 | 83 | |
| Loon Straits | 14 | 14 | | | |
| Blood Vein | 90 | 5 | | 85 | |
| Fisher River | 337 | 333 | | 4 | |
| Jack Head | 80 | 22 | 3 | 55 | |
| Berens River | 260 | 230 | 30 | | |
| Poplar River | 147 | 37 | | 110 | |
| Norway House | 560 | 560 | | | |
| Cross Lake | 234 | 233 | | 1 | |
| Grand Rapids | 168 | 98 | | 70 | |
| Pekangekum | 71 | | | 71 | |
| Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux) | 117 | 116 | 1 | | |
| Chemanawin (Crees) | 140 | 130 | | 10 | |
| Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux) | 111 | 94 | | 17 | |
| The Pas " " ) | 387 | 381 | 6 | | |
| Pas Mountain (Crees) | 178 | 107 | | 71 | |
| Cumberland " | 134 | 134 | | | |
| Birch River " | | | | | Reserve unoccupied. |
| Totals, Treaty No. 5 | 3,204 | 2,569 | 58 | 577 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Treaty No. 4.* | | | | | |
| BIRTLE AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Kee-see-koo-wenin | 136 | 118 | 11 | 7 | |
| Way-way-see-cappo, | 163 | 28 | 27 | 108 | |
| Valley River | 68 | 10 | 16 | 42 | |
| Gambler's | 20 | ..... | 16 | 4 | |
| Rolling River | 121 | 2 | 18 | 101 | |
| Bird Tail (Sioux) | 75 | 36 | ..... | 39 | |
| Oak River (Sioux) | 275 | 160 | 10 | 105 | |
| Oak Lake (Sioux) | 37 | ..... | ..... | 37 | |
| Turtle Mountain (Sioux) | 29 | ..... | 6 | 23 | |
| Totals | 924 | 354 | 104 | 466 | |
| SWAN RIVER AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Coté | 278 | 150 | 15 | 113 | |
| Key | 222 | 125 | 8 | 89 | |
| Kisickouse | 146 | 27 | 52 | 67 | |
| Totals | 646 | 302 | 75 | 269 | |
| MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Pheasant Rump | 56 | 1 | 13 | 42 | |
| Striped Blanket | 59 | 1 | 2 | 56 | |
| White Bear | 133 | 4 | 8 | 121 | |
| Totals | 248 | 6 | 23 | 219 | |
| CROOKED LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Ochapowace | 117 | 6 | 8 | 103 | |
| Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw | 133 | ..... | 8 | 125 | |
| Cowesess | 158 | 20 | 116 | 22 | |
| Sakimay | 208 | 5 | 10 | 193 | |
| Totals | 616 | 31 | 142 | 443 | |
| ASSINIBOINE AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Carry-the-kettle | 211 | 12 | 15 | 184 | |
| FILE HILLS AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Little Black Bear | 74 | 3 | 33 | 38 | |
| Star Blanket | 50 | ..... | 2 | 48 | |
| Okanees | 70 | 7 | 7 | 56 | |
| Pee-pee-kisis | 80 | 4 | 29 | 47 | |
| Totals | 274 | 14 | 71 | 189 | |
| TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Day Star | 80 | 80 | ..... | ..... | |
| Poor Man | 99 | 99 | ..... | ..... | |
| George Gordon | 157 | 157 | ..... | ... | |
| Muscowequan | 153 | ..... | 153 | ..... | |
| Yellow Quill | 357 | ..... | ..... | 357 | |
| Totals | 846 | 336 | 153 | 357 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Pasquah | 173 | 23 | 108 | 42 | |
| Muscowpetung | 126 | 20 | 7 | 99 | |
| Piapot | 215 | 12 | 21 | 182 | |
| Standing Buffalo (Sioux) | 161 | ..... | 95 | 66 | |
| Totals | 675 | 55 | 231 | 389 | |
| PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau). | 58 | 2 | 56 | ..... | |
| Totals, Treaty No. 4 | 4,498 | 1,112 | 870 | 2,516 | |
| *Treaty No. 6.* | | | | | |
| DUCK LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | |
| James Roberts (Lac le Ronge) | 464 | 464 | ..... | ..... | |
| William Charles (Montreal Lake) | 127 | 127 | ..... | ..... | |
| One Arrow | 109 | 6 | 40 | 63 | |
| Okemasis | 21 | 1 | 19 | 1 | |
| Beardy | 130 | 1 | 28 | 101 | |
| John Smith | 143 | 137 | 6 | ..... | |
| James Smith | 127 | 92 | 1 | 34 | |
| Cumberland and Big Head's No. 100A, Cree | 104 | 74 | ..... | 30 | |
| Checastapasin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Reserve unoccupied. |
| Totals | 1,225 | 902 | 94 | 229 | |
| CARLTON AGENCY. | | | | | |
| William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake) | 151 | 11 | ..... | 140 | |
| Petequakey (Muskeg Lake) | 74 | 3 | 71 | ..... | |
| Mistawasis (Snake Plain) | 148 | 105 | 43 | ..... | |
| Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake) | 223 | 201 | 16 | 6 | |
| Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake) | 75 | ..... | 37 | 38 | |
| Kenemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes) | 103 | 77 | ..... | 26 | |
| Pelican Lake Indians, Pelican and Whitefish Lakes | 94 | ..... | ..... | 94 | |
| Wah-spa-ton Sioux, non-treaty (Round Plain) | 37 | ..... | ..... | 37 | |
| Totals | 905 | 397 | 167 | 341 | |
| BATTLEFORD AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Mosquito<br>Bear's Head<br>Lean Man } Stony | 92 | 92 | ..... | ..... | |
| Red Pheasant | 143 | 109 | 27 | 7 | |
| Sweet Grass | 119 | 45 | 74 | ..... | |
| Poundmaker | 130 | 14 | 110 | 6 | |
| Little Pine and Lucky Man | 114 | 71 | 24 | 19 | |
| Moosomin | 107 | 24 | 56 | 27 | |
| Thunderchild | 155 | 83 | 40 | 32 | |
| Totals | 860 | 438 | 331 | 91 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOBBEMA AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Ermineskin | 175 | 3 | 170 | 2 | |
| Sampson | 296 | 205 | 85 | 6 | |
| Louis Bull | 57 | 45 | 12 | ..... | |
| Sharp Head (Cheepoostequan) | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | |
| Totals | 531 | 255 | 268 | 8 | |
| ONION LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | |
| See-kas-kootch | 171 | | | | |
| Sweet Grass (attached) | 20 | | | | |
| Wee-misticooseahwasis | 104 | | | | |
| Oo-nee-pow-hayo | 77 | 89 | 566 | 24 | |
| Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein | 24 | | | | |
| Kee-hee-win | 116 | | | | |
| Kinoosayo (Chippewayan) | 167 | | | | |
| Totals | 679 | 89 | 566 | 24 | |
| EDMONTON AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Enoch | 145 | 21 | 124 | ..... | |
| Alexander | 203 | 8 | 195 | ..... | |
| Joseph | 154 | ..... | 154 | ..... | |
| Michel | 82 | ..... | 82 | ..... | |
| White Whale Lake | 148 | 140 | 8 | ..... | |
| Orphans of St. Albert | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | |
| Totals | 739 | 169 | 570 | ..... | |
| SADDLE LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Saddle Lake | 90 | 75 | 15 | ..... | |
| Wahsatanow | 26 | 15 | 11 | ..... | |
| Blue Quill | 94 | 7 | 87 | ..... | |
| James Seenum | 316 | 273 | 43 | ..... | |
| Lac La Biche | 19 | ..... | 19 | ..... | |
| Chippewayan | 72 | ..... | 72 | ..... | |
| Beaver Lake | 102 | ..... | 102 | ..... | |
| Totals | 719 | 370 | 349 | ..... | |
| Totals, Treaty No. 6 | 5,658 | 2,620 | 2,345 | 693 | |
| *Treaty No. 7.* | | | | | |
| Sarcee Agency | 226 | 2 | 6 | 218 | |
| Stony Reserve (P. L. Grasse, Farmer) | 570 | 570 | ..... | ..... | |
| BLACKFOOT AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Running Rabbit and Old Sun | 1,226 | 55 | 27 | 1,144 | |
| BLOOD AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Bloods | 1,410 | 85 | 66 | 1,259 | |
| PIEGAN AGENCY. | | | | | |
| Piegans | 751 | 1 | ..... | 750 | |
| Totals, Treaty No. 7 | 4,183 | 713 | 99 | 3,371 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UPPER M'KENZIE DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Rampart House | | 400 | No return. | .... | |
| EASTERN ATHABASKA DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Green Lake | | No return. | 14 | 32 | |
| Ile à la Crosse | | " .. | 500 | ..... | |
| Portage la Loche | | " .. | 220 | ..... | |
| Water Hen Lake | | " .. | 4 | 111 | |
| Totals | | ..... | 738 | 143 | |
| LOWER M'KENZIE DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Peel River | | 430 | 255 | ..... | |
| Fort Good Hope | | ..... .... | 570 | ..... | |
| Fort Norman | | 80 | 244 | ..... | |
| Fort Wrigley | | 90 | 190 | .... | |
| Fort Simpson | | 100 | 99 | ..... | |
| Totals | | 700 | 1,358 | ..... | |
| GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Providence | | 100 | 482 | .... | |
| Fort Rae | | ..... | 800 | ..... | |
| Fort Resolution | | 30 | 503 | .... | |
| Totals | | 130 | 1,785 | ..... | |
| RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Fort Liards | | ..... ..... | 205 | ..... | |
| Fort Nelson | | ..... ..... | 172 | ..... | |
| Totals | | ..... | 377 | .... | |
| ATHABASKA DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Fort Smith | | ..... | 280 | ..... | |
| Fort Chippewayan | | ..... | 641 | ..... | |
| Fond du Lac | | ..... | 260 | ..... | |
| Fort McMurray | | ..... | 150 | ..... | |
| Totals | | ..... ..... | 1,331 | .... | |
| PEACE RIVER DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Fort Dunvegan | | 2 | 98 | No ret | |
| Smoky River | | 3 | 135 | " | |
| Grand Prairie | | ..... | 72 | 3 | |
| Fort St. John | | ..... .... | 125 | 25 | |
| Fort Vermillion | | 52 | 145 | No ret | |
| Hay River | | 1 | 122 | 1 | |
| Red River | | 20 | 64 | 25 | |
| Totals | | 78 | 761 | 54 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LESSER SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Lesser Slave Lake | | 42 | 558 | 7 | |
| Sturgeon Lake | | | 152 | 4 | |
| Whitefish Lake | | 41 | 42 | 37 | |
| Trout and Manitou Lake | | | 38 | 36 | |
| Wabashaw, Kilrow and L'Orignal | | 33 | 174 | 54 | |
| Totals | | 116 | 964 | 138 | |
| YUKON DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Forty Mile Creek | | 400 | No return. | 2000 | |
| Selkirk or Pelly River | | 200 | " | | |
| Totals | | 600 | | 2,000 | |
| NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Pelican Narrows | | No return. | 211 | No ret | |
| Nelson River | | " | 115 | " | |
| Churchill | | " | | " | |
| Lac Caribou | | " | 525 | " | |
| Esquimaux | | " | 1 | " | |
| Totals | | | 852 | | |

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Coast Agency | 2,750 | 154 | 1,469 | 1,127 | |
| Fraser River " | 3,381 | 237 | 2,962 | 182 | |
| Babine and Upper Skeena River Agcy | 2,783 | 605 | 1,712 | 466 | |
| Williams Lake Agency | 1,899 | 37 | 1,862 | | |
| North-west Coast Agency | 3,994 | 3,273 | | 721 | |
| Kootenay Agency | 562 | | 562 | | |
| Cowichan " | 2,029 | 167 | 1,862 | | |
| Kamloops " | 2,880 | 1,437 | 1,441 | 2 | |
| Okanagan " | 651 | | 651 | | |
| Kwawkewlth " | 1,639 | 859 | 107 | 673 | |
| Bands not visited, about | 2,500 | | | | These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown. |
| Grand Totals | 25,068 | 6,769 | 12,628 | 3,171 | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic. | Pagan | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treaty No. 1 | 2,572 | 1,343 | 671 | 558 | |
| " 2 | 733 | 390 | 268 | 75 | |
| " 3 | 2,935 | 705 | 240 | 1,990 | |
| " 5 | 3,204 | 2,569 | 58 | 577 | |
| Grand Totals | 9,444 | 5,007 | 1,237 | 3,200 | |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treaty No. 4 | 4,498 | 1,112 | 870 | 2,516 | |
| " 6 | 5,658 | 2,620 | 2,345 | 693 | |
| " 7 | 4,183 | 713 | 99 | 3,371 | |
| Non-treaty Indians | 340 | | | | Religion unknown. |
| Grand Totals | 14,679 | 4,445 | 3,314 | 6,580 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Eastern Rupert's Land | 4,016* |
| Labrador, Canadian Interior | 1,000* |
| Artic Coast, Esquimaux | 1,000* |

*Religion unknown.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 17,663 | 9,674 | 6,167 | 1,526 | Religion of 296 unknown. |
| Quebec | 10,626 | 570 | 6,945 | | " 3,111 " |
| Nova Scotia | 2,108 | 9 | 2,099 | | |
| New Brunswick | 1,590 | | 1,590 | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 308 | | 308 | | |
| British Columbia | 25,068 | 6,769 | 12,628 | 3,171 | " 2,500 " |
| Manitoba | 9,444 | 5,007 | 1,237 | 3,200 | |
| North-west Territories | 14,679 | 4,445 | 3,314 | 6,580 | " 340 " |
| Upper McKenzie District | 400 | 400 | | | |
| Eastern Athabaska " | 881 | | 738 | 143 | |
| Lower McKenzie " | 2,058 | 700 | 1,358 | | |
| Great Slave Lake " | 1,915 | 130 | 1,785 | | |
| Rivière Aux Liards " | 377 | | 377 | | The census of these Indians is not perfectly accurate. |
| —— Athabaska " | 1,331 | | 1,331 | | |
| Peace River " | 893 | 78 | 761 | 54 | |
| Lesser Slave Lake " | 1,218 | 116 | 964 | 138 | |
| Yukon " | 2,600 | 600 | | 2,000 | |
| Nelson and Churchill Rivers District | 852 | | 852 | | |
| Eastern Rupert's Land | 4,016 | | | | |
| Labrador, Canadian Interior | 1,000 | | | | Religion unknown. |
| Artic Coast, Esquimaux | 1,000 | | | | |
| Grand Totals | 100,027 | 28,498 | 42,454 | 16,812 | Relgn. of 12,263 unknown |

HAYTER REED,

*Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

JOHN MCGIRR, *Clerk of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

NOTE.—The religious belief of the various bands throughout the Dominion cannot be given correctly in inst ances, especially in the case of those bands residing in the more uncivilized parts of the country.

WHEREABOUTS of Sioux and Straggling Indians in North-west Territories (not reported in Agents' Tabular Statements.)

| Name of Band. | Located. | Tribe. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (None) | Birtle District | Sioux | 75 |
| White Cap | Moose Woods | " | 49 |
| (None) | Moosejaw and Regina | " | 96 |
| (None) | Stragglers in the vicinity of Swift Current, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat | Cree and Saulteaux | 120 |
| | Total | | 340 |

## Earnings of Indians, 1895–96.

| Agency. | Cattle, Horses and Sheep. | Produce. | Wood and Hay. | Labour and Freighting. | Fish and Fur. | Manufactures. | Miscellaneous. | Totals. | How expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Treaty No. 4.* | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Swan River | 1,483 76 | 165 20 | 103 15 | 729 96 | 1,567 37 | 111 35 | 45 84 | 4,206 63 | Provisions and clothing. |
| Birtle | 2,197 03 | 3,855 70 | 713 42 | 4,334 75 | 2,242 10 | 926 25 | ..... | 14,269 25 | " " |
| Moose Mountain | 247 22 | 83 85 | 258 95 | 577 65 | 663 75 | 890 00 | 152 00 | 2,873 42 | " " |
| Crooked Lakes | 1,439 00 | 4,106 67 | ..... | 74 50 | 390 00 | ..... | ..... | 6,010 17 | " " |
| Assiniboine | 173 71 | 129 35 | 421 00 | 346 50 | ..... | 19 75 | 49 00 | 1,139 31 | " " |
| File Hills | 814 64 | 11 50 | 653 00 | 134 09 | 75 00 | 71 50 | 371 85 | 2,131 58 | " " |
| Muskowpetungs | 391 00 | 316 78 | 7,568 61 | 929 32 | 125 50 | 67 50 | 136 50 | 9,535 21 | " " |
| Touchwood | 1,819 50 | 1,050 00 | 200 00 | 657 77 | 11,400 00 | ..... | 1,599 .0 | 16,727 17 | " " cattle. |
| | 8,565 86 | 9,719 05 | 9,918 13 | 7,784 54 | 16,463 72 | 2,086 35 | 2,355 09 | 56,892 74 | |
| *Treaty No. 6.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Duck Lake | 1,389 56 | 823 60 | ..... | 780 84 | 1,421 50 | ..... | 7 00 | 4,432 50 | Provisions and clothing. |
| Carlton | 1,253 36 | 69 35 | ..... | 857 61 | 4,001 00 | ..... | 261 50 | 6,442 82 | " " |
| Battleford | 4,161 88 | 808 00 | 600 45 | 104 50 | 128 50 | ..... | 83 50 | 5,886 83 | " " |
| Onion Lake | 959 22 | 305 18 | 70 00 | 520 19 | 5,800 00 | ..... | 29 79 | 7,684 38 | " " |
| Saddle Lake | 1,529 75 | 71 96 | 50 00 | 190 00 | 4,047 00 | ..... | ..... | 5,888 71 | " " |
| Edmonton | 799 21 | 284 75 | 6 00 | 588 50 | 6,083 00 | ..... | 34 00 | 7,795 46 | " " |
| Hobbema | 2,611 50 | 546 00 | ..... | 1,035 00 | 4,025 00 | ..... | 334 00 | 8,551 50 | " " |
| | 12,704 48 | 2,908 84 | 726 45 | 4,076 64 | 25,516 00 | ..... | 749 79 | 46,682 20 | |
| *Treaty No. 7.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarcee | 82 00 | 723 30 | ..... | 333 25 | 14 00 | 1 00 | ..... | 1,153 55 | Provisions and clothing. |
| Stony | 1,107 00 | 60 00 | 44 75 | 559 00 | 3,600 00 | ..... | 77 50 | 5,448 25 | " " |
| Blackfoot | 50 13 | 40 75 | 1,475 00 | 2,414 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,980 63 | " " |
| Blood | ..... | 529 38 | 770 52 | 8,817 28 | 80 00 | ..... | 158 20 | 10,355 38 | " " |
| Piegan | 1,915 56 | 10 00 | ..... | 1,184 83 | ..... | ..... | 61 00 | 3,171 39 | " " |
| | 3,154 69 | 1,363 43 | 2,290 27 | 13,309 11 | 3,694 00 | 1 00 | 296 70 | 24,109 20 | |
| Grand totals | 24,425 03 | 13,991 32 | 12,934 85 | 25,170 29 | 45,673 72 | 2,087 35 | 3,401 58 | 127,684 14 | |
| Increase over last year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,924 93 | |

STATEMENT showing Tools, Vehicles, Implements, Harness, &c., the private property of Indians, acquired by earnings from Labour, sale of Live Stock, Hay, Wood, &c.

| Agency. | Threshing Machine. | Binders. | Mowers. | Horse Rakes. | Reapers. | Wagons. | Buck-boards. | Carts. | Sleighs. | Cream Cans. | Cream Separators. | Ploughs. | Harness. | Rollers. | Fanning Mills. | Seed Drills. | Cook Stoves. | Forks. | Shovels. | Harrows. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swan River | | | 16 | 12 | | 23 | | 5 | 7 | | | | 19 | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | | 15 | 37 | 28 | | 45 | | 29 | 33 | | | 21 | 44 | | 3 | 1 | 67 | | | 8 |
| Moose Mountain | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 16 | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Crooked Lake | | 9 | 26 | 19 | | 41 | | 23 | 26 | | | 4 | 47 | 7 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Assiniboine | | | 4 | 3 | | 4 | | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| File Hills | | | 10 | 7 | | 8 | | | 13 | | | | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Muscowpetung | | 2 | 22 | 16 | | 49 | 24 | 7 | 49 | | | 2 | 66 | | | | | | | |
| Touchwood Hills | | 1 | 16 | 15 | | 17 | 10 | | 15 | | | | 26 | | | | | 31 | | |
| Duck Lake | | 1 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 16 | 25 | 28 | | | | 69 | | | | | 10 | | |
| Carlton | | | 8 | 8 | | 21 | 17 | 10 | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | |
| Battleford | | | 19 | 13 | | 52 | 10 | 18 | 66 | | | 3 | 90 | | | | 16 | | | |
| Onion Lake | | | 8 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 9 | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Saddle Lake | | | 17 | 17 | | 20 | 8 | 28 | 36 | | | | 61 | | | 1 | | 32 | | 1 |
| Edmonton | | | 8 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 15 | | | | 23 | | | | | | | |
| Hobbema | | 2 | 6 | 4 | | 12 | 5 | 24 | 55 | 24 | 4 | | 55 | 5 | | 3 | | 54 | 10 | |
| Sarcees | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Morley | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 6 | 11 | | | | 21 | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | | | 15 | 16 | | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bloods | | | 12 | 11 | | 21 | 2 | | 1 | | | 3 | 85 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Piegans | | | 8 | 6 | | 16 | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 32 | 251 | 197 | 5 | 390 | 110 | 197 | 381 | 24 | 4 | 33 | 646 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 103 | 130 | 10 | 13 |

REGINA, 30th June, 1896.

## INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE ($50) UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

### 1879-80.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Harriet Hunt.

### 1880-81.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Ebb and Flow Lake Band—Isabella McAulley, No. 29.
do Suzanne Sinclair, No. 37.
do Marguerite Moar, No. 28.
Lake Manitoba Band—Margaret Monkham, No. 24.
Fairford Band—Mary Jane Garreoch, No. 12.

### 1881-82.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Fairford River Band—Elizabeth Moar, No. 5.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Cumberland Band—Elizabeth Brittain, No. 6.
do Annie Cox, No. 26.
do Mrs. Jourdain, No. 55.
do Annie McKay, No. 58.
do Josette Sais, No. 77.

*Treatg No. 6.*

Red Pheasant's Band—Mrs. T. T. Quinn, No. 42.

### 1882-83.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Lake Manitoba Band—Mary Saunderson.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Pasquah's Band—Marguerite Parisien.
do Marie Rose Parisien.
do Mame Parisien.
do Françoise Parisien.
do Teresa St. Denis.
do Julie St. Denis.
do Rosalie St. Denis.
do Marie St. Denis.

Muscowequan's Band—Françoise Desjerlais.
do Isabelle Desjerlais.
do Caroline Blondeau.
do Melanie Blondeau.

## 1883-84.

*Treaty No. 1*

St. Peter's Band—Margaret McLeod, No. 146.
do Margaret Pritchard, No. 357.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Lake Manitoba Band—Maria Misayabit, No. 20.
do Margaret Misayabit, No. 21.
do Shaw-aw-way-in-cit-ah-wook, No. 24.
do Isabella, No. 1.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Little Black Bear's Band—Mary Ann McKay, No. 12
Cowesess' Band—Caroline Peletier, No. 27.
do Mrs. Trochier or Oopeepeewahnook, No. 9.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Norway House Band—Christie McLeod, No. 184.
do Catherine Swain, No. 138.
do Bella Morrisson, No. 81.
Grand Rapids Band—Rosalie Moore, No. 21.
do Harrie Houston, No. 15.

## 1884-85.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Lydia Sutherland, No. 354½.
do Jane Whyte, No. 371½.
do Charlotte Desrosiers, No. 170.
do Emily Isbester, No. 361.
do Margaret Thom, No. 63.
do E. J. McLeod, No. 136.
do Caroline McDonald, No. 388.
do Victoria Young, No. 166.
do Nancy Leask, No. 143.
do Lucy West, No. 409.
do Nancy Marsh, No. 42.
do Jane Grey, No. 322.
do Jane M. Snider, No. 394.
do Lucy Fiddler, No. 101.
do Catherine Walker, No. 401.
Fort Alexander Band—Rosalie Gagnon, No. 53½.
Brokenhead River Band—Charlotte Lapierre, No. 53½.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Pasquah's Band—Julia Angneau, No. 71.
do Nélaine Wallet, No. 66.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Fisher River Band—Jane Shaw, No. 29.
do Betsy Semours, No. 26.
Norway House—Adelaide Garson, No. 43.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Petaquakey's Band—A. Laframboise, No. 27.

## 1885-86.

*Treaty No. 1.*

Long Plain Band—Anne Favel, No. 12.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Cowesess' Band—Theresa Breland.
Muscowpetung's Band—Sarah Fisher, No. 37.
do Mary Thomas, No. 37.
Assiniboine Reserve—Susie Thompson, sister of Chief Jack.
Keeseekouse—Mary McDonald, No. 13.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Hollow Water River—Mary Jane Boulette, No. 82.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Red Pheasant's Band—Mary DeCoteau, No. 33.
Seekaskoutch's Band—Emilie Vivier, No. 50.

## 1886-87.

*Treaty No. 1.*

Fort Alexander Band—Agnes Briere, No. 20.
St. Peter's Band—Jessie Spence, No. 304.
do Catherine Kennedy, No. 510.

*Treaty No. 3.*

Lac Seul Band—Hannah McIvor, No. 75.
do Magna Young, No. 103.
do Louisa Kirkness, No. 116.

*Treaty No. 6.*

James Seenum's Band—Louisa Donald, No. 57.
Alexander's Band—Annie Whitford, No, 73.
Muskegwatic's Band—Catherine Besson, No. 34.

Blue Quill's Band—Jane Collins, No. 14.
Red Pheasant's Band—Emma Brabant, No. 53.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Blackfoot Reserve—Sally Bird.

## 1887-88.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Georgina Stark, No. 365.
Brokenhead River Band—Kapoosohahsohting, No. 28.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Peepeekeesis' Band—Philomene Daniels, No. 35.
Gordon's Band—Elizabeth H. Pratt, No. 10.
Gambler's Band—Anne Houle, No. 123.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Black River Band—Mrs. Mary Ned, No. 17.
Fisher River Band—Jane Norquay, No. 61.

*Treaty No. 6.*

John Smith's Band.—Rosaline Fournier, No. 53.
Muskegwatic's Band—Peggy Favel, No. 26.

*Treaty No. 7.*

Running Wolf's Band, Piegan Reserve—Lucy Cook, No. 25.

## 1888-89.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud, No. 536.
do Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clouston, No. 511.
do Mrs. Catherine Gilliaud, No. 77.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Michel's Band—Adelaide Loyer, No. 132.
Beaver Lake Band—Margaret Cardinal, No. 11.
Lac La Biche Band—Matilda Cardinal, No. 41.
Ahtakakoop's Band—Mrs. D. Leblanc, No. 99.

*Treaty No. 7.*

Bear's Paw Band, Stony Reserve—Emma Jonas.

## 1889-90.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Eliza Daniels, No. 295.
do Mrs. Ed. Kippling, No. 551.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Water Hen River Band—Maria Lamalice, No. 33.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Black River Band—Emma Robideaux, No. 20.
Moose Lake Band—Kitty Smith, No. 29.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Thunderchild's Band—Emma Higgins or Apistatim, No. 111.
Poundmaker's Band—Phœbe Jefferson, No. 189.
James Seenum's Band—Judith Boucher, No. 109.

*Treaty No. 7.*

Running Wolf's Band, Blood Reserve—Julia Choquette, No. 46.
do do Isabella Grant, No. 59.
Blood Band N—Mrs. Howard, No. 35.
do M—Mrs. Murphy, No. 19.
do I—Mrs. Millar, No. 34.

## 1890-91.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Matilda Asham, No. 6.
do Harriet Fontaine, No. 531.
Fort Alexander Band—Mary Ann Johnston, No. 160.
do Angelique Johnston, No. 162.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Moose Lake Band—Margaret Jane Buck, No. 69.
Cumberland Band—Philomene Budd, No. 116.
do Margaret Mackay, No. 110.
Pas Band—Margaret Saunders, No. 41.
Fisher River Band—Mary J. Cochrane, No. 24.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Cowesess' Band—Marie Gervais, No. 83.

*Treaty No. 6.*

James Smith's Band—Mrs. Charles Fiddler, No. 50.
Michel's Band—Lizzie Callihoo, No. 132.
Ermineskin's Band—Rosalie House, No. 1.
George Gordon's Band—Elizabeth St. Germain, No. 137.

## 1891-92.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Mrs. Joseph Moore, No. 394.
do Mrs. Sarah Sasford, No. 49.
do Mrs. Sarah Sargeant, No. 558.
do Mrs. Jane Mowat, No. 218.
do Eliza Ann Walker, No. 393.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Lake Manitoba Band—Marie Ste. Matte, No. 58.
Ebb and Flow Lake Band—Elsie Spence, No. 46.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Black River Band—Sarah Clarke, No. 22.
Cumberland Band—Mrs. Albert Bellendine, No. 101.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Key's Band—Nancy Laronde, No. 54.
do Flora Chartrand, No. 26.
do Harriet Chartrand, No. 26.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Mistawasis' Band—Maria Beaudry, No. 36.

## 1892-93.

*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Nancy Harper, No. 54.
do Annabella Gates, No. 560.
Brokenhead Band—Alice Linklater, No. 130.

*Treaty No. 3.*

Grassy Narrows Band—Isabella Jette, No. 46.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Pas Band—Margaret Dorion, No. 219.
Cumberland Band—Isabella Judd, No. 125.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Key's Band—Mary Field, No. 4.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Mistawasis' Band—Maria Beaudry, No. 33.
John Smith's Band—Eliza Shaw, No. 82.
do Isabella Pruden, No. 86.
Enoch's Band—Bella, No. 101.
do Margaret Calder, No. 27.
do Isabella Blanc, No. 10.

## 1893-94.

*Treaty No. 1.*

Fort Alexander Band—Mrs. Elizabeth Lecoy, No. 157.
St. Peter's Band—Mrs. Mary Ann Hamelin, No. 99.
do Mrs. Margaret Sinclair, No. 142.
do Caroline Mayo, No. 490.
do Esther Flett Kippling, No. 526.
do Mrs. Margaret Rochen, No. 374.
do Juliet Kennedy, No. 569.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Fairford Band—Jane Anderson, No. 55.

*Treaty No. 3.*

Coutcheeching Band—Elizabeth Mainville, No. 44.
do Maria Jourdain, No. 7.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Poplar River Band—Maria Disbrowe, No. 142.
Fisher River Band—Mary Favel, No. 66.
Norway House Band—Mrs. Albert Tate, No. 43.

*Treaty No. 4.*

Côté's Band—Mary Murray, No. 131.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Kapahawekenum's Band—Maria Isabella Laliberté, No. 22.
Ahtakakoop's Band—Maggie Drevor, No. 132.
Petequakey's Band—Julia Arcand, No. 4.
Mistawasis' Band—Eliza McKay, No. 141.
James Robert's Band—Mary Ann McLeod, No. 91.
do Nancy Saunderson, No. 84.
do Alice Saunderson, No. 70.
Enoch's Band—Marie Louise Grove, No. 120.
do Mary Paul, No. 131.
do Cecile Passpasschase, No. 93.

## 1894-95.

*Treaty No. 1.*

Rosseau River Band—Margaret Nolin, No. 183.
St. Peter's Band—Mary Ann Folster, No. 639½.
do Flora Bella Harper, No. 646.
do Mary Minnie, No. 613.
Fort Alexander Band—Maria Adele Starr, No. 40.

*Treaty No. 2.*

Pine Creek Band—Sophie Napakisit, No. 18.
Water Hen River Band—Maria Lacouette, No. 38.

*Treaty No. 3.*

Islington Band—Ann Savyard, No. 16.
Dalles Band—Mrs. James Swan, No. 46.
Nickousemenicaning Band—Mary Brown, No. 19.
Wabigoon Band—Sarah Park, No. 5.

*Treaty No. 4.*

George Gordon's Band—Mrs. Virginia Favel, No. 54.
do Mrs. Nancy LaVallie, No. 13.

Gambler's Band—Isabella Peppin, No. 157.
do Victoria Nabbis, No. 160.
do Mary Bellehurnier, No. 140.
Way-way-see-cappo's Band—Cecile Fleury, No. 160.
Cowesess' Band—Susanne Nadeau, No. 37.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Fisher River Band—Elizabeth Papanakis, No. 24.
do Maggie Raymond, No. 190.
do Fannie Thomas, No. 1.
do Elizabeth Dahl, No. 45.

*Treaty No. 6.*

Wahsatanow Band—Nancy Howse, No. 17.
do Eliza Howse, No. 42.
James Seenum's Band—Genevieve Larocque, No. 138.
Michel's Band—Isabella Loyer, No. 5.
do Josephine Laderoute, No. 1.
Kapahawekenum's Band—Susette Morin, No. 33.
Mistawasis' Band—Eliza Masketaytamay, No. 99.

## 1895-96.

*Treaty No. 1.*

Fort Alexander Band—Catherine Cavanagh, No. 182.

*Treaty No. 3.*

North-west Angle Band—Mary Morisseau, No. 12.
Lac Seul Band—Mrs. A. R. J. Bannatyne, No. 102.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Cumberland Band—Nancy Custer, No. 14.
do Mrs. Peter Bell, No. 46.
Pas Band—Susan Buck, No. 244.

*Treaty No. 6.*

James Roberts' Band—Jane Mary Nelson, No. 105.
James Seenum's Band—Caroline Reed, No. 141.
do Mary Ann Cardinal, No. 142.

*Treaty No. 3.*

North-west Angle Band—Mary Morisseau, No. 12.
Lac Seul Band—Mrs. A. R. J. Bannatyne, No. 192.

*Treaty No. 5.*

Cumberland Band—Nancy Custer, No. 14.
do Mrs. Peter Bell, No. 46.
Pas Band—Susan Buck, No. 244.

*Treaty No. 6.*

James Roberts's Band—Jane Mary Nelson, No. 105.
James Seenum's Band—Caroline Reed, No. 141.
do Mary Ann Cardinal, No. 142.

(1.) RETURN OF CROPS sown and harvested by Indian bands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

(2.) RETURN OF CROPS sown and harvested by individual Indians in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

*Note.*

Hitherto it has been the practice of the department to publish in the annual report closing on the 30th June the return of crops harvested in the ensuing fall; for example, in the annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, the crops comprised in the returns then published were sown in the spring and harvested in the fall of 1895. This practice has caused such a delay in the printing of the annual report that it has been decided to publish these returns hereafter in the report for the ensuing year. Those for the harvest of 1896 will, therefore, appear in the report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

## RETURN A (1)

OF Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

### HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

| Name. | Rank. | Branch or Duties. | Annual Salary. | Date of Appointment to Department. | Date of First Appointment to Civil Service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. Hugh John Macdonald | Superintendent General | | $ | Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior. | |
| Hayter Reed | Dep'y Supt. General | | 3,200 | Feb. 1, 1881 | Feb. 1, 1881 |
| Duncan C. Scott | Chief Clerk | | 1,900 | Oct. 8, 1880 | Oct. 8, 1880 |
| *E. L. Newcombe | Solicitor of Indian Affairs | | 400 | Mar. 13, 1893 | Mar. 13, 1893 |
| W. A. Austin, D.L.S. | 1st Class Clerk | Technical | 1,800 | June 1, 1883 | June 1, 1883 |
| Allan N. McNeill | " " | Correspondence | 1,800 | July 1, 1874 | July 1, 1874 |
| John D. McLean | " " | Land and Timber | 1,800 | Oct. 1, 1876 | Oct. 1, 1876 |
| William McGirr | " " | Correspondence | 1,800 | June 14, 1883 | June 14, 1883 |
| Frederick W. Smith | " " | Accountant's | 1,600 | Sept. 1, 1873 | Oct. —, 1870 |
| Samuel Stewart | " " | Registry | 1,600 | July 1, 1879 | July 1, 1879 |
| John McGirr | " " | Statistics and Supply | 1,600 | July 1, 1883 | Aug. 1, 1877 |
| Robert G. Dalton | " " | Accountant's | 1,500 | July —, 1871 | July —, 1871 |
| William A. Orr | " " | Registrar of Land Patents | 1,450 | Nov. 24, 1883 | Nov. 24, 1883 |
| Martin Benson | 2nd Class Clerk | School | 1,400 | April 1, 1876 | April 1, 1876 |
| Henry C. Ross | " " | Printing and Translation | 1,400 | Jan. 10, 1883 | Jan. 10, 1883 |
| Samuel Bray, D.L.S. | " " | Technical | 1,400 | June 14, 1884 | June 14, 1884 |
| Jas. A. J. McKenna | " " | Correspondence | 1,400 | Nov. 28, 1887 | July 1, 1887 |
| James J. Campbell | " " | " " | 1,400 | Dec. 30, 1886 | Dec. 30, 1886 |
| Edwin Rochester | " " | Accountant's | 1,350 | June 5, 1890 | June 5, 1890 |
| Hiram McKay | " " | " | 1,150 | Feb. 15, 1884 | July 9, 1880 |
| Henry J. Brook | 3rd Class Clerk | " | 1,000 | Jan. 1, 1871 | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Joseph Delisle | " " | Registry | 1,000 | June 23, 1880 | June 23, 1880 |
| Alfred E. Kemp | " " | Land and Timber | 1,000 | Feb. 1, 1884 | Feb. 1, 1884 |
| Fannie Yielding | " " | Registry | 1,000 | April 3, 1882 | April 3, 1882 |
| John W. Shore | " " | Accountant's | 1,000 | Mar. 24, 1884 | Mar. 24, 1884 |
| Caroline Reiffenstein | " " | " | 1,000 | Nov. 24, 1883 | Nov. 24, 1883 |
| Louis A. Dorval | " " | Engrosser of Land Patents | 1,000 | July 1, 1886 | July 1, 1886 |
| Lizzie D. McMeekin | " " | Accountant's | 950 | Dec. 31, 1887 | Dec. 31, 18 7 |
| Ida H. Wilson | " " | Registry | 850 | Jan. 29, 1887 | Jan. 29, 1887 |
| George M. Matheson | " " | " | 750 | June 21, 1888 | June 21, 1888 |
| Edith H. Lyon | " " | Land and Timber | 700 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Helen G. Ogilvy | " " | " " | 700 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Floretta K. Maracle | " " | Accountant's | 700 | Jan. 31, 1891 | Jan. 31, 1891 |
| Robert B. E. Moffat | " " | Deputy Minister's Stenographer | 700 | Feb. 7, 1891 | Feb. 7, 1891 |
| Mary D. Maxwell | " " | Accountant's | 650 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Annie C. Taylor | " " | Typewriter | 650 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Frederick R. Byshe | " " | Registry | 650 | Mar. 26, 1891 | Mar. 26, 1891 |
| Louisa E. Dale | " " | " | 650 | July 21, 1891 | July 21, 1891 |
| James Guthrie | " " | " | 600 | July 21, 1891 | July 21, 1891 |
| Thomas P. Moffatt | " " | " | 600 | Oct. 14, 1891 | Oct. 14, 1891 |
| Alice M. S. Graham | " " | School | 600 | Nov. 28, 1893 | Nov. 28, 1893 |
| Frederick H. Byshe | " " | Accountant's | 500 | Feb. 6, 1893 | Feb. 6, 1893 |
| Emma S. Martin | " " | Land and Timber | 450 | Sept. 11, 1894 | Sept 11, 1894 |
| Benjamin Hayter | Packer | Statistics and Supply | 490 | July 26, 1892 | July 26, 1892 |
| William Seale | Messenger | | 390 | Mar. 18, 1893 | Mar. 18, 1893 |

### OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jas. Ansdell Macrae | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 1,400 | June 14, 1881 | June 14, 1881 |
| Geo. L. Chitty | Inspector of Timber | 1,000 | June 21, 1893 | June 21, 1893 |

* Also Deputy Minister of Justice.

## RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Wm. Van Abbott... | Indian Lands Agent. | 825 00 | Sault Ste. Marie.. | With $154.50 a year for office rent and fuel. |
| Wm. Bateman.. . | Indian Agent..... | 100 00 | Port Perry. .... | |
| John Beattie.... . | " ..... | 500 00 | Highgate..... | |
| Edmund Bennett .. | " ..... | 60 00 | Castile..... . | |
| Chas. J. Blomfield.. | Indian Lands Agent. | ... ..... | Lakefield.. ..... | 7½ per cent commission on collections. |
| Edwin D. Cameron.. | Indian Supt..... | 1,200 00 | Brantford..... | With commission of 5 per cent on collections on land sales, $140 a year travelling expenses, and $200 for house and office rent. |
| John Crowe..... | Indian Agent..... | 500 00 | Chippewa Hill.... | |
| John P. Donnelly... | " ..... | 800 00 | Port Arthur... . | With $130 a year for rent, light and fuel. |
| Wm. Geo. Egar..... | " ..... | 500 00 | Deseronto..... | |
| Adam English. .... | " ..... | 500 00 | Sarnia..... | |
| Samuel Hagan..... | Indian Lands Agent. | .... . .. | Thessalon..... | 5 per cent on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that sum and $24 office rent. |
| Alex. M. Ironside... | Clerk and Interpreter | 720 00 | Manitowaning.... | With free house. |
| John W. Jermyn. .. | Indian Agent. ..... | 500 00 | Cape Croker.... | " |
| Peter E. Jones, M.D. | " ..... | 600 00 | Hagersville. ..... | |
| Alex. S. McDougall. | " ..... | 600 00 | Melbourne..... | |
| Chas. McGibbon.... | " ..... | 500 00 | Penetanguishene.. | |
| Alex. McKelvey.... | " . .... | 500 00 | Wallaceburg..... | With $60 a year for rent. |
| Duncan J. McPhee.. | " ..... | 750 00 | Atherley..... | |
| Wm. H. Price..... | Indian Lands Agent. | 600 00 | Gore Bay..... | With 5 per cent on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount. |
| Benjamin W. Ross.. | Indian Supt..... | 800 00 | Manitowaning.... | With 5 per cent on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount. |
| Wm. Simpson. ..... | Indian Lands Agent. | ..... | Wiarton.. ..... | 5 per cent on collection up to $2,000, and 3½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount, and free office. |
| Alex. G. Smith..... | Clerk ..... ..... | 900 00 | Brantford..... | |
| John Thackeray.... | Indian Agent..... . | 650 00 | Roseneath..... | |
| John G. Wallace.... | Guardian of Islands. | 25 00 | Ivy Lea..... | |
| Thos. S. Walton, M.D | Indian Supt..... | 900 00 | Parry Sound..... | With 5 per cent on collections, and $60 a year for office rent. |
| Ebenezer P. Watson. | Indian Lands Agent. | ..... | Sarnia..... .... | 5 per cent on collections. |

RETURN A (2).—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

| Physicians. | Name of Band Attended. | Annual Salary. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | |
| Geo. Bowman | Chippeways of Beausoleil | 150 00 | Salary paid by the band. |
| G. H. Corbett | " Rama | 150 00 | " |
| R. M. Fisher | " Nawash | 350 00 | " |
| W. H. Howey | Whitefish Lake Indians | 300 00 | " |
| P. E. Jones | Mississaguas of the Credit | 250 00 | " |
| J. A. Langrill | Six Nations | 2,000 00 | " |
| A. S. Langrill, Asst. | " | 850 00 | " |
| T. Clark Lapp | Mississaguas of Alnwick | 275 00 | " |
| Jas. A. McEwen | Oneidas of the Thames | 300 00 | Salary voted by parliament. |
| Delaski Marr | Moravians of the Thames | 300 00 | Salary paid by the band. |
| D. P. McPhail | " " | 300 00 | " |
| Geo. Mitchell | Walpole Island Indians | 500 00 | " |
| John Newton | Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté | 250 00 | " |
| G. A. Whiteman | " " | 250 00 | " |
| J. A. Reid | Garden River and Batchewana | 100 00 | " |
| P. J. Scott | Chippewas of Saugeen | 260 00 | " |
| J. M. Shaw | Mississaguas of Rice Lake | 150 00 | " |
| G. H. Clemens | " " | 37 50 | " |
| F. H. Mitchell | Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames | 260 00 | The Chippewas pay $200, and $60 is voted by parliament. |
| R. M. Stephen | Tribes on Manitoulin Island | 1,000 00 | Salary paid by the band. Allowed $150 additional for rent. |

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

| Missionaries. | Address. | Annual Salary. | Denomination. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Rev. G. A. Anderson | Deseronto | 400 00 | Church of England | Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté. |
| Rev. John Jacobs | Baby's Point | 400 00 | " | Missionary to the Chippewas of Walpole Island. |
| Rev. A. G. Smith | Munceytown | 400 00 | " | Missionary to the Chippewas the Thames. |

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Antoine O. Bastien | Indian Agent | 200 00 | Jeune Lorette | |
| Alex. Brosseau | " | 600 00 | Caughnawaga | With $60 a year for office rent. |
| C.O.H. Desilets, M.D | " | 100 00 | Bécancour | |
| Rev. Jacob Gagné | " | 50 00 | Maria | |
| Narcisse LeBel | " | 150 00 | Cacouna | With 5 per cent commission on land sales up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount. |
| George Long | " | | St. Regis | 10 per cent commission on collections; 2½ per cent on disbursements. No other remuneration. |
| A. McBride | " | 50 00 | N. Temiscamingue | |
| James Martin | " | 600 00 | Maniwaki | With $50 a year for office rent. |
| A. A. Mondou, N.P. | " | 200 00 | Pierreville | |
| Ladislas E. Otis | " | 400 00 | Pointe Bleue | |
| V.J.A. Venner, M.D. | " | 200 00 | Campbellton, N.B. | |

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

| Physician. | Name of Band Attended. | Annual Salary. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | |
| E. A. Mulligan | River Desert Indians | 200 00 | Salary paid by the band. |
| N. C. Smillie | Micmacs of Gaspé | 80 00 | Salary paid from province of Quebec fund. |
| V. J. A. Venner | " Restigouche | 100 00 | " " |

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

| Missionary. | Address. | Annual Salary. | Denomination. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Rev. G. Giroux | Lorette | 225 96 | Roman Catholic | Missionary to the Hurons of Lorette. |
| Rev. M. Mainville | St. Regis | 303 32 | " | Of this allowance $100 and an additional amount of $25 for fuel are paid by the Iroquois of St. Regis. |
| Rev. J. M. Roy | Pierreville | 235 00 | " | Missionary to the Abenakis of St. Francis. |
| Rev. John Tucker | " | 140 00 | Church of England | " " |

# Department of Indian Affairs

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | District— |
| Chas. E. Beckwith | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Steam Mills | No. 2, King's County. |
| Rev. Thos. J. Butler | " | 100 00 | Caledonia | 3, Queen's " / 4, Lunenburg " |
| Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. | " | 100 00 | Christmas Island | 13, Cape Breton County. |
| John E. Campbell | " | 50 00 | Baddeck | 12, Victoria " |
| Rev. J. C. Chisholm | " | 100 00 | St. Peters, C.B. | 10, Richmond " |
| Wm. C. Chisholm | " | 100 00 | Heatherton | 9, Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties. |
| J. J. E. de Molitor | " | 50 00 | Shelburne | 15, Shelburne County. |
| James Gass | " | 50 00 | Shubenacadie | 6*a* Hants " |
| Rev. R. McDonald | " | 100 00 | Eureka | 8, Pictou " |
| F. McDormand | " | 50 00 | Bear River | 1*b* Digby " |
| Rev. D. McIsaac | " | 100 00 | Glendale | 11, Inverness " |
| D. H. Muir, M.D. | " | 50 00 | Truro | 6*b* Colchester " |
| Rev. D. O'Sullivan | " | 50 00 | Sheet Harbour | 5, Halifax " |
| F. A. Rand, M.D. | " | 50 00 | Parrsboro' | 7, Cumberland " |
| Geo. R. Smith | " | 50 00 | Yarmouth | 14, Yarmouth " |
| Geo. Wells | " | 50 00 | Annapolis | 1*a* Annapolis " |
| M. A. McDonald, M.D. | Medical Officer | 100 00 | Sydney | 13, Cape Breton " |
| J. McMillan, M.D. | " | 75 00 | Pictou | 8, Indians of Pictou and vicinity. |

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Wm. D. Carter | Indian Supt | 400 00 | Richibucto | North-eastern superintendency. |
| Jas. Farrell | " | 300 00 | Fredericton | South-western " |
| " | Acting Supt | 200 00 | | Victoria and Madawaska Counties. Allowed $50 a year for office, also actual travelling expenses. |
| Rev. E. J. Bannon | Missionary | 100 00 | Big Cove | |
| Rev. L. C. D'Amour | " | 40 00 | Edmundston | |
| Rev. W. Morrisey | " | 100 00 | Oak Point | |
| Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe | " | 100 00 | Tobique | |
| Rev. W. O'Leary | " | 100 00 | Kingsclear | |
| J. W. Begg, M.D. | Medical Officer | 25 00 | Dalhousie | |
| J. S. Benson, M.D. | " | 100 00 | Chatham | Northumberland County. |
| H. A. Fish, M.D. | " | 100 00 | Newcastle | " |
| W. G. King, M.D. | " | 20 00 | Tobique | |
| R. A. Olloqui, M.D. | " | 100 00 | Big Cove | Kent County. |
| G. C. Vanwart, M.D. | " | 200 00 | Tobique | |
| John Simon | Constable | 20 00 | Eel Ground | Northumberland County. |
| Peter Pennais | " | 24 00 | " | |

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John O. Arsenault | Indian Supt | 300 00 | Higgins Road | Salary as superintendent $200; allowance for travelling expenses, $100. |
| Cassimir J. Poirier | Teacher | 300 00 | | |

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Arthur W. Vowell | Indian Superintendent for British Columbia | 3,000 00 | Victoria | |
| Joseph W. Mackay | Senior Clerk | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Wm. B. McLaughlin | Clerk | 900 00 | " | |
| J. Cameron | Messenger | 600 00 | " | |
| Peter O'Reilly | Indian Reserve Commissioner | 3,500 00 | " | |
| Ashdown H. Green | Surveyor | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Ewen Bell | Indian Agent | 900 00 | Clinton | |
| Frank Devlin | " | 1,200 00 | New Westminster | |
| R. L. T. Galbraith | " | 900 00 | Fort Steele | |
| Harry Guillod | " | 1,200 00 | Alberni | |
| Wm. H. Lomas | " | 1,200 00 | Quamichan | |
| Richard E. Loring | " | 1,100 00 | Hazelton | |
| Richard H. Pidcock | " | 1,200 00 | Alert Bay | |
| Chas. Todd | " | 1,800 00 | Metlakahtla | |
| Wentworth F. Wood | " | 1,200 00 | Kamloops | |
| Jas. Langley | Engineer on steamer "Vigilant." | 900 00 | Metlakahtla | |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| | COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA. | $ cts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. E. Forget | Indian Commissioner | 2,400 00 | Regina | |
| T. P. Wadsworth | Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 2,200 00 | " | |
| Alex. McGibbon | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 2,200 00 | " | |
| A. W. Ponton, D.L.S. | Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N.W.T., Man. and Keewatin and part of Ontario | 1,800 00 | " | |
| Thos. D. Green, D.L.S | Assist. Surveyor | 1,400 00 | " | |
| G. A. Betournay, M.A | Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools | 1,200 00 | " | |
| W. B. Pocklington | Storekeeper | 1,300 00 | " | |
| F. H. Paget | Clerk | 1,400 00 | " | |
| J. A. Mitchell | " | 1,200 00 | " | |
| J. W. Jowett | " | 1,100 00 | " | |
| A. W. L. Gompertz | " | 900 00 | " | |
| A. P. Vankoughnet | " | 900 00 | " | |
| S. Swinford | " | 900 00 | " | |
| E. C. Stewart | " | 900 00 | " | |
| J. R. Marshallsay | " | 780 00 | " | |
| J. R. C. Honeyman | " | 780 00 | " | |
| W. Graham | " | 720 00 | " | |
| N. Campbell | " | 520 00 | " | |
| D. N. McLachlan | " | 480 00 | " | |
| A. H. Lock | " | 420 00 | " | |
| D. McAra | " | 420 00 | " | |

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Peter Hourie | Interpreter | 900 00 | Regina | |
| G. S. Collier | Caretaker | 420 00 | " | |
| Z. Hamilton | Messenger | 360 00 | " | |
| Mrs. Jane Quinn | Pensioner | 144 00 | " | |
| | SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG. | | | |
| E. McColl | Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency | 2,400 00 | Winnipeg | |
| L. J. A. Lévêque | Clerk | 1,400 00 | " | |
| G. Emile Jean | " | 900 00 | " | |
| A. McLean | " | 300 00 | " | |
| Michael Fee | Caretaker | 250 00 | " | |
| G. T. Orton, M.D. | Medical Officer | 800 00 | " | Attends Indians of St. Peter's Fort Alexander and Broken Head River Reserves. |
| | MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | |
| | *Treaty No. 1.* | | | |
| F. Ogletree | Indian Agent | 1,050 00 | Portage la Prairie | |
| A. M. Muckle | " | 900 00 | Selkirk | |
| | *Treaty No. 2.* | | | |
| H. Martineau | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Manitoba House | |
| | *Treaty No. 3.* | | | |
| R. J. N. Pither | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Rat Portage, Ont. | |
| F. C. Cornish | " | 1,000 00 | Fort Frances " | |
| J. McIntyre | " | 900 00 | Savanne " | |
| Thos. Hanson, M.D. | Medical Officer | 700 00 | Rat Portage " | |
| W. W. Birdsall, M.D | " | 450 00 | Fort Frances " | |
| | *Treaty No. 5.* | | | |
| Angus McKay | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Grand Rapids, Beren's River | |
| Joseph Reader | " | 1,000 00 | The Pas, Sask | |
| | NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | |
| | *Treaty No. 4.* | | | |
| | BIRTLE AGENCY. | | | |
| J. A. Markle | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Birtle, Man. | |
| S. M. Dickenson | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| Baptiste Sayer | Interpreter | 420 00 | " | |

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SWAN RIVER AGENCY. | $ cts. | | |
| W. E. Jones | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Côté, Assa | |
| Frank Norman | Clerk | 240 00 | " | |
| W. Thomas | Farmer | 240 00 | " | |
| E. Jacobs | Labourer | 180 00 | " | |
| W. Favel | " | 180 00 | " | |
| | MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY. | | | |
| John J. Campbell | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Cannington Manor | |
| H. R. Halpin | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| C. Lawford | Farmer | 600 00 | " | |
| W. Murison | Interpreter | 360 00 | " | |
| | CROOKED LAKES AGENCY. | | | |
| A. McDonald | Indian Agent | 1,400 00 | Broadview | |
| D. Pierce | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| J. A. Sutherland | Farmer | 600 00 | " | |
| M. Calder | " | 420 00 | " | |
| Jas. Pollock | " | 420 00 | " | |
| Isaac Pollock | " | 420 00 | " | |
| Henry Cameron | Interpreter | 300 00 | " | |
| | FILE HILLS AGENCY. | | | |
| A. J. McNeill | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Qu'Appelle | |
| Wm. McNab | Farmer & Interpreter | 360 00 | " | |
| Money-Bird | Mail-carrier | 60 00 | " | |
| | MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY. | | | |
| J. B. Lash | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Regina | |
| W. Anderson | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| S. Hockley | Farmer | 600 00 | " | |
| J. H. Gooderham | " | 600 00 | " | |
| J. Nicol | " | 480 00 | " | |
| J. D. Finlayson | Herder | 480 00 | " | |
| John Larocque | Interpreter | 360 00 | " | |
| M. M. Seymour, M.D | Medical Officer | 600 00 | " | Also receives $600 for attendance Qu'Appelle Industrial School. |
| J. H. C. Willoughby, M.D | " | 480 00 | " | Medical attendant for Regina Industrial School. |
| | TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY. | | | |
| J. P. Wright | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Kutawa | |
| H. A. Carruthers | Clerk | 800 00 | " | |
| Thos. E. Baker | Farmer | 480 00 | " | |
| E. Stanley | " | 420 00 | " | |
| W. Lambert | " | 360 00 | " | |
| Chas. Favel | Labourer | 360 00 | " | |
| Geo. McNab | Interpreter | 300 00 | " | |
| Thos. Green | " | 60 00 | " | |

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ASSINIBOINE AGENCY | | | |
| W. S. Grant | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Indian Head | |
| J. C. Halford | Farmer | 480 00 | " | |
| "Jack's Son" | Mail Carrier | 60 00 | " | |
| | DUCK LAKE AGENCY. | | | |
| R. S. McKenzie | Indian Agent | 1,100 00 | Stobart | |
| W. Sibbald | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| Jos. H. Price | Farmer | 600 00 | " | |
| Louis Marion | " | 480 00 | " | |
| Lawrence Lovell | " | 480 00 | " | |
| John H. Gordon | " | 480 00 | " | |
| Sandy Thomas | Interpreter | 420 00 | " | |
| A. B. Stewart, M.D. | Medical Officer | 350 00 | " | Also receives $150 for attendance at Duck Lake Boarding School. |
| | CARLTON AGENCY. | | | |
| Hilton Keith | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Aldina | |
| H. W. Halpin | Clerk | 480 00 | " | |
| W. Giles | Miller and Blacksmith | 660 00 | " | |
| Louis Couture | Farmer | 600 00 | " | |
| Hugh Richardson | " | 420 00 | " | |
| Rupert Pratt | Interpreter | 420 00 | " | |
| | SIOUX. | | | |
| Richard Joynt | Farmer, Oak River | 480 00 | Griswold | |
| W. R. Tucker | Overseer and Issuer, Moose Woods | 144 00 | Saskatoon | |
| | BATTLEFORD AGENCY | | | |
| P. J. Williams | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Battleford | |
| T. J. Fleetham | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| Justus Willson | Farmer | 480 00 | " | |
| F. A. D. Bourke | " | 360 00 | " | |
| S. Warden | " | 420 00 | " | |
| R. Mair | Farmer | 360 00 | Battleford | |
| Chas. DeGear | " | 300 00 | " | |
| W. E. McKay | Teamster | 480 00 | " | |
| Peter Taylor | Labourer | 360 00 | " | |
| S.T.Macadam, M.D. | Medical Officer | 450 00 | " | Also receives $300 for attendance at Battleford Industria School. |
| | ONION LAKE AGENCY | | | |
| G. G. Mann | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Onion Lake | |
| Blanche Mann | Clerk | 180 00 | " | |
| John Carney | Storekeeper | 720 00 | " | |
| John Bangs | Farmer and Interpreter | 360 00 | " | |
| Joseph Taylor | Millwright | 60 00 | " | |
| | SADDLE LAKE AGENCY. | | | |
| John Ross | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Pakan | |
| G. H. Harper | Clerk | 420 00 | " | |
| P. Tomkins | Farmer | 420 00 | " | |
| Norman McDonald | Interpreter | 300 00 | " | |

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EDMONTON AGENCY. | | | |
| Chas. de Cazes | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Edmonton | |
| A. E. Lake | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| W. J. O'Donnell | Farmer | 600 00 | " | |
| Henri Blanc | Farmer and Interpreter | 420 00 | " | |
| | HOBBEMA AGENCY. | | | |
| D. L. Clink | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Hollbroke | |
| C. J. Johnson | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| A. E. Moore | Farmer | 360 00 | " | |
| Gilbert Whitford | Interpreter | 360 00 | " | |
| R. Beer | Labourer | 360 00 | " | |
| | *Treaty No. 7.* | | | |
| | SARCEE AGENCY. | | | |
| S. B. Lucas | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Calgary | |
| A. Kemeys-Tynte | Clerk | 720 00 | " | |
| P. L. Grasse | Farmer | 720 00 | Morley | |
| Geo. Hodgson | Interpreter | 420 00 | Calgary | |
| "The Cree" | Scout | 120 00 | " | |
| Tom Godin | Assistant Issuer | 60 00 | " | |
| E. H. Rouleau, M.D. | Medical Officer | 240 00 | " | Medical attendant for High River Industrial School. |
| | BLACKFOOT AGENCY. | | | |
| Magnus Begg | Indian Agent | 1,400 00 | Gleichen | |
| J. Lawrence | Clerk | 900 00 | " | |
| W. M. Baker | Farmer | 600 00 | " | |
| G. H. Wheatley | " | 540 00 | " | |
| Thos. Scott | Interpreter | 420 00 | " | |
| Thos. Lauder | Issuer | 360 00 | " | |
| Kitchips | Teamster | 120 00 | " | |
| "Old-Woman-at-War" | Scout | 60 00 | " | |
| Jas. Appikokie | " | 60 00 | " | |
| | BLOOD AGENCY. | $ cts. | | |
| James Wilson | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Macleod | |
| C. W. H. Sanders | Clerk | 900 00 | " | |
| Ed. McNeil | Farmer | 480 00 | " | |
| A. E. Jones | " | 360 00 | " | |
| F. D. Freeman | Issuer | 540 00 | " | |
| D. Mills | Interpreter | 480 00 | " | |
| C. H. Clarke | Labourer | 420 00 | " | |
| "Heavy Head" | Mail-carrier | 120 00 | " | |
| "Running Crane" | Scout | 120 00 | " | |
| "Bobtailed Chief" | " | 120 00 | " | |
| Sister St. Eusèbe | Hospital Nurse | 72 00 | " | |
| Sister Z. St. Louis | " | 72 00 | " | |
| F. X. Girard, M.D. | Medical Officer | 1,000 00 | " | |
| | PIEGAN AGENCY. | | | |
| H. H. Nash | Indian Agent | 1,100 00 | Macleod | |
| Geo. F. Maxfield | Clerk and Issuer | 480 00 | " | |
| J. W. Smith | Farmer | 420 00 | " | |
| W. H. Cox | Issuer | 420 00 | " | |
| H. Dunbar | Interpreter | 420 00 | " | |
| "Manyan" | Scout | 120 00 | " | |
| "White Bull" | Assistant Issuer | 60 00 | " | |
| "Take-enemies-arms" | Mail-carrier | 120 00 | " | |

## RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

| —— | Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant not used. | Grant exceeded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Salaries | 1,200 00 | 1,200 00 | ..... | |
| Relief and seed grain | 2,500 00 | 2,046 89 | 453 11 | |
| Medical attendance and medicines | 3,000 00 | 2,997 82 | 2 18 | |
| Miscellaneous and unforeseen | 100 00 | 62 70 | 37 30 | |
| | 6,800 00 | 6,307 41 | 492 59 | |

## RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 1,705 00 | 1,642 50 | 62 50 | |
| Relief and seed grain | 2,300 00 | 2,291 87 | 8 13 | |
| Medical attendance and medicines | 1,795 00 | 1,766 99 | 28 01 | |
| Miscellaneous and unforeseen | 300 00 | 300 00 | ..... | |
| | 6,100 00 | 6,001 36 | 98 64 | |

## RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| alaries | 300 00 | 300 00 | ..... | |
| Relief and seed grain | 925 00 | 925 00 | ..... | |
| Medical attendance andmedicines | 350 00 | 350 00 | ..... | |
| Miscellaneous and unforeseen | 75 00 | 74 46 | 0 54 | |
| | 1,650 00 | 1,649 46 | 0 54 | |

## RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annuities and commutations | 122,405 00 | 120,515 00 | 1,890 00 | |
| Implements, tools and harness | 3,467 00 | 3,467 00 | ..... | |
| Field and garden seeds | 5,175 00 | 5,174 46 | 0 54 | |
| Live stock | 2,330 00 | 2,320 94 | 9 06 | |
| Supplies for destitute and working Indians | 176,093 00 | 176,092 76 | 0 24 | |
| Triennial clothing | 3,728 00 | 3,180 82 | 547 18 | |
| Day, boarding and industrial schools | 228,911 00 | 228,851 89 | 59 11 | |
| Surveys | 3,000 00 | 2,924 37 | 75 63 | |
| Farm wages | 24,693 00 | 23,873 86 | 819 14 | |
| Supplies for farmers | 11,178 00 | 10,945 87 | 232 13 | |
| Sioux | 4,509 00 | 4,507 26 | 1 74 | |
| Buildings | 3,613 00 | 3,604 92 | 8 08 | |
| General expenses | 111,575 00 | 111,546 43 | 28 57 | |
| Grist and saw-mills | 3,063 00 | 3,533 73 | ..... | 470 73 |
| | 703,740 00 | 700,539 31 | 3,671 42 | 470 73 |

## RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| — | Grant. | Expenditure | Grant not used. | Grant exceeded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Salaries | 18,660 00 | 17,727 50 | 932 50 | |
| Relief of distress | 5,000 00 | 2,812 50 | 2,187 50 | |
| Seed grain, implements and tools | 1,200 00 | 291 83 | 908 17 | |
| Medical attendance and medicines | 12,000 00 | 8,185 18 | 3,814 82 | |
| Day Schools | 6,500 00 | 6,445 07 | 54 93 | |
| Industrial and Boarding Schools | 47,460 00 | 40,294 16 | 7,165 84 | |
| Travelling expenses | 5,000 00 | 4,245 33 | 754 67 | |
| Office and miscellaneous | 4,540 00 | 4,233 48 | 306 52 | |
| Steamer "Vigilant," running expenses | 2,000 00 | 1,538 51 | 461 49 | |
| Surveys | 2,272 00 | 2,268 29 | 3 71 | |
| Reserve Commission | 3,500 00 | 3,500 00 | ..... | |
| | 108,132 00 | 91,541 85 | 16,590 15 | |

## RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

| No. of account. | — | Grant. | Expenditure | Grant not used. | Grant exceeded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 78 | Surveys | 500 00 | 500 00 | ..... | |
| 86 | Relief, Ontario | 800 00 | 764 87 | 35 13 | |
| 87 | Blankets | 400 00 | 78 45 | 321 55 | |
| 88 | Removal of Lake of Two Mountain Indians | 300 00 | 30 10 | 269 90 | |
| 111 | Relief of distress and purchase of seed grain | 3,510 00 | 3,602 08 | ..... | 92 08 |
| 119 | Legal expenses | 250 00 | 249 55 | 45 | |
| 139 | Grant to Agricultural Society | 90 00 | 90 00 | ..... | |
| 136 | Salaries | 2,550 00 | 2,550 00 | ..... | |
| 144 | Annuities, Robinson Treaty | 16,806 00 | 16,806 00 | ..... | |
| 205 | Repairs to roads, bridges, &c., at Caughnawaga | 2,500 00 | 2,283 26 | 216 74 | |
| 89 | Travelling expenses | 600 00 | 575 85 | 24 15 | |
| 118 | Repayment to Mississaguas of the Credit costs in arbitration | 2,200 00 | 1,486 50 | 713 50 | |
| | Grant to Indian Land Management Fund, Province of Quebec Account, and Indian School Fund | 14,000 00 | 14,000 00 | ..... | |
| | | 44,506 00 | 43,016 66 | 1,581 42 | 92 08 |

HAYTER REED,
*Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

D. C. SCOTT,
*Acting Accountant.*

## RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*Continued.*

| No. of account. | | Grant. | Expenditure | Grant not used. | Grant exceeded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | Brought forward | 44,506 00 | 43,016 66 | 1,581 42 | 92 08 |
| 128 | Schools | 31,390 00 | 31,362 43 | 27 57 | |
| | | 75,896 00 | 74,379 09 | 1,608 99 | 92 08 |
| | Less refund erroneously included in account 111. | 10 00 | 10 00 | | |
| | Total | 75,886 00 | 74,369 09 | 1,608 99 | 92 08 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1896.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 3,594,206 20 |
| Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees | | 124,663 86 |
| Interest accrued during the year | | 162,526 58 |
| Legislative grants to supplement the Fund | | 32,216 50 |
| Outstanding cheques, 1894-95 | | 2 83 |
| Expenditure during the year | 263,086 59 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 3,650,529 38 | |
| | 3,913,615 97 | 3,913,615 97 |

D. C. SCOTT,
*Acting Accountant.*

HAYTER REED,
*Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

### Batchewana Indians, Ont. (No. 1.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 13,275 34 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 4,149 78 |
| To David Roller, to building Roman Catholic school | 316 66 | |
| Repairs to Shingwauk Home | 45 20 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 414 98 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 16,648 28 | |
| | 17,425 12 | 17,425 12 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 16,648 28 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 694 41 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 488 94 |
| W. Van Abbott, rents | | 588 00 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, for horse killed | | 60 00 |
| To Chief Nubenagooching, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 100 00 | |
| Rev. G. A. Artus, teacher, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | |
| W. Van Abbott, interest for distribution | 472 60 | |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license | 7 50 | |
| Peter Martell's share of interest from 1st July, 1895, to 30th September, 1895 | 1 22 | |
| R. Roberts, relief to Mrs. Corbière | 4 95 | |
| Rev. G. A. Artus, wood for school, Garden River | 12 00 | |
| W. H. Plummer & Co., for relief to destitute and cord for flagstaff | 6 75 | |
| David Craddock, share of interest from 1st October, 1895, to 31st December, 1895 | 1 10 | |
| A. W. Cunningham, relief supplies to destitute | 1 40 | |
| Chief Nubenagooching, compensation for horse killed by Canadian Pacific Railway | 60 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 35 28 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 928 55 | |
| | 1,831 35 | 1,831 35 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 928 55 |

## Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont. (No. 2.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 55,636 85 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 974 83 |
| To Proportion of cost of new building, Mount Elgin Institute | 429 90 | |
| Chas. Fitton, advance for survey of islands in Georgian Bay | 133 40 | |
| J. G. Sing " " " | 133 40 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 97 48 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 55,817 50 | |
| | 56,611 68 | 56,611 68 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 55,817 50 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 140 56 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2,638 23 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 101 15 |
| Chew Brothers' rent | | 135 00 |
| Refund of interest sent for distribution | | 59 45 |
| To Mary Assance, pension, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 12 00 | |
| Mary Assance " " " | 12 00 | |
| Sarah Assance " " " | 6 00 | |
| Sarah Monague " " " | 12 00 | |
| David Assance, secretary " " | 50 00 | |
| Thomas Marks, messenger " " | 10 00 | |
| George Copigog, chief " " | 50 00 | |
| Wesley Monague, sexton " " | 16 00 | |
| Benjamin Yellowhead, pension from 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 6 00 | |
| George Bowman, physician, salary, from 1st January " " | 150 00 | |
| Interest for distribution | 1,943 41 | |
| Rev. A. Sutherland for J. Lawrence, salary, as teacher, from 1st April, 1895, to 30th June, 1895 | 34 38 | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 23 52 | |
| Prizes for schools | 8 80 | |
| Joseph Craddock, arrears of interest from 1st December, 1892 to March, 1895 | 52 02 | |
| D. Davidson, services of steamer "Beaver" re sale of bark | 10 00 | |
| Capt. James Bell, services of steamer "Equal Rights" re sale of bark | 12 00 | |
| Richard Pashegob, interest from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 5 10 | |
| Jonas Pashegob " " " | 8 50 | |
| Charlotte Pashegob " " " | 2 55 | |
| David Kakakonce " " " | 1 70 | |
| Mrs. Sol. Assance " " " | 0 85 | |
| P. A. Gillespie for medical attendacce on John Hank | 10 00 | |
| Rev. A. Sutherland for part of E. T. Douglas's salary as teacher, from 1st October, 1895, to 31st December, 1895 | 45 32 | |
| Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 2 30 | |
| David Craddock, arrears of interest | 9 60 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 18 21 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 562 13 | |
| | 3,074 39 | 3,074 39 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 562 13 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Chippewas of Nawash, Ont. (No. 3)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 392,024 75 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 3,563 01 |
| Transfer from interest account, of collections on account of Creighton's debt | | 142 08 |
| To Repairs to roads, Township of Lindsay | 530 78 | |
| Amount paid for timber to build saw-mill | 740 78 | |
| Waterous Engine Works, saw-mill machinery | 2,550 00 | |
| Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 1,407 25 | |
| " " Shingwauk Home | 90 36 | |
| Jas. McKnight, refund of over payment on land | 20 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 289 04 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 390,121 43 | |
| | 395,729 84 | 395,729 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 390,121 43 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 3,235 60 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 16,204 93 |
| J. W. Jermyn refund of interest sent for distribution | | 200 66 |
| W. Simpson, fees collected | | 28 97 |
| W. Simpson, rents " | | 16 50 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| To Interest distribution | 11,426 51 | |
| W. Simpson, commission on timber collections | 47 45 | |
| R. M. Fisher, physician, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 500 00 | |
| Rueben Waugh, teacher, Port Elgin " " | 300 00 | |
| Janet Miller, teacher Cape Croker " " | 300 00 | |
| Isabella McIver, teacher, Sidney Bay " " | 300 00 | |
| Michael Belrose, forest bailiff, commissions, &c. " " | 139 38 | |
| Henry Frost " " " " | 188 38 | |
| James Weatherhead " " " " | 111 37 | |
| W. B. McGregor, 1st chief, salary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 200 00 | |
| Abner Elliott, 2nd chief " " | 25 00 | |
| F. Lamorandiere, secretary " " | 250 00 | |
| Moses Kaikaike, councillor " " | 30 00 | |
| James Solomon, councillor " " | 30 00 | |
| Peter Elliott, councillor " " | 30 00 | |
| John Akiwenzie, sr., councillor " " | 22 50 | |
| Ed. Keshigo, caretaker " " | 50 00 | |
| Mike Johnson, messenger " " | 20 00 | |
| J. W. Keshigo, forest guardian " " | 40 00 | |
| John Akiwenzie, sexton, R. C. " " | 25 00 | |
| John Snake, sexton, Methodist " " | 7 50 | |
| Peter Waukey " " " " | 22 50 | |
| P. J. Kegedonce, pension " " | 75 00 | |
| Daniel Elliott " " " " | 40 00 | |
| Wm. Waukay, sr. " " " " | 25 00 | |
| Joshua Henry " " " " | 10 00 | |
| Thos. Onadjiwan " " " " | 10 00 | |
| Rebecca Cruikshanks, pension " " | 20 00 | |
| Charlotte Taylor " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Margaret Ashkawie " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Cecelia Madjon " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Charlotte Smith " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Mary Ann York " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Margaret Dusonagon " " " " | 20 00 | |
| George Askawie " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Jane Paspasmosh " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Mary Kaikaik " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Elizabeth King " " " " | 25 00 | |
| Margaret Tomau " " " " | 25 00 | |
| George S. Sinclair, for road-scraper | 36 00 | |
| Carried forward | 14,511 59 | 19,711 66 |

Chippewas of Nawash, Ont. (No. 3.)—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 14,511 59 | 19,711 66 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To Peter Taylor, arrears of interest from 1st April, 1895, to 31st December, 1895. | 53 10 | |
| J. W. Jermyn Grant, for repairing roads | 50 00 | |
| A. M. Tyson, collection on account of debts | 233 36 | |
| A. J. Kyle " " | 143 24 | |
| W. Simpson, contingent account | 0 55 | |
| J. W. Jermyn " | 6 00 | |
| A. Collins, legal services, timber seizure | 36 25 | |
| A. Collins " in liquor prosecution | 30 50 | |
| R. M. Fisher, valuation of lots Township St. Edmund | 5 00 | |
| A. Fleck, jr., iron pickets for survey | 4 25 | |
| James Warren, survey of Bury Road | 27 50 | |
| Henry Ritchie, expenses taking children of the late John Jones to Wikewemikong Industrial School | 2 20 | |
| John Akiwenzie " " | 45 05 | |
| Sadlier Brothers, window shades for school | 3 85 | |
| W. Waukey, sr., repairs to school | 1 00 | |
| John Akiwenzie " " | 1 00 | |
| S. A. Perry, supplies to school | 4 00 | |
| G. S. Sinclair " " | 15 00 | |
| W. E. Clendinning, school inspection | 22 60 | |
| J. W. Fielding, hay for stock | 1,230 61 | |
| British American Assurance Company, renewal premium | 12 00 | |
| Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 10 00 | |
| D. G. Millar, premium of insurance on saw-mill | 160 00 | |
| J. Akiwenzie, wood for school, Cape Croker | 10 80 | |
| Peter Kegenegwana, wood for school, Port Elgin | 8 40 | |
| David Kegenegwana, wood for school, Sidney Bay | 7 80 | |
| W. Waukay, wood for council-house | 5 60 | |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license | 25 00 | |
| John Angus, for care of stable near council hall | 5 00 | |
| Jas. A. Rutherford (Owen Sound "Times,") advertising water front | 2 00 | |
| McGaw & Campbell, printing re tenders for saw-mill | 1 00 | |
| Expenses in connection with Grand Council | 100 00 | |
| Capital account for transfer of collection on Creighton's debts | 142 08 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 23 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,791 10 | |
| | 19,711 66 | 19,711 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,791 10 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Chippewas of Rama, Ont. (No. 4.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 54,619 56 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 246 53 |
| Refund on account of advance for purchase of seed grain | | 52 10 |
| Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 33 15 | |
| T. W. Oliver, advance on contract repairing church | 175 00 | |
| Chas. E. Fitton, on account of survey of Islands, Georgian Bay | 76 95 | |
| J. G. Sing " " " " | 76 95 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection | 24 65 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 54,531 49 | |
| | 54,918 19 | 54,918 19 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 54,531 49 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 569 21 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2,653 28 |
| D. J. McPhee, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 17 55 |
| " liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| To J. Egan, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 28 85 | |
| J. Lawrence, teacher " 1st July, 1895, " | 93 75 | |
| G. H. Corbett, physician, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 150 00 | |
| George Clark, services as constable | 25 00 | |
| James McBrien, school inspection | 14 00 | |
| J. B. Naningishkung, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 75 00 | |
| John Kenice, Councillor " " " " | 8 00 | |
| Joseph Yellowhead " " " " | 8 00 | |
| J. B. Stinson " " " " | 8 00 | |
| Joseph Kenice, secretary " " " " | 14 00 | |
| S. B. Naningishkung, caretaker " " " " | 2,090 00 | |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 3 00 | |
| The World Furnishing Co., coffins | 57 00 | |
| Interest distribution | 20 90 | |
| C. W. Myers, supplies furnished destitute Indians | 25 00 | |
| John McMillan, coffin for Mary Bigwind | 8 00 | |
| Longford Lumber Co., lumber furnished Widow Mary Ann Joe | 48 42 | |
| Jeremiah Peters, board and care of Mary Bigwind | 36 00 | |
| John Ryan, wood for school | 18 00 | |
| Jabez B. Stinson, wood for school | 35 50 | |
| Hale Bros., printing report (forms) for school | 5 50 | |
| Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 0 20 | |
| C. W. Meyers, relief to destitute | 45 00 | |
| G. H. White, fencing material for Thos. Sandy | 9 95 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 437 37 | |
| | 3,265 04 | 3,265 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 437 37 |

## Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont. (No. 5.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 206,777 88 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 100 00 |
| To Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 2,500 15 | |
| " repairs to Shingwauk Home | 230 92 | |
| Wm. Wawanosh, balance of contract, building council hall, Kettleford | 102 02 | |
| A. English, advance for roadwork | 279 25 | |
| Edward Wawanosh Wells, share of capital | 1,825 84 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 10 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 201,929 70 | |
| | 206,877 88 | 206,877 88 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 201,929 70 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 1,424 86 |
| Interest on in invested capital | | 9,072 09 |
| A. English, rents collected | | 40 00 |
| Refund of interest sent for distribution | | 5 57 |
| To Interest for distribution | 5,611 80 | |
| Elizabeth J. Little, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Kettle Point | 250 00 | |
| Annie Vance, teacher, St. Clair, salary from 1st Apr., 1895, to 31st Mar., 1896 | 200 00 | |
| F. E. Welch " " " " | 150 00 | |
| G.S. Fraser, physician, medical attendance, from 1st Apr.,'95,to 31st Mar.,'96 | 458 95 | |
| S. G. Story " " " " | 16 50 | |
| A. Scott " " " " | 318 00 | |
| C. B. Longford " " " " | 5 00 | |
| G. G. Johnson " " " " | 7 50 | |
| J. P. Rutherford " " " " | 10 00 | |
| H. S. Scuddamore, legal services | 2 00 | |
| Frank E. Hodgins " | 70 00 | |
| Chas. H. Barnes, school inspection, Kettle Point and Stony Point | 34 00 | |
| John Brebner " | 14 00 | |
| Wilson Jacobs, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 100 00 | |
| Elijah George " " 31st December, 1895 | 22 50 | |
| Peter Rodd, salary from 31st December, 1895, to 1st April, 1896 | 7 50 | |
| Jabez Nahmaba " 1st April, 1895, to 31st December, 1895 | 22 50 | |
| Alex. Rogers " " 31st March, 1896 | 30 00 | |
| James Plain " 31st December, 1895, to 1st April, 1896 | 7 50 | |
| James Menass, sr. " 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 30 00 | |
| Lewis Cloud " " 31st December, 1896 | 22 50 | |
| John Johnson, sr. " " 31st March, 1896 | 30 00 | |
| Adam Sappah " 31st December, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 7 50 | |
| Samuel Bird, chapel steward, salary from 1st Apr., 1895, to 31st Mar., 1896 | 30 00 | |
| David Rodd " " " 31st Dec., 1895 | 11 25 | |
| Jacob Grey " " 31st Dec., 1895, to 31st Mar., 1896 | 3 75 | |
| John Johnson " " 1st April, 1895 " | 15 00 | |
| Thos. George " " " " | 15 00 | |
| Sutton Shakeen " " " " | 15 00 | |
| Philip George, messenger " " " | 30 00 | |
| W. Wawanosh, interpreter " " " | 100 00 | |
| " secretary " " " | 100 00 | |
| " compensation for lands surrendered | 150 00 | |
| Elizabeth Wawanosh, pension, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 100 00 | |
| Sarah Kashagance " " " | 24 00 | |
| George Ashquagonaby " " " | 24 00 | |
| Widow Sappah " " " | 12 00 | |
| " Shaguthawaqua " " " | 6 00 | |
| " Kahbigah " " " | 12 00 | |
| " Petahney " " " | 6 00 | |
| " Mahcahdenegua " " " | 12 00 | |
| Mary Henry " " " | 12 00 | |
| Elizabeth Shawanoo " " " | 12 00 | |
| Albert Rodd " " " | 12 00 | |
| David Nahmabin " " " | 3 00 | |
| Carried forward | 8,132 75 | 10,542 52 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont. (No. 5.)—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 8,132 75 | 10,542 52 |
| INTEREST—*Continued.* | | |
| To Robert George, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 12 00 | |
| Isaac Stone " " " | 15 00 | |
| Widow Beaver " " " | 6 00 | |
| " Summer " " " | 6 00 | |
| Daniel Nahmabin " " " | 9 00 | |
| Relief to sundry destitute Indians | 112 00 | |
| Henry Maville, building fence around c metery | 91 00 | |
| Mrs. Caroline Waubuck, rent | 25 00 | |
| C. Sanders & Sons, coffins | 27 00 | |
| G. L. Philips " | 9 00 | |
| Aaron Diller " | 3 00 | |
| A. F. Steele " | 9 00 | |
| James Schofield " | 12 00 | |
| A. M. Johnson " | 8 00 | |
| John Scarth " | 1 50 | |
| Clark & Fowler, funeral furnishings | 38 74 | |
| Wm. Nimmo " " | 11 05 | |
| G. L. Philips " " | 17 00 | |
| Sampson Jackson, grave-digging | 21 00 | |
| Elijah Ashquabe " | 8 00 | |
| James Maylor & Sons, funeral furnishings | 6 01 | |
| Adam Sappah, travelling expenses attending council meetings | 6 50 | |
| John Johnson " " " | 13 00 | |
| Lewis Cloud " " " | 9 75 | |
| Wm. Jacobs " " " | 3 25 | |
| Jabez Nahmabin " " " | 3 25 | |
| Elijah George " " " | 3 25 | |
| Alex. Rogers " " " | 3 25 | |
| James Manass " " " | 3 25 | |
| Peter Cloud, wood for school | 10 00 | |
| Levi Johnston " | 10 00 | |
| Pilate Rodd " | 15 00 | |
| W. Cottrell, scrubbing school | 4 50 | |
| James Scofield, blackboard for school, Kettle Point | 6 00 | |
| Jones, Coultier & Co., lumber | 8 00 | |
| Wm. George, for gravel | 30 00 | |
| Jacob Lawrence & Sons, material for repairs to culvert | 10 00 | |
| Wm. Jacobs, compensation for nets seized | 50 00 | |
| Peter Rodd " " | 45 00 | |
| John Cloud " " | 45 00 | |
| James Hendry, for plan and scantling | 5 35 | |
| James Elijah Manass, for nets seized | 40 00 | |
| McBeth & McPherson, concrete tile for culverts | 12 00 | |
| A. English, grant for prizes, agricultural fair | 25 00 | |
| John Kabayah, rent | 15 00 | |
| Ben White, repairing culvert | 2 00 | |
| C. McKenzie Miller & Co., coal oil, nails, &c | 10 10 | |
| Peter Nawang, services as constable | 13 75 | |
| S. Sanders & Sons, funeral furnishings | 29 00 | |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 13 66 | |
| Robt. W. Maskay, 400 6-inch files | 12 00 | |
| Silas Waubemong, fixing culvert | 3 00 | |
| Jacob Lawrence & Sons, lumber | 17 62 | |
| G. G. Gorman, part premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 12 50 | |
| A. English, advance to John Milliken | 1 50 | |
| Daniel Otter, Lease 10, rent of gravel pit | 50 00 | |
| Frank Cottrelle " " | 30 00 | |
| Peter Nawang, livery | 1 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 2 40 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,387 59 | |
| | 10,542 52 | 10,542 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,387 59 |

## Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 294,688 95 |
| | Collections on account of land and timber | | 3,610 24 |
| | Refund of loans | | 129 15 |
| To | Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 1,520 70 | |
| | Repairs to roads, Saugeen Peninsula | 913 11 | |
| | John Crowe, work on roads to 31st August, 1895 | 30 55 | |
| | Irwin Rusk, pickaxes for roadwork | 1 50 | |
| | W. H. Johns, shovels " | 3 75 | |
| | John Crowe, sharpening picks | 1 50 | |
| | " loan to Joshua Edward Madwishmind | 100 00 | |
| | " " C. Wesley | 10 90 | |
| | Robert Haubridge, wagon for Paul Wesley | 55 00 | |
| | Southampton Manfg. Co., lumber for repairs to bridges French Bay Road | 34 57 | |
| | Geo. Langstaff, repairs to agency building | 183 00 | |
| | Thos. Solomon, digging ditch | 0 70 | |
| | John Crowe, advance for work on fence | 50 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 289 06 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 295,234 00 | |
| | | 298,428 34 | 298,428 34 |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 295,234 00 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,020 84 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 12,625 87 |
| | Whaley & Royce, account brass band instruments | | 100 00 |
| | Refund on account of loans | | 83 22 |
| | " " hay | | 469 84 |
| | " " grant to agricultural fair | | 21 00 |
| | Collected on account of debts | | 738 03 |
| | " " roadwork | | 2 98 |
| | " " rents | | 31 50 |
| | " " fees | | 28 97 |
| To | Interest distribution | 7,842 62 | |
| | H. W. Madwayosh, chief, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 37 50 | |
| | John George " " " 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 150 00 | |
| | Thos. Solomon " " " " | 112 50 | |
| | Waldron Elias, interpreter " " " | 150 00 | |
| | Cephas Kabeege, councillor " " " | 22 50 | |
| | Hiram Ahyahba " " " " | 30 00 | |
| | W. Nashwahsogonaby " " " " | 30 00 | |
| | Peter Henry " " " " | 30 00 | |
| | Ralph Johnston " " " 30th June, 1895 | 12 50 | |
| | Luke Kewaquom " " " " | 7 50 | |
| | John Cameron " " " " | 7 50 | |
| | Wm. Simon, sexton " " 31st March, 1896 | 75 00 | |
| | Jesse Root " French Bay " " " | 35 00 | |
| | And. Ritchie " Council Hall " " " | 37 50 | |
| | Wm. Johnston, caretaker, village school, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 37 50 | |
| | Helen Cameron " " " " | 18 00 | |
| | Arthur Lattornelle " " 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1895 | 25 00 | |
| | Henry Ritchie, wood-ranger, salary from 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st Mar., 1896 | 40 00 | |
| | " traunt officer " 1st July, " " | 9 00 | |
| | Elijah Troonch, messenger " 1st April, " " | 20 00 | |
| | Nancy Kadagegwan pension " " | 50 00 | |
| | Maria Madwayosh " " " | 50 00 | |
| | John Wabishkaukuming " " " | 12 00 | |
| | Chas. Maizhukewawedong " " " | 25 00 | |
| | John Ahtaugay " " " | 12 00 | |
| | Wm. Nagum " " " | 12 00 | |
| | Carried forward | 8,890 62 | 16,122 25 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6.)—*Continued.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service | | | | | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | | | | | 8,890 62 | 16,122 25 |
| INTEREST—*Continued.* | | | | | | |
| To Eliza Madwishmind, | pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st Mar., 1896. | | | | 12 00 | |
| David Ritchie | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Mary Ritchie | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Grace Bedford | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Stephen Mukosega | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Mary Mukosega | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| John Ahyahba | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Mary Ann Ahwanoquod | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| John Kewaguom | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Hannah Nicodemus | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Nancy Pashequawadong | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Julian Mashkewawedong | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Mary Metigwob | " | " | " | .... | 12 00 | |
| Eliza George | " | " | " | .... | 20 00 | |
| John Burr, teacher, | salary | " | " | .... | 300 00 | |
| Helen Cameron " | " | " | " | .... | 300 00 | |
| Arthur Lattornelle " | " | " | " | .... | 300 00 | |
| P. J. Scott, M. D. | " | " | " | .... | 260 00 | |
| Henry Trout, forest bailiff, | commission | " | " | .... | 188 37 | |
| James Weatherhead " | " | " | " | .... | 111 38 | |
| Michael Belrose " | " | " | " | .... | 139 37 | |
| School material | | | | | 25 80 | |
| Whaley & Royce, musical instruments | | | | | 118 20 | |
| A. Lindsay, on account of debts | | | | | 253 53 | |
| J. J. Creighton " " | | | | | 495 22 | |
| Thos. Solomon " " | | | | | 64 08 | |
| Wm. Simpson, commission on collections | | | | | 47 45 | |
| E. Clendenning, school inspection | | | | | 26 60 | |
| C. Wesley, loan for improvements | | | | | 80 00 | |
| Nancy Kadagegwon, rent | | | | | 10 00 | |
| Henry Harmet, coffins | | | | | 80 83 | |
| " " funeral furnishings | | | | | 121 50 | |
| Medical attendance on F. Snider | | | | | 15 00 | |
| D. Teahan, board, &c., of constable and prisoners | | | | | 12 25 | |
| John J. Mason, attending fires during erection of school | | | | | 2 00 | |
| David Root, looking after timber | | | | | 1 00 | |
| McLaren, George & Co., repairing council-chamber | | | | | 10 00 | |
| Matthew George, serving summons | | | | | 3 50 | |
| Ed. J. Madwishmind, banking council-chamber | | | | | 4 00 | |
| D. McNamara, painting council-chamber | | | | | 60 00 | |
| W. H. Johns, spikes, nails, &c, | | | | | 6 00 | |
| Irwin Rusk, road-scraper | | | | | 24 50 | |
| James Muir, repairs to school, Scotch Settlement | | | | | 31 00 | |
| " " " " " " French Bay | | | | | 23 50 | |
| R. Walker & Sons, shades for French Bay and Village schools | | | | | 17 20 | |
| W. A. Porteous, repairs to Saugeen and French Bay schools | | | | | 5 60 | |
| Charles Kearns, repairs to well and French Bay school | | | | | 6 50 | |
| " " " " Scotch Settlement | | | | | 28 14 | |
| W. H. Johns, sundries for school, French Bay | | | | | 0 80 | |
| W. A. Porteous, prizes for pupils | | | | | 11 90 | |
| McLaren, George & Co., " " | | | | | 1 15 | |
| D. Geddes " " | | | | | 2 30 | |
| Jos. McIntosh " " | | | | | 1 90 | |
| Hilker & Co. " " | | | | | 7 75 | |
| W. A. Porteous, sundries for school | | | | | 1 70 | |
| " " repairing council-hall | | | | | 5 00 | |
| Henry Ritchie, services as constable | | | | | 13 95 | |
| Ezra Briggs " " | | | | | 10 68 | |
| Grant to Agricultural Fair | | | | | 90 00 | |
| B. A. Belyea, supplies for Anson Besito | | | | | 5 50 | |
| Carried forward | | | | | 12,391 77 | 16,122 25 |

**Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6)**—*Concluded.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 12,391 77 | 16,122 25 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To Expenses re late Dan Ashkebee and family | 35 00 | |
| John Crowe, contingent account September quarter | 2 22 | |
| R. M. Fisher, for valuation of lots, township of St. Edmund | 5 00 | |
| A. Fleck, jr., iron pickets for survey | 4 25 | |
| Elijah Troonch, assisting bush rangers making five-acre limits | 1 87 | |
| James Warren, survey of Bury Road | 27 50 | |
| Canadian Express Co.'s charges | 1 00 | |
| British American Assurance Co., renewal premiums | 38 75 | |
| Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 10 00 | |
| Vanstone & Co., hay for sundry Indians | 217 43 | |
| David Robertson, " " " | 62 27 | |
| Robert Walker, " " " | 68 08 | |
| Porteous & Creighton, " " " | 630 34 | |
| Southampton Manufacturing Co., for sundries as compensation to W. Johnston for fire loss | 19 50 | |
| Kilbourne & Kilbourne, legal services *re* liquor cases | 55 00 | |
| Thomas Solomon, services *re* Sampson Ritchie | 0 75 | |
| Cephas Kahbeeze, services as interpreter *re* Sampson Ritchie | 1 50 | |
| N. A. Kay, services as counsel, trial of Sampson Ritchie | 10 00 | |
| J. S. Conaway, presiding at trial Ritchie and Wahbeezee | 6 40 | |
| Thomas Shaille, services " " " | 10 55 | |
| Southampton *Beacon*, advertising notices to trespassers | 0 50 | |
| John Geddes, to purchase cow for John Nawash | 23 00 | |
| Grant for expenses of delegates to Grand Council | 20 00 | |
| S. G. Kinsey, services as architect | 10 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 81 | |
| Balance 30th June, 1896 | 2,465 76 | |
| | 16,122 25 | 16,122 25 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,465 76 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Chippewas of Snake Island, Ont. (No. 7.)

### In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 25,114 25 |
| Collections on account of land and timber dues | | 129 63 |
| To Chas. Fitton, advance for surveys of islands in Georgian Bay | 39 65 | |
| J. G. Sing " " " | 39 65 | |
| Amount paid for hay for sundry Indians | 466 65 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 12 96 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 24,684 97 | |
| | 25,243 88 | 25,243 88 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 24,684 97 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 175 18 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1,222 65 |
| Transfer to capital account of amount paid for hay for sundry Indians | | 466 65 |
| A. P. Pugsley, rent | | 121 00 |
| D. J. McPhee, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 20 00 |
| To W. E. Yarnold, balance of account for survey | 30 45 | |
| C. Bigcanoe, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 80 00 | |
| James Charles, councillor " " " | 12 00 | |
| James Ashquabe " " " " | 12 00 | |
| Nook Snake " " " " | 9 00 | |
| Geo. McCue " " " " | 3 00 | |
| James Charles, caretaker " " " | 6 25 | |
| Isaiah Johnson " " " " | 18 75 | |
| H. H. Pringle, medical services from 1st October, 1895, to 30th September, 1896 | 219 75 | |
| Rev. A. Sutherland, part of salary, Robt. Mays, teacher, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 150 00 | |
| James Snake, coffins | 3 00 | |
| John E. Bigcanoe, coffins | 1 50 | |
| Thos. George, digging graves | 3 30 | |
| Daniel Bigcanoe " | 1 50 | |
| Edward Charles " | 3 00 | |
| D. J. McPhee, interest for distribution | 450 00 | |
| Chas. Bigcanoe, teaming lumber | 5 00 | |
| A. Stewart, for vaccine points | 1 75 | |
| James Anderson, expenses re surveys of Snake Island | 5 50 | |
| Jos. Key, hay for sundry Indians | 143 00 | |
| Geo. Evans " " | 110 00 | |
| Prizes for pupils | 10 00 | |
| A. B. Davidson, school inspection | 6 00 | |
| John Crowley, hay for sundry Indians | 49 00 | |
| Geo. Evans, seed grain for " | 164 65 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 7 26 | |
| Balance on 30th June, 1896 | 499 82 | |
| | 2,005 48 | 2,005 48 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 499 82 |

## Chippewas of the Thames, Ont. (No. 8.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 66,356 12 |
| A. S. McDougall, land sales | | 125 00 |
| " fines for cutting timber | | 8 00 |
| To proportion of cost of new building, Mount Elgin Institute | 1,584 90 | |
| Repairs to Shingwauk Home | 180 75 | |
| Methodist Church of Canada, for old church building | 100 00 | |
| Heirs of J. Miskokoman, for improvements | 100 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 13 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 64,510 17 | |
| | 66,489 12 | 66,489 12 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 64,510 17 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,217 99 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3,410 79 |
| A. S. McDougall, rents collected | | 3,188 25 |
| " liquor fines | | 29 00 |
| To Joseph Fisher, chief, salary 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 20 00 | |
| Samuel Plain, " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Samuel French, 2nd chief " " " | 20 00 | |
| Samuel Miskokoman " " " | 20 00 | |
| James Fox, " " " | 20 00 | |
| Johnson Grosbeck, " " " | 20 00 | |
| Joseph Fisher, secretary " " " | 20 00 | |
| Wm. Whitelove, messenger " " " | 37 48 | |
| Isaac McQuackie, " " " " | 37 48 | |
| Gammon Dolson, janitor " " " | 12 00 | |
| Susan French, pension " " " | 20 00 | |
| George Fisher, allowance school trustee " " | 6 00 | |
| John French " " " | 6 00 | |
| John Chicken " " " | 6 00 | |
| Job Fisher " " " | 6 00 | |
| James Fox " " " | 6 00 | |
| Johnson Grosbeck " " " | 6 00 | |
| D. Sinclair, M.D., salary 1st April to 30th September, 1895 | 100 00 | |
| James McEwan, M.D., salary 1st October, 1895, to 9th January, 1896 | 56 26 | |
| F. H. Mitchell, M.D., salary 10th January to 31st March, 1896 | 45 19 | |
| Myles McDougall, teacher, salary 1st April to 15th May, 1895 | 25 00 | |
| Thomas Annett " " 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Bear Creek settlement | 175 00 | |
| George Fisher, salary, teacher, Back River Settlement | 200 00 | |
| Elsie Cobban " " | 200 00 | |
| Rents distributed | 2,514 46 | |
| Bennett Furnishing Company, furniture, Bear Creek | 39 25 | |
| Frank Fox, work on roads | 7 75 | |
| James Fox " | 4 50 | |
| Jacob Logan " | 2 75 | |
| Elizabeth Elm, loan to purchase cow | 28 00 | |
| Dominion Express Company, freight | 0 40 | |
| School material | 15 27 | |
| H. D. Johnson, school inspection | 42 00 | |
| Interest for distribution | 1,550 30 | |
| Relief to destitute | 67 25 | |
| Proportion of insurance premium on new building, Mount Elgin | 10 00 | |
| W. W. Shepherd, coffins | 16 00 | |
| A. M. Johnson " | 16 00 | |
| H. Cook " | 15 00 | |
| John Fox " | 5 00 | |
| W. W. Shepherd, funeral furnishing | 21 00 | |
| Frost & Sons " | 8 00 | |
| Carried forward | 5,447 34 | 7,846 03 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 5,447 34 | 7,846 03 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To Amos Henry, wood, council-house | 12 50 | |
| Joshua Maddison, wood, River Settlement school | 7 50 | |
| Edward Trence " " | 7 45 | |
| Isaac Young " " | 3 50 | |
| Chas. Flexen, constable *re* liquor prosecution | 7 05 | |
| Lucius Henry " *re* commitment of insane Indian | 7 40 | |
| Adam Clark, expenses " " | 2 00 | |
| A. Stewart, vaccine points | 5 00 | |
| Joseph Wellman, removing and repairing school building | 30 00 | |
| M. A. Hoskins, stove-pipes, &c., Back Settlement school | 4 85 | |
| Alex. Fletcher, cleaning school-room | 11 00 | |
| A. M. Johnson, school furniture | 3 00 | |
| Alex. McGregor, work on school and council-house | 7 20 | |
| James Fox, carting school furniture | 1 00 | |
| Samuel French and George Fisher, grant for prizes for agricultural fair | 50 00 | |
| Samuel Clark, plank for culverts | 3 92 | |
| James Henry, plank furnished | 3 92 | |
| Thos. Sutton, bridge over Dolson Creek | 124 75 | |
| Wm. Orr, repairing plough | 1 75 | |
| Assessment on Marshman drain | 42 28 | |
| Myles McDougall, building approach to Dolson Creek Bridge | 49 00 | |
| Alex. Fletcher, building cemetery fence | 45 00 | |
| T. D. Green, advance for survey expenses | 150 00 | |
| Daniel Maddison, loan to build house | 125 00 | |
| Johnson Grosbeck " | 10 00 | |
| Scobie Logan, forest bailiff | 35 38 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 189 03 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,459 21 | |
| | 7,846 03 | 7,846 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,459 21 |

## Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont. (No. 9)

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 69,753 69 |
| Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute for new building | 3,602 80 | |
| " of repairs to Shingwauk Home | 818 26 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 65,332 63 | |
| | 69,753 69 | 69,753 69 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 65,332 63 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 905 12 |
| Rents collected | | 1,200 00 |
| Fees received from ferry | | 28 13 |
| Hay sold | | 33 15 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3,126 08 |
| To George Mitchell, M.D., part of salary, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 375 00 | |
| Lewis Fisher, chief " " " | 30 00 | |
| Joseph White, councillor " " " | 20 00 | |
| Philip Kiyoshk, " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Peter Miskokoman " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Wawasum " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Chas. Kiyoshk, secretary " " " | 50 00 | |
| Jacob Kiyoshk, messenger " " " | 10 00 | |
| George Shesheeb, sexton " " " | 10 00 | |
| Joseph Thomas " " " | 10 00 | |
| Henry P. Johnson, making coffins " " " | 30 00 | |
| Wanseonoquot, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 8 00 | |
| Magabawa " " " | 8 00 | |
| Kagamoqua " " " | 8 00 | |
| Chimquamoqua " " " | 8 00 | |
| Quasiqwonoqua " " " | 8 00 | |
| Kewadenoqua " " " | 8 00 | |
| Pemah Quadoonce " " " | 8 00 | |
| Nowquashkomoqua " " " | 8 00 | |
| Petwegeshig " " " | 8 00 | |
| John Navarre " " " | 8 00 | |
| Widow Nimkeence " " " | 8 00 | |
| Widow Penance " " " | 8 00 | |
| Adam Brigham " " " | 8 00 | |
| Nancy Peters " " " | 8 00 | |
| James Wishoe " " " | 8 00 | |
| Ogibwayua " " " | 8 00 | |
| Mary Pindanon " " " | 8 00 | |
| Kagayah " " " | 8 00 | |
| Wabegenoqua " " " | 8 00 | |
| Wabagoosh " " " | 8 00 | |
| Penache " " " | 8 00 | |
| Chas. Nahdee " " " | 8 00 | |
| John W. Sands " " " | 8 00 | |
| Mary Yahnodt " " " | 8 00 | |
| Betsey Peshuck " " " | 8 00 | |
| Kewayonge " " " | 8 00 | |
| Kewakodoqua " " to 30th June, 1895 | 2 00 | |
| Jacob Peters, allowance as pathmaster for 1894 | 3 00 | |
| John Penance " " " | 3 00 | |
| Angus Williams " " " | 3 00 | |
| Wm. Saginash " " 1893 | 3 00 | |
| Nagonab " " " | 3 00 | |
| James P. Kiyoshk " " " | 3 00 | |
| John Newakadoe " " " | 3 00 | |
| Alex. Latimer " " " | 3 00 | |
| Wm. Peters, teacher, salary 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Walpole Island School, No. 3 | 295 97 | |
| Carried forward | 1,124 97 | 5,292 48 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Chippewas of Walpole Island—*Concluded*

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,124 97 | 5,292 48 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To Albert Saugutch, teacher, salary 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Walpole Island School, No. 1 | 196 93 | |
| Rev. A. Sutherland, part salary of A. M. Miskokoman, March quarter, 1895, Walpole Island school, No. 3 | 62 50 | |
| David Yahnodt, services as forest bailiff | 76 54 | |
| N. E. Gibbs, building ferry scow and repairing dock | 236 38 | |
| Chas. Lendon, coffin furnishings and school furniture | 104 70 | |
| C. I. Dowswell " | 39 00 | |
| J. H. Fraser, plank and hardware | 72 44 | |
| Shaw & Wooliver, shovels, &c | 12 20 | |
| Joseph Kowsod, carting plank | 1 75 | |
| Jacob Kiyoshk, digging graves | 19 00 | |
| Wegre " | 8 00 | |
| John Kakaik " | 1 00 | |
| Jacob Altman " | 1 00 | |
| Isaac Sahwab " | 1 00 | |
| David Kiyoshk, cutting poles for dock | 5 25 | |
| do wages running ferry boat | 81 00 | |
| John Mokewenah, making approaches to new ferry | 1 33 | |
| School material | 17 69 | |
| John Kekack, work on roads | 45 00 | |
| Relief to destitute | 51 40 | |
| Rev. John Jacobs, rent of parish hall for pay-day, 1895-96 | 4 00 | |
| Isaac Sahwab, wood for School No. 3 | 10 00 | |
| Fares and expenses of pupils to Shingwauk Home | 11 55 | |
| Interest for distribution | 941 12 | |
| John Brebner, school inspection | 33 50 | |
| Chas. Kiyoshk, services as interpreter | 11 75 | |
| Mrs. H. Jackson, cleaning school-house | 1 00 | |
| Louis Fisher, stove for ferry-house | 2 50 | |
| John White, removal of " | 5 90 | |
| Edw. Jackson, repairs to " | 9 50 | |
| Chief Ashkeebee, assisting H. Winter on survey | 17 62 | |
| H. Winter, surveying | 45 00 | |
| S. W. Cross, advertising tenders for ferry scow | 2 50 | |
| Proportion of insurance premium on new building, Mount Elgin | 21 00 | |
| Wm. Reilly, repairs to No. 1 school | 10 00 | |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 1 70 | |
| John N. Gibb, repairs to new ferry boat | 14 75 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 75 68 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,914 33 | |
| | 5,292 48 | 5,292 48 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,914 33 |

## Fort William Band, Ont. (No. 10)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 14,397 27 |
| J. P. Donnelly, timber dues | | 104 00 |
| To Rev. R. A. O'Connor, grant towards rebuilding Fort William Orphanage | 2,500 00 | |
| "Mail" Printing Co., advertising tenders for breakwater | 31 50 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 10 40 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 11,959 37 | |
| | 14,501 27 | 14,501 27 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 11,959 37 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 31 55 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 505 00 |
| J. P. Donnelly, liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| To Jos. Singleton, services as constable from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 36 00 | |
| Moses McKay " " " | 14 00 | |
| Wells & Emerson, sundries for orphanage | 9 90 | |
| N. C. Smillie, M.D., medical attendance and medicine | 350 00 | |
| J. A. Macdonnell, M.D. " " | 3 00 | |
| W. J. Clark, medicine | 5 75 | |
| Dominion Express Co., freight | 0 30 | |
| Louis Jerome, wood for orphanage | 15 00 | |
| Printing and stationery | 8 28 | |
| C. W. Patton, fire-extinguishers for school | 60 00 | |
| A. H. Macdougall, examination and report on Kaminestiqua Reserve | 12 00 | |
| Hoover & Co., clothing for an insane Indian | 3 45 | |
| W. S. Piper, lime and whitewash brushes | 5 55 | |
| Thos. Bushie, labour at orphanage, Fort William | 15 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 21 82 | |
| | 561 55 | 561 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 21 82 |

## French River Indians, Ont. (No. 11)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 5,079 23 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 5,079 23 | |
| | 5,079 23 | 5,079 23 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 5,079 23 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 307 39 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 188 53 |
| To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 23 52 | |
| B. W. Ross, interest for distribution | 307 00 | |
| Elliott & Co., drugs | 13 49 | |
| " surgical instruments for Dr. Stephen | 0 82 | |
| Wm. W. McCoy, weighing hay | 1 50 | |
| Jas. Burnett, hay for sundry Indians | 80 56 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 69 03 | |
| | 495 92 | 495 92 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 69 03 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Garden River Indians, Ont. (No. 12)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 72,228 95 |
| | Collections on account of land and timber | | 3,602 83 |
| To | David Roller, on account of contract, new Roman Catholic school | 633 34 | |
| | Colin Gordon, refund of over-payment on land, sale cancelled | 62 50 | |
| | Gilbert Lidstone " " " | 62 50 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 347 78 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 74,725 66 | |
| | | 75,831 78 | 75,831 78 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 74,725 66 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 729 76 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 2,553 55 |
| | Canadian Pacific Railway, for live stock, &c., killed | | 252 00 |
| | Wm. Van Abbott, rents collected | | 360 16 |
| | " refund of interest sent for distribution | | 15 40 |
| | " liquor fine | | 10 00 |
| To | Wm. Van Abbott, interest for distribution | 2,116 74 | |
| | Grant for construction of lock-up | 70 00 | |
| | J. A. Reid, M.D., medical attendance and medicine | 427 82 | |
| | Chief Pequetchenene, salary as chief from 1st April, to 30th September, 1895 | 60 00 | |
| | A. E. Wilding teacher, from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 55 39 | |
| | Wm. Renison " 1st June, to 31st December, 1895 | 100 00 | |
| | Mrs. Ada R. Atkinson, teacher, from 1st January to 31st March, 1896 | 75 00 | |
| | Eliza E. Pim, cleaning school-house, from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 5 00 | |
| | Mrs. F. Clark " and lighting fires | 4 00 | |
| | John Augustine, compensation for cattle killed on Canadian Pacific Railway | 75 00 | |
| | Stephen Thibeault " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Rev. G. A. Artus, prizes for children, Garden River school | 5 25 | |
| | J. F. White, inspecting schools | 19 60 | |
| | A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 3 75 | |
| | Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license, North Goulais Bay | 2 50 | |
| | D. McCaig, inspecting school | 19 50 | |
| | Printing and stationery | 23 93 | |
| | Dominion Express Company, charges on plans, &c | 0 70 | |
| | Tom Noonday, compensation for hay burnt by Canadian Pacific Railway | 40 00 | |
| | John Wigwass, jr. " " " | 52 00 | |
| | Jos. Noonday " " " | 50 00 | |
| | Mose Dayson " " " | 10 00 | |
| | Robt. Rush, constable's expenses *re* liquor prosecution | 2 95 | |
| | A. W. Cunningham, sundries for school | 0 45 | |
| | Grant for expenses of delegates to grand council | 60 00 | |
| | A. P. Sherwood, handcuffs for constable | 8 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 20 75 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 587 54 | |
| | | 3,920 87 | 3,920 87 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 587 54 |

## Henvey Inlet Indians, Ont. (No. 13)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 7,240 50 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 7,240 50 | |
| | 7,240 50 | 7,240 50 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 7,240 50 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 147 27 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 258 57 |
| Thos. Walton, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 11 48 |
| To " interest for distribution | 125 47 | |
| Jos. Missabay, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 30 08 | |
| Jos. Mishogoquon, 2nd chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 16 92 | |
| " fuel for school | 10 00 | |
| " lighting fires and cleaning school-house | 4 00 | |
| David Craddock, teacher, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1895 | 70 83 | |
| School material | 11 18 | |
| Byron M. Jacob, teacher, salary from 1st January to 31st March, 1896 | 25 00 | |
| Hanson Wickemauchie, taking care of oxen | 10 00 | |
| Balance 30th June, 1896 | 113 84 | |
| | 417 32 | 417 32 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 113 84 |

## Lake Nipissing Indians, Ont. (No. 14)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 43,115 92 |
| Thos. S. Walton, M.D., timber dues | | 7,592 72 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 759 27 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 49,949 37 | |
| | 50,708 64 | 50,708 64 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 49,949 37 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 282 43 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1,518 93 |
| Thos. S. Walton, M.D., rents collected | | 324 00 |
| " refund of interest sent for distribution | | 336 58 |
| T. Holditch, moiety of liquor fine | | 25 00 |
| To Semo Commanda, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 50 00 | |
| Louis Beaucage, 2nd chief, " " " | 20 00 | |
| Semo Commanda, school caretaker, salary " " | 10 00 | |
| Thos. S. Walton, M.D., interest for distribution | 1,520 67 | |
| " to pay arrears of interest money | 200 00 | |
| School material | 7 08 | |
| Margt. R. Tennant, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 233 65 | |
| Rev. Geo. Grant, inspection, Beaucage Bay school | 22 00 | |
| John Cochai, loan to be paid from interest money | 4 00 | |
| Jas. Burnett, for hay | 1 60 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 20 94 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 397 00 | |
| | 2,486 94 | 2,486 94 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 397 00 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Manitoulin Island, unceded (No. 15)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 28,024 75 |
| | B. W. Ross, collections on account of timber | | 1,655 18 |
| To | Joseph Peltier, material for Raphael Gabonis' house | 70 00 | |
| | B. W. Ross, grant for road-work | 200 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 165 52 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 29,244 41 | |
| | | 29,679 93 | 29,679 93 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 29,244 41 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 47 12 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 982 51 |
| | B. W. Ross, liquor fine | | 25 00 |
| | " refund on account of loan to sundry Indians to purchase seed grain | | 65 35 |
| | " rent collected | | 36 98 |
| To | R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 490 04 | |
| | Elliott & Co., medicines | 141 70 | |
| | " surgical instruments | 8 55 | |
| | Jas. Burnett, hay for sundry Indians | 127 20 | |
| | Sam. Burkholder, operating on horses, &c | 135 00 | |
| | J. F. White, inspecting schools | 3 65 | |
| | J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians | 66 84 | |
| | A. McGill, desks for school Wikwemikonsing | 42 00 | |
| | O. Hinds, stove " " | 9 90 | |
| | William Kenoshamay, services taking census | 4 00 | |
| | W. W. McCoy, services as constable | 5 50 | |
| | H. M. Kenoshamay, services *re* timber matters, &c | 7 50 | |
| | Chas. Wabigijig " " | 47 75 | |
| | Jos. Peltier, relief for Wm. Knaweessens | 10 00 | |
| | T. A. Jackman, relief for James Wahkikeg | 10 00 | |
| | J. C. Irving & Co., relief supplies, sundry Indians | 73 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 72 | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 35 39 |
| | | 1,192 35 | 1,192 35 |
| To | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 35 39 | |

## Maganettewan Indians, Ont. (No. 16)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 510 32 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 510 32 | |
| | 510 32 | 510 32 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 510 32 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 9 64 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 18 20 |
| B. W. Ross, refund on account of loan to Indians to purchase seed grain, September, 1895 | | 5 00 |
| To J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians | 5 20 | |
| Alex. Porteous, hay for sundry Indians | 4 00 | |
| Jas. Burnett " " | 1 60 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 22 04 | |
| | 32 84 | 32 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 22 04 |

## Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont. (No. 17)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 94,062 92 |
| Collections from sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | | 9,223 20 |
| For gravel sold | | 9 04 |
| To Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 313 35 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 923 22 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 102,058 59 | |
| | 103,295 16 | 103,295 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 102,058 59 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895 | | 353 18 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4,581 06 |
| Rents collected | | 2,033 17 |
| Liquor fines collected | | 45 00 |
| Fine for trespassing collected | | 2 50 |
| Refund of interest sent for distribution | | 63 23 |
| Refund on account of loan to purchase seed grain | | 273 00 |
| " loan, H. P. Chase | | 11 76 |
| " road-work | | 22 00 |
| To Mitchell Chubb, chief, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 7 50 | |
| Peter Crowe, chief, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 22 50 | |
| Peter Crowe, councillor, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 3 00 | |
| Thos. Marsden " " | 3 00 | |
| Hiram Beaver, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 12 00 | |
| Enoch Crowe " 1st April, 1895, to 30th June, 1895 | 3 00 | |
| George Blaker " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 9 00 | |
| Wm. Lukes, secretary, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 24 00 | |
| Ebenezer Comego, sexton, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 60 00 | |
| Eliza Blaker, organist, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st December, 1895 | 15 00 | |
| Lillie Lukes " 1st January to 31st March, 1896 | 5 00 | |
| Susan Skye, pension, from 1st January, to 31st March, 1896 | 11 50 | |
| Carried forward | 175 50 | 7,384 90 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Brought forward* | 175 [illegible] | 7,384 90 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To T. C. Lapp, M.D., medical attendance, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 275 00 | |
| A. G. Millard, teacher, salary from 1st July to 30th September, 1894, and from 1st January to 30th June, 1895 | 93 75 | |
| A. O. Kidd, teacher, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 93 75 | |
| J. G. Wallace, salary as guardian of islands, from 1st January to 30th June, 1895 | 12 50 | |
| Edward Ellinor, services as constable | 14 50 | |
| Interest for distribution | 4,194 17 | |
| Wesley Blaker, arrears of interest, from 1st January to 31st March, 1895 | 1 20 | |
| George Blaker, arrears of interest, for Wesley Blaker, 1st October to 31st December, 1895 | 20 97 | |
| Wm. Shilling, arrears of interest, from 1st January to 31st March, 1895 | 1 20 | |
| George Blaker, arrears of interest for August and October, 1895 | 0 25 | |
| John Blaker, arrears of interest, from 1st July to 20th September, 1895 | 4 80 | |
| John McMillan, coffins | 34 00 | |
| Robert Gray, digging graves | 12 00 | |
| John Scott and John Brown, digging well at school | 71 66 | |
| Peter Comego, plank for well | 2 25 | |
| Rev. Philip Sparling, two chairs for church | 1 50 | |
| John McMillan, removing Alex. Comego from Campbellford | 5 00 | |
| School material | 31 88 | |
| Josiah Tobico, elm timber | 12 00 | |
| George Comego, for gravel | 9 04 | |
| E. Comego, lamp for council-house | 0 55 | |
| Rev. Philip Sparling, repairs to mission-house | 5 50 | |
| Albert Crowe, on account of expenses of Wisconsin Indians from Alnwick to Port Hope | 3 50 | |
| James Marsden, on account of expenses of Wisconsin Indians from Alnwick to Port Hope | 3 50 | |
| Hulbert Smoke, on account of expenses of Wisconsin Indians from Alnwick to Port Hope | 6 00 | |
| A. B. Cowan, travelling expenses | 13 00 | |
| Pay rents for October and November, 1895 | 486 23 | |
| " April and May, 1896 | 376 09 | |
| R. Gray, rent for December, 1895 | 18 00 | |
| G. Blaker " " | 3 75 | |
| M. Chubb " " | 21 00 | |
| G. Crowe " " | 11 00 | |
| Allan Tobico " February, 1896 | 6 75 | |
| Geo. Crowe " " | 2 50 | |
| Martha Comego, rent for May, 1896 | 40 00 | |
| Whaley & Royce, musical instrument for band | 43 45 | |
| W. Wiley, repairing roof of mission house | 2 45 | |
| Proportion of premium for insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 2 00 | |
| G. Walter Green, pump for school, Alnwick | 23 00 | |
| H. P. Chase, loan to be paid from share of interest | 20 00 | |
| Albert Crowe, cedar logs | 1 40 | |
| Printing, &c | 2 18 | |
| W. Hurstone, gravelling road | 12 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 124 84 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,089 29 | |
| | 7,384 90 | 7,384 90 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,089 29 |

## Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont. (No. 18)

### In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 84,229 40 |
| | Collections on land | | 158 26 |
| To | Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 2,915 04 | |
| | James A. Wood, loan | 100 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 15 83 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 81,356 79 | |
| | | 84,387 66 | 84,387 66 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 81,356 79 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 460 19 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 4,801 48 |
| | P. E. Jones, rents collected | | 190 00 |
| | " refund of interest sent for distribution | | 98 00 |
| | " " pension | | 6 25 |
| | Legislative appropriation to re-pay expenditure in connection with arbitration | | 1,410 50 |
| | P. E. Jones, amount collected for non-performance of road-work | | 44 54 |
| | " liquor fines collected | | 25 00 |
| | Amount of outstanding cheques | | 1 40 |
| To | P. E. Jones, interest for distribution | 2,011 25 | |
| | Danl. McDougall, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 100 00 | |
| | Joseph Laform, councillor " " to 30th September, 1895 | 7 50 | |
| | Peter Sault " " " 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 20 00 | |
| | Julius King " " " " | 22 50 | |
| | James Laform, caretaker " " " | 20 00 | |
| | Wm. King " of church, salary from 1st April to 31st Dec., 1895 | 18 75 | |
| | Chester Laform " of school " '95, to 31st Mar., '96 | 30 00 | |
| | Bertha Herchmer, organist, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1895 | 18 75 | |
| | Mary Young, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 25 00 | |
| | Phoebe Wilson " " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Catherine Chechock " " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Jacob Johnson " " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Joseph Henry, councillor from 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 15 00 | |
| | James Laform, sr. " " " " | 15 00 | |
| | Norman F. Black, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 333 75 | |
| | R. McDonald, M.D., salary as physician " " " | 233 33 | |
| | Mrs. Mary Ellison, first instalment on arrears of interest | 158 00 | |
| | " advances for travelling expenses, &c., in connection with arbitration | 902 80 | |
| | Funeral expenses of E. Spencer | 16 00 | |
| | D. Almas & Son, relief to destitute | 1 00 | |
| | John C. Inglis, culvert cover | 5 05 | |
| | F. E. Shildrick, spittoons for council-house | 2 80 | |
| | John W. Park, relief to destitute | 9 55 | |
| | Parkin Davyes, material for repairing outbuildings | 15 00 | |
| | P. E. Jones, M.D., medical attendance from 1st April to 31st July, 1895 | 83 33 | |
| | John H. Hager, digging graves, &c., and for coal oil for church | 6 70 | |
| | " paid Mrs. Secord for attending sick | 5 30 | |
| | John Lang, repairs to church shed | 7 40 | |
| | John W. Park, relief to destitute and prizes for Sunday-school picnic | 43 10 | |
| | School material | 42 88 | |
| | C. J. Heaslip & Bros., funeral furnishings | 33 25 | |
| | D. A. Husband & Co., repairs to school-house | 1 94 | |
| | F. E. Shildrick, stove for school and repairs to old stove | 22 81 | |
| | Christie Laform, digging drain and repairs to school house | 29 50 | |
| | S. W. Howard, stationery | 0 90 | |
| | D. Almas & Son, tile for drain at school | 11 55 | |
| | Daniel J. Lynch, cleaning council grounds | 7 00 | |
| | Mary C. McDougall, rent | 50 00 | |
| | Dominion Express Co., charges on maps | 0 75 | |
| | Carried forward | 4,402 44 | 7,037 36 |

## Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont. (No. 18)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 4,402 44 | 7,037 36 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To Wm. Stirling, compensation for fire loss, second instalment | 66 66 | |
| James Laforce " " " | 195 32 | |
| Rev. R. Ashton, inspecting New Credit school | 6 00 | |
| A. A. King, arrears of interest, 1895 | 9 00 | |
| John Jackson " " | 4 50 | |
| F. E. Shildrick, sundries for council-house and school | 7 00 | |
| J. W. Park, preparing petition, &c | 3 00 | |
| " relief to destitute | 23 75 | |
| S. W. Howard, school supplies | 5 31 | |
| J. H. Hager, repairs, coal oil, &c | 8 90 | |
| Hugh Stewart, plank, &c | 7 08 | |
| Joseph Long, relief for Frank Tahwah | 6 96 | |
| R. Nicolls, relief to destitute | 7 25 | |
| Alf. A. Jones, painting old school-house, per contract | 35 00 | |
| Jas. Shildrick, sundries | 12 73 | |
| Clark & Conn, hay for sundry Indians | 293 56 | |
| " " " | 149 62 | |
| Chas. Tobicoe, arrears of interest, 1895 | 8 25 | |
| Dr. Jacques, consultation with Dr. McDonald, *re* G. Wood | 5 00 | |
| Daniel J. Lynch, hay for sundry Indians | 76 23 | |
| D. Sinclair, M.D., medical attendance on Frank Tahwah | 150 00 | |
| Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 20 00 | |
| Jacob Price, hay for sundry Indians | 39 00 | |
| Rev. Chas. Stringfellow, allowance for expenses of church, March quarter, 1895 | 18 75 | |
| Sun Insurance Co., renewal of policy on church organ | 18 25 | |
| North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., premium on council-house | 19 38 | |
| Caledonia Insurance Co., premium on school-house | 13 25 | |
| Northern Insurance Co., premium on agent's dwelling | 15 40 | |
| Daniel McDougall, expenses as delegate to grand council | 17 00 | |
| Alfred A. Jones " " | 17 00 | |
| Peter Sault " " | 17 00 | |
| P. R. Howard, advances for expenses of delegates to grand council | 34 00 | |
| S. W. Howard, premium of insurance on adjunct to council-house | 4 50 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 12 90 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,307 37 | |
| | 7,037 36 | 7,037 36 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,307 37 |

## Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Ont. (No. 19)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 22,476 25 |
| Collections on account of land sales | | 53 79 |
| J. Thackeray for gravel sold | | 9 70 |
| To H. Strickland and John Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake | 23 16 | |
| J. W. Fitzgerald, on account of survey | 949 85 | |
| A. Fleck, jr., iron posts for survey | 74 50 | |
| Wellington Cowe, carting for survey | 2 00 | |
| For transfer of amount erroneously credited in 1894-95 | 40 68 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 03 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 21,445 52 | |
| | 22,539 74 | 22,539 74 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 21,445 52 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895 | | 112 19 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1,079 12 |
| J. Thackeray, rents collected | | 645 45 |
| " refund of interest sent for distribution | | 13 39 |
| " fines collected | | 8 75 |
| S. R. Armstrong, liquor fines collected | | 2 45 |
| To Robert Paudush, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 25 00 | |
| Wellington Cowe, councillor from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 2 00 | |
| Madden Howard, " " " | 2 00 | |
| James Jarvis, " " " | 2 00 | |
| James Howard, sexton " " | 8 75 | |
| Joseph Lukes, sexton from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 30 00 | |
| Eliza Jane Nangon, organist " " " | 7 25 | |
| James Crowe, work on roads | 2 50 | |
| Wellington Crowe, " | 2 00 | |
| James Howard, " | 0 50 | |
| Paul Elm, " | 0 50 | |
| J. Thackeray, interest for distribution | 634 54 | |
| John M. Shaw, M.D., salary as physician from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 150 00 | |
| J. A. Windsor, teacher, salary " " " | 125 00 | |
| H. T. Strickland & Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake | 4 86 | |
| Zaccheus White, lumber for repairs to school | 12 00 | |
| World Furnishing Co., coffin for Charles Anderson | 7 00 | |
| Thos. Mather, coffin for Robert Paudush's child | 4 00 | |
| " " " Susan Howard | 8 00 | |
| J. Thackeray, rents for distribution | 564 20 | |
| Louis Jackson, share of interest for September quarter, 1895 | 1 75 | |
| Wm. Coppawa, " " " " | 1 75 | |
| Madden Howard, wood for school | 9 00 | |
| James Howard, driving sheep to pound | 3 00 | |
| Alfred Crowe, " " " | 1 00 | |
| Wm. Nangon, share of interest September and December, 1895 | 3 81 | |
| Transfer of interest erroneously credited in 1894-95 | 1 42 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 39 11 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 208 41 | |
| | 1,861 35 | 1,861 35 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 208 41 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Ont. (No. 20)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Credit. | Debit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 37,012 71 |
| Collections on account of land sales | | 110 94 |
| J. Thackeray, refund on account of loans | | 268 57 |
| Mississaguas of Rice Lake, for share of credit transferred | | 33 91 |
| To H. T. Strickland and John Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake | 43 36 | |
| A. E. Kennedy, loan to Wm. Taylor to build house | 159 00 | |
| " " Abraham Facon " | 150 00 | |
| " " Chas. Taylor " | 161 00 | |
| " " Jas. Taylor " | 157 00 | |
| For transfer to interest account of interest paid on loans | 14 78 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 6 75 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 36,734 24 | |
| | 37,426 13 | 37,426 13 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 36,734 24 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 378 40 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1,790 59 |
| Interest on loans transferred from capital account | | 14 78 |
| J. Thackeray, collected on account of road-work | | 15 67 |
| " refund on account of loans | | 5 04 |
| For transfer of interest erroneously credited for 1894-1895 | | 1 18 |
| To Joseph Irons, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 25 00 | |
| Sampson Fawn, secretary " " " | 8 00 | |
| Wm. Whiting, sexton " " " | 30 00 | |
| Geo. Taylor, sr., pension " " " | 14 00 | |
| J. Thackeray, interest for distribution | 1,561 18 | |
| A. E. Kennedy, medical attendance | 40 00 | |
| H. T. Strickland and J. Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake | 9 10 | |
| Wm. Caldwell, M.D., treating Wm. McCue's child | 50 00 | |
| T. Henderson, coffins | 34 00 | |
| Samson Fawn, fuel for indigent Indians | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 432 88 | |
| | 2,205 66 | 2,205 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 432 88 |

## Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont. (No. 21)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 10,459 14 |
| Land sales | | 25 27 |
| Transfer of amount erroneously credited to Rice Lake account in 1894-95 | | 6 77 |
| To Transfer from interest account two payments to R. J. Bruce in 1894-95 on account of fencing | 150 22 | |
| William Harper, material for fencing | 57 60 | |
| Geo. and John Rames " " | 58 00 | |
| Wm. Miller " " | 3 00 | |
| Peter Williams, sr. " " | 5 71 | |
| Peter Williams, jr. " " | 4 00 | |
| Thos. Collins " " | 4 75 | |
| Isaac Hadley " " | 3 36 | |
| Chas. Harper " " | 4 35 | |
| Wm. Milner " " | 0 50 | |
| Walter Savage " " | 29 05 | |
| Wm. Cook " " | 4 00 | |
| George Blaker, labour | 1 25 | |
| R. J. Bruce, material " | 13 64 | |
| Lang and McLarry, material " | 6 17 | |
| Henry Hall, repairing post-hole digger | 1 65 | |
| H. T. Strickland and J. Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake | 13 48 | |
| Wm. Bateman, board and expenses while superintending work on fence | 60 00 | |
| James Carnegie, material for fencing | 16 28 | |
| Wm. Bateman, making and hanging gate | 10 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 18 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 10,042 99 | |
| | 10,491 18 | 10,491 18 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 10,042 99 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 88 27 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 486 73 |
| Rents collected | | 381 25 |
| Transfer to capital account, two payments to R. J. Bruce for fencing | | 150 22 |
| Wm. Bateman collected on account of debts | | 25 00 |
| Refund of interest sent for distribution | | 0 20 |
| Transfer to Mississaugas, Rice Lake, for interest erroneously credited | | 0 24 |
| To interest for distribution | 624 00 | |
| John Johnson, pension from 1st April, 1895 to 31st March, 1896 | 25 00 | |
| Isaac Johnson, chief, salary " " | 19 00 | |
| Louis Johnson, secretary " " | 6 00 | |
| H. T. Strickland and J. Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83 Stony Lake | 2 84 | |
| Elizabeth Proulx, bell for school | 0 60 | |
| John H. Brown, on account of spring wagon for John Marsden | 25 00 | |
| Herbert L. Ebbels, premium of insurance on sundry buildings | 32 25 | |
| John Johnson, rent under lease No. 8 | 16 87 | |
| Maria Johnson " " | 16 88 | |
| John Irvine, for pump | 14 00 | |
| G. H. Clemens, M.D., salary as physician | 9 25 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 22 71 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 317 51 | |
| | 1,131 91 | 1,131 91 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 317 51 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)

### In account with the Department of Indian Affairs

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 111,566 39 |
| Collections on account of land sales | | 2,769 90 |
| Rents retained to repay loans for fencing | | 1,253 99 |
| To Wm. Brant, payment of part of rent retained | 4 00 | |
| D. D. Green " | 57 96 | |
| A. P. Brant " | 4 00 | |
| Nicodemus Maracle " | 2 00 | |
| W. A. S. Maracle " | 32 41 | |
| Chas. P. Brant " | 73 94 | |
| Margaret Brant " | 19 84 | |
| Mary Maracle " | 11 33 | |
| Lydia Hill " | 3 60 | |
| John J. Smart " | 20 35 | |
| Ida Loft " | 9 41 | |
| Simon Leween " | 1 02 | |
| Hamiah Green " | 13 62 | |
| Solomon Loft " | 154 20 | |
| Nelson Moses " | 8 94 | |
| Catherine Brant " | 20 35 | |
| Jonah Brant " | 25 00 | |
| Sarah Maracle " | 25 00 | |
| Mrs. Isaac Hill " | 31 25 | |
| Mrs. John Powles Brant " | 5 09 | |
| Jos. W. Buck Maracle " | 158 65 | |
| Mrs. J. Penn, jr. " | 142 33 | |
| Martha Brant " | 12 50 | |
| Wallace Brant " | 12 50 | |
| Thos. Claus " | 25 00 | |
| Peter Hill " | 70 66 | |
| Ellen Smart " | 20 35 | |
| Hiram Barnhart " | 130 00 | |
| Robert Barnhart " | 37 70 | |
| Mrs. Cornelius Brant " | 68 53 | |
| Sampson Williams " | 7 36 | |
| Mrs. Wm. Maracle, jr. " | 14 59 | |
| Isaac D. Green " | 0 25 | |
| W. H. Maracle " | 3 00 | |
| John H. Maracle " | 3 00 | |
| David H. Maracle " | 3 00 | |
| John McCullough, refund of payment on Lot 31, Con. 9 | 50 00 | |
| L. E. Mills, material for fence | 10 00 | |
| " " furnished A. P. Brant | 2 72 | |
| Brant Brant, shingling barn for A. P. Brant | 4 00 | |
| W. Schumshaw, plastering house for A. P. Brant | 3 00 | |
| Eleazer Williams, hauling material " | 9 68 | |
| John W. Burley, material for repairing barn | 31 50 | |
| George Maracle, work on barn | 8 75 | |
| Wm. Maracle " | 17 50 | |
| Jonah Brant " and material | 21 92 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairs to Shingwauk Home | 160 65 | |
| Jacob Brant, sr., land sale to Thos. Barnhart | 31 00 | |
| Thos. Dalton, funeral expenses of S. Baptiste and Mrs. W. B. Maracle | 56 40 | |
| Solomon Loft, refund of overcharge on cedar posts | 13 40 | |
| Johnson Lewye, building fence | 21 45 | |
| Chas. McCullough, repairs to P. C. Brant's buildings | 14 00 | |
| Rathbun & Co., fencing material | 56 29 | |
| Work on roads | 175 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 310 29 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 113,360 00 | |
| | 115,590 28 | 115,590 28 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 113,360 00 |

**Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)**—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 507 97 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 5,474 94 |
| | Rents collected | | 2,032 50 |
| | Interest collected on account of land sales | | 1,173 15 |
| | Liquor fine collected | | 22 50 |
| | Geo. Maracle, refund of part of salary | | 10 00 |
| To | Jno. McCullough, salary as police commissioner from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 150 00 | |
| | Sampson Green, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 24 00 | |
| | Stephen Maracle " " " " | 24 00 | |
| | Solomon Loft " " " " | 40 00 | |
| | Wm. Powles " " " " | 24 00 | |
| | Frank Claus " " " " | 24 00 | |
| | Geo. Maracle " constable " " | 94 16 | |
| | Peter Maracle " sexton " " | 40 00 | |
| | Abram Sero " " " " | 20 00 | |
| | Henry Hill " caretaker " " | 20 00 | |
| | Rev. G. A. Anderson " missionary " 28th February, 1896 | 366 66 | |
| | John Newton, M.D. " physician " 31st March, 1896 | 250 00 | |
| | G. A. Whiteman, M.D. " " " | 250 00 | |
| | Lydia Maracle, pension, from 1st April to 31st December, 1895 | 12 00 | |
| | Hannah Barnhart " " 31st March, 1896 | 16 00 | |
| | John D. Green " " " | 16 00 | |
| | Milo Maracle " " " | 16 00 | |
| | Elias Green " " " | 16 00 | |
| | Sampson Williams " " " | 16 00 | |
| | Henry C. Maracle " " " | 16 00 | |
| | Edward Lewis " " " | 16 00 | |
| | Helen Demorest, salary, teacher, from 1st April to 30th September, 1895, Eastern Tyendinaga | 75 00 | |
| | Emma Leslie, salary, teacher, from 1st October to 31st March, 1896, Eastern Tyendinaga | 75 00 | |
| | Wm. Tedman, salary, teacher, from 1st April to 31st December, 1895, Central Tyendinaga | 112 50 | |
| | Maud Wilson, salary, teacher, from 1st January to 31st March, 1896, Central Tyendinaga | 37 50 | |
| | Maggie Allen, salary, teacher, from 1st April to 30th June, 1895, Western Tyendinaga | 62 50 | |
| | Nancy Harvey, salary, teacher, from 1st July to 31st March, 1896, Western Tyendinaga | 187 50 | |
| | James Maracle, salary, caretaker, from 1st July to 31st December, 1895, Mission School | 7 50 | |
| | James Maracle, repairs to Mission School | 4 75 | |
| | Edmond Loft, salary, caretaker, Feb., '95, to Feb., '96 | 6 00 | |
| | Edward Maracle " to 30th May, 1896, Western School | 12 00 | |
| | " banking Western School | 7 50 | |
| | Henry R. Bedford, legal services | 37 03 | |
| | " costs *re* sale of S½ Lot 39, Con. 9 | 25 00 | |
| | John McCullough, interest on payment made on above sale | 1 40 | |
| | Toronto Asylum, for maintenance of C. Maracle and Ellen Penn | 299 00 | |
| | John P. Brant, hauling coal and for services as caretaker of school | 10 00 | |
| | David Brant " | 6 00 | |
| | John Newton, M.D., examination of Mrs. Dow Claus before entrance to Toronto Asylum | 8 00 | |
| | H. B. Williams, grant on account of loss by fire | 10 00 | |
| | John Green " " | 15 00 | |
| | Rathbun Co., coal for Mission School | 14 25 | |
| | " " Western " | 14 25 | |
| | " lumber " " | 1 50 | |
| | " material, Mission " | 12 25 | |
| | Carried forward | 2,492 25 | 9,221 06 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 2,492 25 | 9,221 06 |
| W. H. Stafford, locks for school doors | 2 00 | |
| Rathbun Co., premium of insurance on ferry boat | 18 00 | |
| John Dalton, coffin for Margaret Maracle | 12 00 | |
| " repairs to altar Christ's Church | 12 65 | |
| H. E. Greenwood, repairs to organ " | 50 00 | |
| Henry Hill, for distributing flour | 5 00 | |
| Thos. Gault, livery hire for constable | 13 50 | |
| W. G. Egar and Thos. Loft, travelling expenses to Ottawa and return | 22 95 | |
| Isaac Smart, loan to pay for medical attendance | 25 00 | |
| Mary Anderson, gratuity on death of Rev. G. A. Anderson | 33 34 | |
| Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, services at Christ Church | 30 00 | |
| Rev. M. Godden, services at All Saints' Church | 35 00 | |
| Expenses of Ellen Green from Toronto Asylum to Deseronto | 12 00 | |
| Grants to destitute Indians | 32 00 | |
| Amount paid for repairing and cleaning schools in 1894-95 | 25 00 | |
| Amount retained from rents for fencing, transferred to capital account | 579 77 | |
| Rents distributed | 1,954 52 | |
| Interest " | 3,013 11 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 238 12 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 614 85 | |
| | 9,221 06 | 9,221 06 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 614 85 |

## Moravians of the Thames, Ont. (No. 23).

| Capital. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 157,970 44 |
| J. Beattie, refund of balance of loan to pay Mason's account | | 30 48 |
| " share of cost of drain from township of Orford | | 150 00 |
| " collections on account of drain | | 17 98 |
| " refund on account of loans to John B. Noah | | 19 00 |
| To Thos. Bodkin, balance on contract for drain | 348 00 | |
| Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 1,290 70 | |
| " of repairs to Shingwauk Home | 547 18 | |
| Loan to David Logan for building house | 75 00 | |
| " Walter Tobias for implements | 328 32 | |
| " John B. Noah transferred from interest account | 300 10 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 155,298 60 | |
| | 158,187 90 | 158,187 90 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 155,298 60 |
| **Interest.** | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,129 30 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 6,176 00 |
| J. Beattie, amount repaid on account of loan to A. Tobias | | 50 00 |
| " " " E. Dolson | | 5 00 |
| " refund of interest sent for distribution | | 184 14 |
| " " on account of advance to pay Mason's account | | 6 00 |
| " " " sundry loans | | 37 13 |
| Transfer to capital account of amount of loan to J. B. Noah for improvements, &c | | 300 10 |
| J. Beattie, rents collected | | 30 00 |
| Carried forward | | 7,917 67 |

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**Moravians of the Thames, Ont. (No. 23)—*Concluded***

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | | 7,917 67 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To John Beattie, interest for distribution | 3,696 72 | |
| Wm. Douglas, legal services in liquor case | 10 00 | |
| Albert Tobias, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 60 00 | |
| W. Jacobs, councillor " " " | 20 00 | |
| Walter Tobias " " " " | 5 00 | |
| Jonathan Hill " " " " | 5 00 | |
| Alf. E. Waumpum, secret'y " " " | 50 00 | |
| Samuel Lacelle, sexton " " " | 6 50 | |
| " grave-digger " " " | 13 00 | |
| " pension " " | 4 00 | |
| John Hendricks, janitor, salary " " | 18 00 | |
| Elijah Jacobs, truant officer " " " | 10 00 | |
| Isaac Hill, councillor " " " | 15 00 | |
| Munroe Pheasant, council'r " " " | 15 00 | |
| Wm. Noah, grave-digger " " " | 6 25 | |
| Eunice Peters, pension " " | 8 00 | |
| Polly Jacobs " " " | 16 00 | |
| Theresa Tobias " " " | 4 00 | |
| George Grant, teacher, salary " " | 390 87 | |
| Delaski Marr, M.D., salary as physician " " | 300 00 | |
| McEachran & Hopkins, coffins | 168 00 | |
| J. W. Shackelton, inspecting work on drains | 20 00 | |
| Wm. R. Snake, interpreter while taking census | 4 00 | |
| Albert Tobias, painting school-house | 39 45 | |
| " wood for mission school | 10 50 | |
| " material for G. Tobias' new house | 9 04 | |
| Abram W. Logan, repairing Saw-mill Creek bridge | 16 52 | |
| J. Beattie, expenses sending two boys to Shingwauk Home | 10 58 | |
| Crosby & Hussey, material for G. Tobias' new house | 3 97 | |
| Wm. McGaffey, plastering " " | 7 12 | |
| Canadian Express Co., freight | 0 90 | |
| C. Reid, material for G. Tobias' new house | 104 86 | |
| School material | 18 16 | |
| S. G. Bingham, repairs to pump | 2 75 | |
| Walter Tobias, repairing culvert | 1 00 | |
| A. T. Sussex, funeral furnishings | 6 50 | |
| Joseph Huff, salary as thistle inspector | 14 00 | |
| W. H. G. Colles, school inspector, 1895 | 30 00 | |
| John Tomies, arrears of interest, March quarter, 1895 | 3 96 | |
| Alice Hendricks " " " | 3 96 | |
| Thos. Hendricks " " " | 3 96 | |
| John B. Noah, making cupboard for school | 7 00 | |
| " closing up window in school-house | 4 50 | |
| Alex. Huff, wood for school and council-house | 12 00 | |
| Crosby & Hussey, stove for council-house | 15 00 | |
| Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 4 00 | |
| J. A. Macrae, meals for Indian witnesses at Highgate | 2 25 | |
| D. W. Newcombe, repairing hearse | 16 00 | |
| J. D. Gillies, farm implements for Chief A. Tobias (loan) | 40 00 | |
| John Beattie, plank for repairs to culverts and bridges | 15 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 80 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,667 55 | |
| | 7,917 67 | 7,917 67 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,667 55 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Munsees of the Thames, Ont., (No. 24)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,632 74 |
| To Proportion of cost of repairs to Shingwauk Home | 90 36 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,542 38 | |
| | 2,632 74 | 2,632 74 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,542 38 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 98 30 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 95 58 |
| A. S. McDougall, fines collected | | 4 30 |
| " rents " | | 15 00 |
| To Scobie Logan, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 4 00 | |
| Wm. J. Waddilove, 2nd chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, 31st March, 1896. | 4 00 | |
| John Nicolas, secretary " " " | 4 00 | |
| Albert Peters, messenger " " " | 4 00 | |
| W. Grigg, on account of musical instruments | 60 95 | |
| Alex. Fletcher, cleaning school-house | 10 50 | |
| Samuel Clark, plank for culverts | 8 56 | |
| James Hendry " | 4 48 | |
| Thomas Sutton, balance, building bridge over Dolson Creek | 20 00 | |
| H. D. Johnson, school inspection | 14 00 | |
| Cornelius Logan, wood for school | 2 45 | |
| Silas Logan " | 4 50 | |
| Scobie Logan " | 2 50 | |
| Lewis Logan " | 4 60 | |
| Jacob Logan, repairs to road-scrapers | 2 50 | |
| Joseph Logan, making approach to bridge, Dolson Creek | 18 00 | |
| Jacob Logan, repairing bell at school | 1 25 | |
| School material | 4 49 | |
| Grant for expenses of delegates to Grand Council | 10 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 16 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 27 24 | |
| | 213 18 | 213 18 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 27 24 |

## Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, (No. 25)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 147,017 93 |
| | Collections on account of land and timber | | 9,401 14 |
| To | Proportion of cost of grant for repairs to Shingwauk Home | 225 88 | |
| | Work on roads | 782 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 940 11 | |
| | Balance, June 30th, 1896 | 154,471 08 | |
| | | 156,419 07 | 156,419 07 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 154,471 08 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 886 29 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 5,176 65 |
| | Rents collected | | 908 07 |
| | Liquor fines collected | | 50 00 |
| To | R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary as physician, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 294 00 | |
| | J. Johnston, M.D., salary as physician, 1st June, 1895, to 31st December, 1895 | 208 33 | |
| | Jonas Odjig, salary as constable, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 12 00 | |
| | Isaac Shawano " " " | 12 00 | |
| | George McNiven " 1st September, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 70 00 | |
| | A. P. Sherwood, expenses of constables suppressing liquor traffic | 146 96 | |
| | W. W. McRoy, assisting Constable Shore in " | 15 00 | |
| | Geo. Burden, expenses of prosecuting Alfred Egan, *re* liquor case | 25 05 | |
| | Frank E. Hodgins, legal services in connection with " | 28 60 | |
| | Constable's expenses *re* valuation of timber limits | 47 50 | |
| | Ignatious Gabow, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Buzwah School | 200 00 | |
| | Elizabeth Proulx, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, South Bay School | 200 00 | |
| | Sarah Bernard, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, West Bay School | 237 50 | |
| | Mrs. Chas. Rousseau, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 30th June, 1895, Sheshegwaning School | 62 50 | |
| | Annie Dwyre, salary as teacher, 9th September, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Sheshegwaning School | 140 15 | |
| | James Keatley, salary as teacher, April 1st, 1895, to 30th June, 1895, Sheguiandah School | 75 00 | |
| | Florence S. Hammond, salary as teacher, 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Sheguiandah School | 175 00 | |
| | Sarah Bernard, cleaning school-house, West Bay School | 1 50 | |
| | Louis Corbin, desk for school, West Bay | 3 50 | |
| | B. W. Ross, stove and freight and repairs for school, West Bay | 22 05 | |
| | A. McGill & Son, bell for school, West Bay | 16 00 | |
| | Geo. McNiven, material for repairs for school, West Bay | 4 62 | |
| | Joseph Corbin, work repairing school, West Bay | 4 00 | |
| | Joseph Roy " " " | 8 75 | |
| | Dennis McGraw " " " | 1 00 | |
| | Alex. Wabungay " " " | 5 00 | |
| | Louisa Deybosagie " " " | 2 50 | |
| | Babamosh " " " | 4 00 | |
| | Raphael Wabungay " " " | 7 00 | |
| | Mrs. Joe George, cleaning school-room " | 1 50 | |
| | Louis Wabungay, wood for school " | 7 00 | |
| | A. McGill & Son, teacher's desk for school, Sucker Creek | 7 00 | |
| | Levi Maggrah, attending to fires, winter 1894-95 " | 3 50 | |
| | David Maggrah, wood for school " | 14 00 | |
| | " lighting fires " | 3 50 | |
| | Lucy Shepherd, broom, &c., for school " | 0 60 | |
| | Louisa Maggrah, cleaning school " | 1 50 | |
| | Annie Maggrah " " | 0 75 | |
| | Carried forward | 2,068 86 | 7,021 01 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 2,068 86 | 7,021 01 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To John Edmonds, carting school material, Sucker Creek | 1 00 | |
| J. C. Irving, school supplies, Sheshegwaning | 3 45 | |
| Joseph Sampson, wood for school " | 21 00 | |
| B. W. Ross, sundries " " | 1 25 | |
| O. Hinds " " Buzwah | 2 05 | |
| Joseph Wassegijig, wood for school, Buzwah | 12 00 | |
| R. English, furniture " " | 7 00 | |
| J. F. White, inspecting schools | 113 15 | |
| School material | 45 68 | |
| Frost Bros., sundries for school, Sheguiandah | 0 45 | |
| Wm. Ogimah, wood " " | 14 00 | |
| " repairs to school " | 1 15 | |
| Alex. Peltier " South Bay | 89 41 | |
| Chas. Assance, wood for school " | 15 00 | |
| Francis Ogimah, cleaning school-room, Sheguiandah | 3 00 | |
| C. W. Patton, fire-extinguishers for Wikwemikong school | 150 00 | |
| Alex. Neilson, freight on medicines | 17 20 | |
| George Morrow, cartage on medicines | 1 00 | |
| Elliott & Co., part cost medicines and surgical instruments | 128 79 | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D., freight and wharfage on surgical case | 0 95 | |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 25 00 | |
| Fare of Maggie Shewanda, Hamilton to Manitowaning | 7 00 | |
| George Morrow, destroying weeds on reserve | 15 00 | |
| B. W. Ross, expenses supervising road-work, tools, &c | 109 10 | |
| " sundries | 1 52 | |
| Chas. Wibigijig, supervising timber operations | 36 25 | |
| Simon Behnesiwahe, services and expenses looking after timber | 67 00 | |
| Interest for distribution | 1,177 50 | |
| Commission on cheque | 0 25 | |
| Louisa Irwin, freight on clothing sent to Indians | 2 06 | |
| James Burnett, hay | 8 00 | |
| Widow Josette Paimoguonsishking, relief grant | 5 00 | |
| W. A. McLeod, repairs to house occupied by A. M. Ironside | 66 00 | |
| Chas. Wabigijig, supervising timber operations | 36 25 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 57 48 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,711 21 | |
| | 7,021 01 | 7,021 01 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,711 21 |

## Ojibbewas of Lake Huron (No. 26)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 48,000 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 48,000 00 | |
| | 48,000 00 | 48,000 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 48,000 00 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 50 27 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2,401 76 |
| Part of legislative grant to assist in paying annuities under Robinson Treaty | | 10,310 02 |
| To Annuities paid by B. W. Ross to 1,691 persons at $4 each | 6,764 00 | |
| " W. Van Abbott to 808 " | 3,232 00 | |
| " Thos. S. Walton to 687 " | 2,748 00 | |
| Travelling expenses of B. W. Ross while paying annuities | 167 65 | |
| " W. Van Abbott " | 197 99 | |
| " Thos. S. Walton " | 84 35 | |
| Arrears of annuity for years 1893 and 1894 : | | |
| Widow John Peltier, two persons | 8 00 | |
| Gabriel Numenaco, one person | 4 00 | |
| Wm. Solomon, four persons | 16 00 | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 459 94 |
| | 13,221 99 | 13,221 99 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 459 94 | |

## Ojibbewas of Lake Superior (No. 27.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 40,000 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 40,000 00 | |
| | 40,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 40,000 00 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 35 20 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2,001 23 |
| Repayment of loan to two women of Pic Reserve | | 17 00 |
| Part of legislative grant to assist in paying annuities under Robinson Treaty | | 6,495 98 |
| To Annuities paid by J. P. Donnelly to 1,758 persons at $4 each | 7,032 00 | |
| " W. Van Abbott to 314 " | 1,256 00 | |
| Arrears of annuities for year 1894 : | | |
| Joseph Maquay, three persons | 12 00 | |
| Joseph Collins, four persons | 16 00 | |
| J. P. Donnelly, travelling expenses while paying annuities | 451 20 | |
| Amount paid sundry persons for notifying Indians of dates of payment of annuities | 42 00 | |
| John Fisher, services as clerk at payment of annuities | 123 50 | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 383 29 |
| | 8,932 70 | 8,932 70 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 383 29 | |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Mississagua River Indians, Ont. (No. 28)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 6,112 26 |
| B. W. Ross, collections on account of timber | | 121 29 |
| To Grant for road-work | 100 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 12 13 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 6,121 42 | |
| | 6,233 55 | 6,233 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 6,121 42 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 280 92 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 223 76 |
| B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 20 28 |
| To Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs | 13 50 | |
| B. W. Ross, interest for distribution | 250 00 | |
| J. F. White, inspecting schools | 9 15 | |
| Louisa Dyke, repairs to clock | 0 85 | |
| " " broom for school | 0 25 | |
| " " repairs, &c., to school | 5 75 | |
| Chief Sagutchewaykezhik, wood for school | 14 00 | |
| B. W. Ross, lime for sanitary purposes | 3 70 | |
| " tools for road-work | 8 00 | |
| Elliott & Co., part of cost of surgical instruments | 0 81 | |
| Baibahmahsenook, arrears of interest | 1 56 | |
| Byahzhenook, " | 1 56 | |
| Gahezhegance, " | 7 80 | |
| Antonie Nebowekezhik, " | 9 36 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 198 67 | |
| | 524 96 | 524 96 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 198 67 |

## Oneidas of the Thames, Ont. (No. 29)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 568 10 |
| Proportion of cost of repairs to Shingwauk Home | 10 04 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 558 06 | |
| | 568 10 | 568 10 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 558 06 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 41 39 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 21 33 |
| Rents collected | | 312 50 |
| J. Magee, moiety of liquor fine collected | | 12 50 |
| A. S. McDougall, fine collected | | 4 00 |
| To " to pay rents for October | 168 68 | |
| J. Dearness, school inspection | 19 65 | |
| John Heard & Co., concrete for culverts | 14 15 | |
| J. H. Weldon, plank for " | 4 40 | |
| Daniel McLean, concrete tile " | 20 00 | |
| David Forsythe, cartage on tile " | 2 25 | |
| The Bennett Furnishing Co., furniture for school, Oneida No. 3 | 7 50 | |
| Alex. McGregor, provisions for men working on road | 9 81 | |
| Stephen Williams " " | 5 00 | |
| Kernohun, Webster & Ferguson, lumber for fencing | 8 40 | |
| Wm. Leitch, wood for school No. 2 | 5 00 | |
| Joshua Thomas, wood " 1 | 5 00 | |
| Wm. Cornelius " " 3 | 11 50 | |
| Henry Green, rent of rooms for medical purposes | 7 50 | |
| Joshua Thomas, salary as janitor from 1st October to 31st December, 1895 | 5 00 | |
| Moses Kennedy, relief grant | 2 00 | |
| Nellie Kennedy, " | 2 00 | |
| Catherine White, " | 2 00 | |
| Baptiste Ireland " | 2 00 | |
| Peter Nicolas " | 2 00 | |
| Lesta Nicolas " | 2 00 | |
| Lesta Hill " | 2 00 | |
| Eva Honeyoste " | 2 00 | |
| Catherine Williams " | 2 00 | |
| Sarah Kennedy " | 2 00 | |
| James Kennedy " | 2 00 | |
| Louis Catcut " | 2 00 | |
| Henry Antoine " | 2 00 | |
| Hester Catcut " | 2 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 19 74 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 50 14 | |
| | 391 72 | 391 72 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 50 14 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Parry Island Indians, Ont. (No. 30)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 51,349 97 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 2,868 03 |
| To Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 115 50 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 286 80 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 53,815 70 | |
| | 54,218 00 | 54,218 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 53,815 70 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 319 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1,808 41 |
| Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway, for improvements on land at Parry Island taken for railway purposes | | 646 66 |
| Thos. S. Walton, rent collected | | 81 00 |
| G. L. Chitty, refund on account of travelling expenses | | 5 85 |
| To Thos. S. Walton, interest for distribution | 1,179 52 | |
| Elizabeth Hayes, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 4th October, 1895 | 103 33 | |
| Mary Pace, " " " 31st March, 1896 | 250 00 | |
| Elizabeth Maguire, " " 1st January, 1896, " | 50 00 | |
| Geo. Grant, school inspection | 32 25 | |
| Wm. Beatty, material for Ryerson school | 1 13 | |
| " sundries for Skene school | 0 75 | |
| " flour for destitute Indians | 19 75 | |
| Thos. S. Walton, travelling expenses | 5 75 | |
| School material | 13 88 | |
| Daniel Lebaubodong, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 50 00 | |
| Pahbahmowatong, 2nd " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Pahbahmowatong, gratuity to grandchild | 12 00 | |
| Rev. A. Salt, secretary and interpreter, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 50 00 | |
| Samson Chijaukoose, caretaker of school from 1st April to 30th Sept., 1895 | 10 00 | |
| Wm. King, " " " " | 10 00 | |
| Geo. L. Chitty, travelling expenses | 25 00 | |
| John Manitowaba, messenger, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 5 00 | |
| Proportion of premium for insurance on new building, Mount Elgin | 0 50 | |
| Samson Chijaukoose, fuel for Skene school | 12 50 | |
| John Menominee, for land taken for railway purposes | 171 50 | |
| John West, " " " | 98 00 | |
| Wm. King, " " " | 89 50 | |
| Mrs. Pegamigabow, " " " | 68 16 | |
| John Manitowaba, " " " | 47 00 | |
| Louis Manitowaba, " " " | 25 00 | |
| John King, " " " | 34 75 | |
| Walker Smith, " " " | 42 75 | |
| Peter Meigus, " " " | 20 00 | |
| David Hawk, " " " | 35 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 86 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 373 04 | |
| | 2,860 92 | 2,860 92 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 373 04 |

## Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 6,207 52 |
| To Proportion of cost of repairs to Shingwauk Home | 100 40 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 6,107 12 | |
| | 6,207 52 | 6,207 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 6,107 12 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 59 20 |
| Interest on invested capital | ..... | 219 33 |
| Rent by St. Anne's Island Fishing and Shooting Club | ..... | 162 50 |
| D. Ward, for rent of shooting ground | ..... | 62 50 |
| E. P. Watson, rents collected | ..... | 175 00 |
| A. McKelvey, ferriage fees collected | ..... | 9 37 |
| " for hay sold | ..... | 11 05 |
| To Chas. Lendon, coffin furnishings | 15 75 | |
| " " | 3 00 | |
| David Day, digging graves | 3 75 | |
| George White " | 0 75 | |
| M. Wilson, lumber for coffins | 5 00 | |
| Chief Ashkebee, drawing lumber | 1 00 | |
| Adam Shance, cleaning council-room | 1 50 | |
| Maria Dodge, cleaning school-room | 1 50 | |
| N. E. Gibb, ¼ contract price for building ferry scow | 30 87 | |
| John Mokewenah, work on ferry landing | 0 67 | |
| N. E. Gibb, repairing dock | 6 75 | |
| G. Mitchell, part salary as physician from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 125 00 | |
| David Yahnodt, salary as forest bailiff " " " " | 29 21 | |
| Ashkebee, chief, salary " " " " | 20 00 | |
| Joseph Isaac, councillor, salary " " " " | 5 00 | |
| Lightning Dodge, councillor, salary " " " " | 5 00 | |
| Wm. Soney, secretary " " " " " | 2 50 | |
| John Day, making coffins " " " " | 10 00 | |
| Joseph Isaac " " " " " | 10 00 | |
| Joseph Thomas, sexton Methodist Church " " " " | 10 00 | |
| Saugutchewaqua, pension " " " " | 4 00 | |
| Peshana " " " " " | 4 00 | |
| Goonah " " " " " | 4 00 | |
| Pwaqueence " " " " " | 4 00 | |
| Tagwagewon " " " " " | 4 00 | |
| Mayanashe " " " " " | 4 00 | |
| Samuel White, allowance as pathmaster " " " " | 2 00 | |
| John Day " " " " " | 2 00 | |
| Chas. Kiyoshk, salary as secretary from 1st July to 30th Sept., 1895 | 2 50 | |
| " services as interpreter while taking census | 5 25 | |
| George Isaacs, salary as secretary from 1st January to 31st March, 1896 | 5 00 | |
| Moses Caldwell, councillor, salary " " " | 5 00 | |
| Elijah Sonie " " " " " | 5 00 | |
| Shaw & Woodliver, sundries for School No. 2 | 0 45 | |
| " glass and putty for council and school-house | 0 66 | |
| J. H. Fraser, lumber for belfry | 2 00 | |
| M. Wilson, plank for bridge | 6 84 | |
| Jane Isaacs, scrubbing school-room No. 2 | 0 50 | |
| Chief Ashkebee, drawing lumber for bridge and belfry | 1 00 | |
| " wood for council-house | 1 00 | |
| Fares and expenses, pupils to Shingwauk Home | 3 85 | |
| David Kiyoshk, part of wages, running ferry boat six months | 28 75 | |
| John Brebner, school inspection | 8 50 | |
| H. Winter, surveying | 15 00 | |
| Chief Ashkebee, assisting H. Winter surveying | 5 88 | |
| Carried forward | 412 43 | 698 95 |

## Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | Brought forward | 412 43 | 698 95 |
| | INTEREST.—*Concluded.* | | |
| To | J. H. Fraser, plank for culvert | 1 32 | |
| | John Day, putting in glass, &c., in council-house | 0 50 | |
| | A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 0 80 | |
| | John N. Gibb, repairs to ferry boat | 4 25 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 25 23 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 254 42 | |
| | | 698 95 | 698 95 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 254 42 |

## Serpent River Indians, Ont. (No. 32).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 5,074 84 |
| | Collections on account of timber dues | | 268 84 |
| To | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 26 88 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 5,316 80 | |
| | | 5,343 68 | 5,343 68 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 5,316 80 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 725 59 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 203 01 |
| | Canadian Pacific Railway, for cattle killed | | 105 00 |
| | Geo. Burden, liquor fine collected | | 50 00 |
| | B. W. Ross, rents collected | | 420 00 |
| | " refund of interest sent for distribution | | 13 50 |
| To | " interest for distribution | 250 00 | |
| | David Panasie, compensation for cow killed, C.P.R. | 30 00 | |
| | Jacob Oshkahboose, compensation to replace horse killed, C.P.R. | 75 00 | |
| | Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs | 13 50 | |
| | " " surgical instruments | 0 82 | |
| | J. F. White, school inspection | 9 65 | |
| | Geo. Burden, travelling expenses *re* liquor case | 20 90 | |
| | David McDonell, moiety of liquor fine | 50 00 | |
| | M. McFadden, legal services | 51 78 | |
| | School material | 1 76 | |
| | Robert Stocks, cupboard for school | 3 60 | |
| | Tibiscogigig, wood for school | 4 00 | |
| | Paul Cada " | 7 00 | |
| | " material for repairs to school | 9 70 | |
| | Cook Bros. " " | 2 84 | |
| | B. W. Ross, travelling expenses *re* cutting wood | 12 00 | |
| | Pabahmosh, arrears of interest for 1895 | 18 80 | |
| | B. W. Ross, lime for sanitary purposes | 2 30 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 28 20 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 925 25 | |
| | | 1,517 10 | 1,517 10 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 925 25 |

## Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 890,129 13 |
| Collections on account of land sales | ..... | 673 30 |
| " " timber dues and royalty on stone | ..... | 121 50 |
| Re-payments on loans | ..... | 1,011 20 |
| To The following amounts loaned to members of the band to assist them to improve their property:— | | |
| C. Davis, $50; Aaron T. Hill, $60; C. Maracle, $100; Wm. Staats, $180 | 390 00 | |
| John A. Beaver, $400; Nellis Monture, $250; Hy. Groat, $150; Elijah Powless, $150 | 900 00 | |
| Jas. D. Hill, $300; David Fish, $100; Geo. Lickers, $200; P. Carley, $150; Jas. B. Hill, $150 | 900 00 | |
| Jacob Lewis, $150; Wm. Johnson, $300; Jos. S. Hill, $100; Wm. General, $400; James Jamieson, $200 | 1,150 00 | |
| Nancy VanEvery, $100; John W. Burning, $100; Elizabeth Powless, $50; Geo. A. Martin, $100 | 350 00 | |
| Mark Martin, $100; Geo. E. Powles, $100; Robt. Isaac, $150; Peter Hill, $500; John Turkey, $50 | 900 00 | |
| Wm. Davis, $100; Jonas Baptiste, $100; Mary Jamieson, $60; Joseph John, $30 | 290 00 | |
| John Hess, $100; Joseph Porter, sr., and Joseph Porter, jr., $250; Nelson Moses, $100; Anthony Miller, $150 | 600 00 | |
| Elijah Monture, $30; Hiram Miller, $200; John Talbot Hill, $42; Peter Beaver, $100; Matthew Hill, $100 | 472 00 | |
| Peter J. Atkins, $200; Joseph Isaac, $75; Abram Maracle, $100; John Staats, $30; Joseph Henry, $250 | 655 00 | |
| Isaac John, $100; Matthew Hill, $100; John Chas. Martin, $75; Wilson Jamieson, $30; Abram Green, $100 | 405 00 | |
| Nelson Harris, $150; Robt. James Bumberry, $60; Mrs. Mary Jane Mitten, $50; Geo. P. Martin, $200 | 460 00 | |
| G. W. Longboat, $500; Moses Turkey, $350; Wm. Hess, $160; David Hill, $150; Sarah Powles, $50 | 1,210 00 | |
| Sarah Curley, $100; Julia Hill, $50; Mrs. Francis Miller, $125; Ezra Johnson, $100 | 375 00 | |
| W. H. Maracle, $100; Wm. Anderson, $50; Samuel John, $150; Chas. Doxtater, $75 | 375 00 | |
| Anthony Johnson, $125; John A. Miller, $200; Joshua Williams, $350; Robt. Curley, $30 | 705 00 | |
| Geo. W. and Mary C. Martin, $75; Jacob Green, $100; Jacob Curley, $75; Matthew Davis, $40 | 290 00 | |
| Adam Williams, $200; Elijah Mountpleasant, $50; John D. Green, $100; Peter Smith, $140 | 490 00 | |
| Abram D. Green, $150; Wm. H. Jamieson, $150; Joseph Martin, $100; Peter Jamieson, $50 | 450 00 | |
| Joseph Russell, $150; Joseph F. Monture, $450; Josiah Hill, $300 | 900 00 | |
| Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute | 3,286 56 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 79 48 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 876,302 09 | |
| | 891,935 13 | 891,935 13 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 876,302 09 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 8,298 61 |
| Interest on invested capital | ..... | 47,075 23 |
| Rents collected | ..... | 2,970 50 |
| Interest on loans | ..... | 237 35 |
| " land sales | ..... | 240 70 |
| Refund of loan to purchase band instruments | ..... | 76 34 |
| Liquor fines collected | ..... | 19 00 |
| Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté for transfer of amount erroneously charged in 1894-95 | ..... | 25 00 |
| Collected on account of road-work | ..... | 14 40 |
| Carried forward | ..... | 58,957 13 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | Brought forward | | 58,957 13 |
| | INTEREST.—*Continued.* | | |
| By | Outstanding cheques of 1894-95 | | 0 38 |
| | E. D. Cameron, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 368 00 |
| To | R. H. Dee, M.D., superannuation allowance | 500 00 | |
| | J. A. Langrill, M.D., salary, 1st July to 1st December, 1895 | 999 96 | |
| | W. F. Langrill, M.D. " 1st July to 31st December, 1895 | 424 98 | |
| | " " 1st January to 30th June, 1896 | 1,000 04 | |
| | A. S. Langrill, M.D. " 1st January to 30th June, 1896 | 425 02 | |
| | Wm. Reep, interpreter " 1st July to 31st December, 1895 | 199 98 | |
| | " " " 1st January to 30th June, 1896 | 250 02 | |
| | Josiah Hill, secretary " 1st April to 30th September, 1895 | 200 00 | |
| | " " " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 300 00 | |
| | John John, caretaker " 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 44 00 | |
| | Wm. Wage, forest baliff " " " | 130 00 | |
| | Moses Turkey " " " " | 130 00 | |
| | Geo. Longboat " " " " | 130 00 | |
| | Wm. Reep and David Hill, chiefs' board allowance, 1st April to 30th September, 1895 | 400 00 | |
| | Wm. Reep and David Thomas, chiefs' board allowance, 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 400 00 | |
| | E. D. Cameron, allowance for office rent and travelling expenses, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 340 00 | |
| | David Hill, pension, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 30 00 | |
| | John Gibson " " " | 50 00 | |
| | Simon Harris " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Lawrence Thomas, pension, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 25 00 | |
| | Samson Green " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Solomon Nash " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Jacob Green " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Betsy Claus " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Ellen Powless " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Hannah Ahgwaga " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Elizabeth Funn " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Elizabeth Nash " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Wm. Curley " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Susannah Jamieson " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Louis Bumberry " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Abram S. Hill " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Isaac Smith " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Christine Walker " " " | 25 00 | |
| | John House " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Wm. L. Green " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Eliza Nash " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Isaac Thomas " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Mary L. Green " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Samuel Hill " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Elizabeth Jacobs " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Seth Johnson " " " | 25 00 | |
| | John Snow " " " | 25 00 | |
| | Deborah Johnson " " " | 25 00 | |
| | John Key " " " | 50 00 | |
| | Joseph S. Johnson " " " | 50 00 | |
| | Jacob Jamieson " " " | 50 00 | |
| | Peter Leaf " 1st April to 30th September, 1895 | 12 50 | |
| | Wm. Jack " " " | 12 50 | |
| | James Peters " " " | 12 50 | |
| | Elizabeth Williams " " " | 12 50 | |
| | John General " 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 37 50 | |
| | Catherine Jacobs " " " | 18 75 | |
| | Betsy Green " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 12 50 | |
| | Wm. English " 1st January to 31st March, 1896 | 6 25 | |
| | Carried forward | 6,879 00 | 59,325 51 |

**Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)**—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 6,879 00 | 59,325 51 |
| INTEREST.—*Continued.* | | |
| To Isaac Davis, services as fire inspector | 2 00 | |
| Nicodemus Porter " " | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Adams " constable | 11 00 | |
| Wm. Wage " " | 5 75 | |
| Peter Newhouse " " | 9 00 | |
| David Garlow " " | 14 75 | |
| Wm. Blaybrough " " | 6 00 | |
| A. H. Lottridge, board of constables | 6 75 | |
| Mary Powless Maracle, rent | 60 00 | |
| Simon W. Martin " | 250 00 | |
| John Robert Davis " | 150 00 | |
| Lydia Givens " | 125 00 | |
| Emily S. Johnson " | 225 00 | |
| John R. Lickers " | 20 00 | |
| John Warner " | 185 00 | |
| Margaret Latham " | 40 00 | |
| Mrs. Margaret Beaver " | 125 00 | |
| Catherine Newhouse " | 88 50 | |
| Joseph Henry " | 150 00 | |
| Jacob S. Johnson " | 160 00 | |
| Wm. Johnson " | 40 00 | |
| Joseph Hill " | 12 00 | |
| Jacob Green " | 100 00 | |
| Geo. D. Styres " | 200 00 | |
| Thos. A. Miller " | 30 00 | |
| Geo. W. Longboat " | 230 00 | |
| Cornelius Green " | 55 00 | |
| Charlotte Miller " | 90 00 | |
| Josiah Hill " | 237 50 | |
| Ellen Cusick " | 70 00 | |
| Mrs. Mary McNaughton " | 52 50 | |
| John T. Hill " | 50 00 | |
| John A. Beaver " | 100 00 | |
| Joshua Williams " | 125 00 | |
| George Key, services on committee | 2 00 | |
| Richard Hill " | 2 00 | |
| Phillip Hill " | 2 00 | |
| Joab Martin " | 8 00 | |
| J. S. Johnson " | 5 50 | |
| David General " | 3 00 | |
| Josiah Hill " | 6 00 | |
| Daniel Doxtater " | 3 00 | |
| Wm. Wage " | 10 00 | |
| Nicodemus Porter " | 8 00 | |
| Moses Hill " | 6 00 | |
| G. W. Hill " | 1 00 | |
| Nicholas Gibson " | 1 00 | |
| G. A. Martin " | 5 50 | |
| Jesse Jonathan " | 5 50 | |
| David John " | 1 00 | |
| George Gibson " | 1 00 | |
| Levi Jonathan " | 8 00 | |
| Joseph Green " | 1 00 | |
| John Hill " | 4 00 | |
| John Jamieson " | 5 00 | |
| Joseph Henry " | 2 00 | |
| John A. Gibson " | 4 00 | |
| Elias Lewis " | 4 00 | |
| Johnson Williams " | 4 00 | |
| Carried forward | 10,010 25 | 59,325 51 |

**Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)**—*Continued.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 10,010 25 | 59,325 51 |
| INTEREST.—*Continued.* | | |
| To J. W. M. Elliott, services as clerk of committee | 25 00 | |
| Wm. Wage, revising list of chiefs | 1 00 | |
| John A. Gibson " | 1 00 | |
| Augustus Jamieson, allowance as school trustee | 8 00 | |
| David Thomas " | 8 00 | |
| Josiah Hill " | 8 00 | |
| Joab Martin, allowance for attending school board meeting | 4 00 | |
| Wm. Smith " " | 11 00 | |
| J. S. Johnson " " | 6 00 | |
| John Miller, teacher, Thomas School, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 362 52 | |
| Moses Hill, wood for " | 17 25 | |
| Nicodemus Porter, repairs to school | 5 25 | |
| J. R. Vanfleet, lumber for repairs to school | 19 44 | |
| Rev. R. Ashton, grant to day-schools | 1,950 00 | |
| Rev. Isaac Bearfoot, grant to repair Christ's Church | 25 00 | |
| Geo. D Styres, grant to Agricultural Society | 25 00 | |
| " " ploughing match | 70 00 | |
| David Thomas " Christmas tree, Thomas School | 15 00 | |
| J. S. Johnson " Temperance Society | 15 00 | |
| David Sky " Pagan's Thanksgiving Services | 25 00 | |
| Geo. D. Styres, loan to Agricultural Society to purchase cattle | 150 00 | |
| C. J. Heaslip, funeral furnishings | 10 00 | |
| John A. Davis " | 5 00 | |
| J. W. Pattison " | 20 00 | |
| J. S. Johnson " | 472 94 | |
| A. H. Lottridge " | 175 00 | |
| Avery Bros. " | 25 00 | |
| J. H. Burrows " | 20 00 | |
| Albert Tobias " | 10 00 | |
| Wm. Pierer " | 15 00 | |
| T. & L. Wood " | 35 00 | |
| Thos. David " | 5 00 | |
| Semon C. John " | 10 00 | |
| Heaslip Bros. " | 15 00 | |
| Wm. John " | 10 00 | |
| Albert Foster " | 25 00 | |
| Festus Johnson, relief to destitute | 208 00 | |
| Geo. Bradley " | 6 00 | |
| Alex. H. Lottridge " | 20 15 | |
| J. S. Johnson " | 24 00 | |
| C. E Courtnage " | 5 00 | |
| Wm. Peddie " | 12 00 | |
| George Miller " | 2 00 | |
| D. R. Pentland, medical attendance on Alex. Bill | 8 45 | |
| Fred. Barker, care and " " | 8 05 | |
| Hunt & Colter, transport of body of " to reserve | 3 00 | |
| A. H. Lottridge, seeds for sundry Indians | 6 00 | |
| S. Simmons " | 627 00 | |
| Caledonia Milling Co. " | 992 00 | |
| J. S. Johnson " | 180 00 | |
| J. W. Park " | 18 00 | |
| Wood Bros. " | 197 00 | |
| C. E. Courtnage " | 6 00 | |
| A. Watts & Co. " | 554 00 | |
| Festus Johnson " | 325 00 | |
| Josiah Woodley " | 90 00 | |
| J. & R. Robson " | 206 00 | |
| J. & P. R. Howard " | 566 00 | |
| W. F. Cockshutt " | 86 00 | |
| Alfred Apps " | 523 25 | |
| D. Almas & Son " | 162 00 | |
| Peter Garlow, lumber for culvert | 2 00 | |
| Daniel Garlow " | 1 50 | |
| Carried forward | 18,453 05 | 59,325 51 |

**Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)**—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 18,453 05 | 59,325 51 |
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | | |
| To John D. Fraser " | 0 50 | |
| J. R. Vanfleet, lumber for repairing bridges | 17 12 | |
| Abram Henry, material used for repairing bridges | 14 00 | |
| Festus Johnson, building bridge | 43 00 | |
| Robt. Martin, repairing bridge No. 2, McKenzie Creek | 211 60 | |
| Joseph Henry, building culvert and grading | 80 00 | |
| David Fish, repairing bridges, &c. | 4 00 | |
| Henry Burning, building bridge | 89 00 | |
| Levi Jonathan, repairs to bridge | 35 00 | |
| E. D. Cameron, material and labour for repairs to council-house | 500 00 | |
| Moses Hill, fifteen cords of wood for council-house | 14 25 | |
| John M. Curley, gate for council-house grounds | 5 00 | |
| Michael Anthony, watching Delaware bridge during freshets | 3 00 | |
| Jesse Moses " " | 1 12 | |
| Cornelius Moses " " | 1 12 | |
| Robert Martin, protecting mill property | 1 75 | |
| Herbert Garlow " | 3 37 | |
| John Obe " | 1 12 | |
| Amos Clench " | 0 50 | |
| George A. Miller " | 1 25 | |
| Isaiah Williams " | 0 75 | |
| May Martin, nursing family of John Maracle | 10 00 | |
| George S. Johnson, attendance and care of Mrs. Jock | 10 00 | |
| St. Joseph's Hospital " John Wilson | 17 00 | |
| Hamilton Hospital " Nelson Hess | 16 45 | |
| J. A. Langrill, M.D., expenses taking J. Wilson to hospital | 11 05 | |
| " medicines | 297 05 | |
| Phœbe Rhodes, compensation for fire loss | 211 67 | |
| John Froman " " | 35 27 | |
| Henry Grote " " | 33 33 | |
| Thomas Gay " " | 16 66 | |
| John Jamieson " horse killed by lightning | 10 00 | |
| Joseph S. Hill " " " | 5 00 | |
| Hannah Green " cow " | 8 00 | |
| Joseph Henry " sheep killed by dogs | 10 00 | |
| Wm. Smith " " " | 9 00 | |
| Joab Martin " " " | 2 00 | |
| Wm. Adamson, insurance premium on saw-mill | 45 00 | |
| Walter A. Wilkes " physician's residence | 26 00 | |
| Proportion of " new building, Mount Elgin | 20 00 | |
| British American Assurance Co., insurance premium | 15 00 | |
| Joab Martin, right of way to western stone quarry | 20 00 | |
| Wm. Jamieson, right of way | 10 00 | |
| L. McTaggert, services as stenographer | 27 00 | |
| Frank E. Hodgins, legal services, Regina *vs.* Fagan | 20 56 | |
| James Grace, J.P., expenses in liquor case | 3 65 | |
| Josiah Hill, travelling expenses | 16 16 | |
| Bell Telephone Co., rent of phone for year ended 1st September, 1896 | 30 00 | |
| D. S. Sager, repairing spectacles for Joseph Yellow | 1 50 | |
| J. S. Johnson, sundries | 6 50 | |
| P. Grossman, musical instruments for band | 90 00 | |
| D. A. McLaughlin, plans of Six Nations Reserve | 12 00 | |
| David Thomas, expenses while executing quitclaim deeds | 8 00 | |
| Howie & Feely, repairing office stove | 13 49 | |
| Stationery and school material | 143 33 | |
| T. D. Green, D.L.S., advance on account of survey | 125 00 | |
| Reward for conviction of Jackson Silver | 15 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 203 44 | |
| E. D. Cameron, interest for distribution | 36,202 25 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,088 65 | |
| | 59,325 51 | 59,325 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,088 65 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Shawanaga Indians, Ont. (No. 34)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 10,116 13 |
| | Collections on account of timber dues | | 856 40 |
| To | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 85 64 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 10,886 89 | |
| | | 10,972 53 | 10,972 53 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 10,886 89 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 191 60 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 360 77 |
| | Thos. S. Walton, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 6 35 |
| To | " interest for distribution | 150 00 | |
| | M. C. Cameron, on account of interest due | 100 00 | |
| | Francis Nebunanyquod, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 20 00 | |
| | Mary Yates, teacher, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | 25 00 | |
| | Ada McIntosh " " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 125 00 | |
| | Geo. Grant, school inspection | 22 00 | |
| | Calder & McGregor, lumber wagon | 42 00 | |
| | Canadian Express, charges on parcels | 0 25 | |
| | Stationery and school material | 9 06 | |
| | Sundries for school | 4 77 | |
| | Thos. S. Walton, expenses visiting school, January, 1896 | 4 00 | |
| | James Smart Manufacturing Co., school desk castings | 21 95 | |
| | Wm. Beattie, material for repairs Shawanaga school | 3 51 | |
| | Adam Pawis, fitting up desks, &c., for school | 20 00 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 11 18 | |
| | | 558 72 | 558 72 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 11 18 |

## Spanish River Indians, Ont. (No. 35)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 6,549 89 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 6,549 89 | |
| | 6,549 89 | 6,549 89 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 6,549 89 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 209 29 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 236 57 |
| B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 14 98 |
| " " for seed grain, 1895 | | 22 00 |
| " rents collected | | 120 00 |
| To James Wahsashking, wood for school | 18 00 | |
| Glover & Burton, lumber for repairs to school-house | 18 00 | |
| A. Cadotte, material " " | 3 40 | |
| H. Sadowsky " " " | 0 80 | |
| A. Peters, stove-pipe elbow " " | 0 25 | |
| O. Cole, carting material " " | 0 25 | |
| Chief Sessenah, freighting lumber | 1 50 | |
| James Wahsashking, carting lumber | 0 50 | |
| Oshkenahwa, repairs to school-house | 3 00 | |
| Gabriel Assinabie, " " | 15 00 | |
| B. W. Ross, interest for distribution | 200 00 | |
| Caroline Morley, cleaning school-room | 0 75 | |
| School material | 1 55 | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 78 36 | |
| Elliott & Co., part cost of drugs and surgical instruments | 64 40 | |
| J. F. White, inspecting school | 12 90 | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D., travelling expenses | 8 80 | |
| J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians | 22 50 | |
| Caroline Morley, soap for cleaning school-room | 2 45 | |
| " wood and sundries " | 10 08 | |
| Moses McFadden, advance on account of legal services and expenses | 40 00 | |
| Mary Shobekezhik, chairs for school | 1 50 | |
| Jos. Maiaosegijik, wood for school | 11 50 | |
| John Endaisoogwamh " | 3 50 | |
| D. McCaig, school inspection | 9 50 | |
| McLaughlin Co., hay for sundry Indians | 10 00 | |
| Jas. Burnett " " | 13 60 | |
| J. & T. Conlon, lumber to repair school-house | 15 00 | |
| Kingsboro Bros., sundries " " | 2 10 | |
| Harriet Atchitawence " " | 2 90 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 7 20 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 23 55 | |
| | 602 84 | 602 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 23 55 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Thessalon River Indians, Ont. (No. 36)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 19,380 59 |
| S. Hagan, collections on account of land sales | | 1,158 44 |
| To B. W. Ross, advance for repairs to roads | 300 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 115 84 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 20,123 19 | |
| | 20,539 03 | 20,539 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 20,123 19 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 684 18 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 702 26 |
| B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 190 44 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, for horses killed on track | | 130 00 |
| S. Hagan, amount collected for improvements on lot 5 | | 15 00 |
| B. W. Ross, refund unexpended, balance of advance for travelling expenses | | 3 15 |
| To B. W. Ross, interest for distribution | 500 00 | |
| " contingent account from 1st July to 30th September, 1895 | 12 30 | |
| " lime for sanitary purposes | 2 30 | |
| Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs and surgical instruments | 14 32 | |
| J. F. White, school inspection | 18 90 | |
| A. McGill & Son, bell for school | 16 00 | |
| Wharfage on bell | 0 25 | |
| S. Hagan, services *re* cattle on reserve | 5 00 | |
| Peter Juhquahkummick, repairs to school-house | 18 00 | |
| Geo. Shaw, material for school-house | 12 00 | |
| Frank R. Bennett " " | 3 65 | |
| Frank Bamagijig, compensation for horse killed on railway | 75 00 | |
| Peter Jaquakanig " " | 55 00 | |
| Peter Babawazh, wood for school | 12 50 | |
| Chas. Bomekezhik, arrears of interest | 22 72 | |
| Baibomache " | 14 20 | |
| Caituz gobe " | 2 84 | |
| Stephen Thebo " | 17 04 | |
| Pahcoonaikbikgoquai " | 5 68 | |
| Frank Thebo " | 25 56 | |
| J. Baptiste Inigidance " | 17 04 | |
| School material | 1 36 | |
| Expenses taking Archange Bamijijig to hospital | 14 00 | |
| J. McCort, M.D., medical attendance | 12 50 | |
| N. & A. Dymont, refund of amount paid for improvements on lot 2, block C | 10 00 | |
| Amount of error in cheque, 1894-95 | 0 09 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 90 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 835 88 | |
| | 1,725 03 | 1,725 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 835 88 |

### Tootoomenai's Band, Ont. (No 37)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 900 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 900 00 | |
| | 900 00 | 900 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 900 00 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 208 54 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 61 30 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 269 84 | |
| | 269 84 | 269 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 269 84 |

### Whitefish River Indians, Ont. (No. 38)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 14,317 66 |
| J. Charlton, timber dues | | 1,602 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 160 20 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 15,759 46 | |
| | 15,919 66 | 15,919 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 15,759 46 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 394 18 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 514 91 |
| B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 4 52 |
| J. Charlton, rent | | 91 05 |
| To B. W. Ross, interest for distribution | 394 00 | |
| Thos. Wilkin, salary as constable from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 120 00 | |
| Jas. Nahwegahbow, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 50 00 | |
| Jos. Esquimaux, salary as secretary and interpreter " | 12 50 | |
| " services *re* timber | 33 00 | |
| " cleaning school-room | 0 75 | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D., salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 23 52 | |
| Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs and surgical instruments | 14 31 | |
| David Nahwegahbow, wood for school | 13 50 | |
| School material | 5 59 | |
| Wm. W. McCoy, weighing hay | 1 50 | |
| Jas. Burnett, " | 7 00 | |
| Thos. Wilkin, expenses returning Lucy Wekwahnab to her home | 9 75 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 5 46 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 313 78 | |
| | 1,004 66 | 1,004 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 313 78 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Wyandottes of Anderdon, Ont. (No. 39)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 16,294 53 |
| To Joseph White on account of share of capital | 32 28 | |
| Elmer White " " " | 16 14 | |
| Mary E. Clark " " " | 16 14 | |
| Jos. Warrow " " " | 48 42 | |
| Thos. B. White " " " | 96 84 | |
| Helen E. White " " " | 16 14 | |
| Alex. White " " " | 177 54 | |
| Solomon White " " " | 32 28 | |
| Jos. White, jr. " " " | 96 84 | |
| Christine Remo " " " | 16 14 | |
| Catherine Bernard " " " | 16 14 | |
| John F. Clark " " " | 32 28 | |
| James A. Clark " " " | 48 42 | |
| James A. White " " " | 64 56 | |
| Margaret A. White " " " | 16 14 | |
| Alex. Clark " " " | 64 56 | |
| Joseph Clark " " " | 32 28 | |
| Genevieve Warrow " " " | 16 14 | |
| Israel Splitlog " " " | 32 28 | |
| P. D. Clark " " " | 16 14 | |
| Victoria Maguire " " " | 16 14 | |
| Catherine H. Clark " " " | 16 14 | |
| Elmira Clark " " " | 16 14 | |
| Thos. Warrow " " " | 96 84 | |
| Wm. Hunt " " " | 16 14 | |
| Mary McKee " " " | 16 14 | |
| James Clark " " " | 16 14 | |
| Mrs. S. E. McKenzie " " " | 16 14 | |
| Solomon S. White " " " | 16 14 | |
| Mary A. White " " " | 16 14 | |
| Mark M. White " " " | 16 14 | |
| Ora Horsman " " " | 16 14 | |
| Maud Clark " " " | 16 14 | |
| Alex. Clark " " " | 32 28 | |
| Geo. Clark " " " | 64 56 | |
| Mary E. Scully (*née* White) " " | 16 14 | |
| E. P. Watson (J. J. Charles) " " | 200 00 | |
| Harriet Laforet on account " " | 50 00 | |
| Lewis Warrow " " " | 16 14 | |
| Euphemia Warrow for purchase of clothing for children of Lewis Warrow | 10 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 14,727 19 | |
| | 16,294 53 | 16,294 53 |
| By Balance 30th, June, 1896, brought down | | 14,727 19 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 4,699 14 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1,126 61 |
| A. English, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 40 00 |
| To A. English, interest for distribution | 400 00 | |
| Mrs. Clark, clothing, &c., for J. J. Clark | 20 50 | |
| Le Lafortune, wire for cemetery fence | 69 00 | |
| George Harmond, work on cemetery fence | 6 00 | |
| John Bernard, " " " | 5 00 | |
| Joseph Warrow, " " | 5 00 | |
| Joseph and Thos. Warrow, " " | 8 00 | |
| Park & Barrowman, material " " | 6 44 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 5,345 81 | |
| | 5,865 75 | 5,865 75 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 5,345 81 |

## Abenakis of St. Francis, Que. (No. 40)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 3,736 51 |
| A. A. Mondou, collections on account of land sales | | 35 06 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 51 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 3,768 06 | |
| | 3,771 57 | 3,771 57 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 3,768 06 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 74 97 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 141 05 |
| A. A. Mondou, rents collected | | 197 10 |
| To Moïse Descoteaux, repairs to Church of England school | 150 00 | |
| H. Pitt, services *re* liquor prosecutions | 26 05 | |
| A. Pitt do as constable *re* liquor prosecutions | 2 55 | |
| David Roberge " " | 12 30 | |
| J. E. Belcourt, school inspection | 20 00 | |
| Laperriere et frère, relief to destitute Indians | 15 00 | |
| School material | 47 12 | |
| Ignace Masta, work on fence and bridge | 5 50 | |
| Edouard S. Gill, repairs " " | 4 00 | |
| Jos. Portneuf, services protecting commons | 5 00 | |
| Domptail Lefebvre, material and work building woodshed | 48 65 | |
| Solomon Benedict, funeral expenses of Louis Benedict | 5 00 | |
| Noel Annance " Mary Annance | 5 00 | |
| Marie Nagagoa " Jean Wawanolet | 5 00 | |
| Solomon Benedict " Mathilda Obomsawin | 5 00 | |
| H. L. Masta, travelling expenses St. Francis to Ottawa and return | 12 20 | |
| Joseph Côté, maintenance of roads during winter | 27 65 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 11 83 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 5 27 | |
| | 413 12 | 413 12 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 5 27 |

## Abenakis of Bécancour, Que. (No. 41.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 906 60 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 906 60 | |
| | 906 60 | 906 60 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 906 60 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 20 66 | |
| By Interest on invested capital | | 31 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 10 34 | |
| | 31 00 | 31 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 10 34 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, Que. (No. 42)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 7,680 92 |
| N. Lebel, collections on land sales | | 158 80 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 15 88 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 7,823 84 | |
| | 7,839 72 | 7,839 72 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 7,823 84 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 107 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 272 58 |
| N. Lebel, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 4 04 |
| To N. Lebel, interest for distribution | 225 00 | |
| Widow Thomas Athanase, arrears of interest | 2 89 | |
| Alphonse Morin, repairing flagstaff | 5 00 | |
| S. J. Servis, rope for " | 0 68 | |
| Aug. A. Lapointe, M.D., medical attendance on Indians of Cacouna | 10 50 | |
| H. Hudon, M.D. " Riviere du Loup and Cacouna | 87 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 52 55 | |
| | 383 62 | 383 62 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 52 55 |

## Golden Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 43.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 55 32 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 55 32 | |
| | 55 32 | 55 32 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 55 32 |
| INTEREST | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 4 29 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 09 |
| To School material | 1 06 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 5 32 | |
| | 6 38 | 6 38 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 5 32 |

## Hurons of Lorette, Que. (No. 44)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 4,230 55 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 4,230 55 | |
| | 4,230 55 | 4,230 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 4,230 55 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 236 84 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 156 36 |
| To P. A. Roy, school inspection | 10 00 | |
| A. O. Bastien, travelling expenses | 5 00 | |
| C. A. Gosseline " | 12 50 | |
| Laurent Falardeau, coffin for C. Vincent | 5 00 | |
| Chas. Groslouis, digging grave for C. Vincent | 1 00 | |
| Felix Groslouis, care of C. Vincent | 18 00 | |
| School material | 47 57 | |
| C. A. Gosseline, services as interpreter | 7 00 | |
| Chas. Groslouis, repairs to school-house | 8 00 | |
| Arthur Giroux, stove-pipes for " | 10 22 | |
| Louis Dallaire, clock " | 4 50 | |
| Thomas Gagné, sundries " | 8 70 | |
| Dominion Express Co., freight charges on map | 0 30 | |
| A. E. Bedard, M.D., medical attendance on Grand Chief | 10 00 | |
| " " C. Vincent | 15 00 | |
| Onesime Fiset, repairs, &c., school-house | 28 30 | |
| Joseph Falardeau " " | 10 00 | |
| Jemmy Paquet " " | 4 00 | |
| Mrs. Ferdinand Auclair, cleaning school-house | 1 50 | |
| Gabriel Belleau, wood for " | 21 00 | |
| J. Belleau " " | 12 60 | |
| Chas. Groslouis, lighting fires, &c., at " | 7 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 145 51 | |
| | 393 20 | 393 20 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 145 51 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que. (No. 45)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 12,348 57 |
| Payment by Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way | | 67 70 |
| To Rev. J. G. L. Forbes, grant to build stable for missionary | 200 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection | 6 77 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 12,209 50 | |
| | 12,416 27 | 12,416 27 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 12,209 50 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 7,621 61 | |
| By A. Brosseau, rents collected | | 2,401 31 |
| Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent | | 52 67 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 191 44 |
| To Ann Konwakemonhi, rent | 100 00 | |
| L. M. Jocks " | 80 00 | |
| Ann Bellefeuille " | 100 00 | |
| Lazare Zacharie " | 25 00 | |
| John Splycer " | 70 00 | |
| Widow Thos. Jocks " | 35 00 | |
| Jean Baptiste Jocks " | 110 00 | |
| " " | 110 00 | |
| Michael DeLorimier " | 65 00 | |
| Jarvis Daillebout, salary as gate-keeper, from 1st Oct., 1894 to 30th Sept., 1895 | 24 00 | |
| J. Williams " " " " | 24 00 | |
| Michael Lacombe, coffin for Francis Monague | 4 00 | |
| Moïse Tahentetha, repairing gate, St. Isidore Road | 1 50 | |
| Anstich Beauvais, services, &c., in connection with expenses collecting rents | 4 00 | |
| Arthur Matte " " " " | 12 00 | |
| F. Belanger " " " " | 1 00 | |
| Michael Daillebout, lumber for repairs to council house | 1 50 | |
| Pierre Murray, services during election of councillors | 4 00 | |
| Moïse Steacy " " | 1 00 | |
| School material | 0 75 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 147 24 | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 5,896 18 |
| | 8,541 60 | 8,541 60 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 5,896 18 | |

## Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. (No. 46)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 54,682 68 |
| George Long, collections for sand sold | | 34 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 40 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 54,713 28 | |
| | 54,716 68 | 54,716 68 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 54,713 28 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Interest on invested capital | | 2,563 89 |
| George Long, refund of interest sent for distribution | | 105 75 |
| " rents collected | | 215 91 |
| To George Long, travelling expenses | 15 65 | |
| Interest sent for distribution | 700 00 | |
| Rev. M. Mainville, salary as missionary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 125 00 | |
| M. A. McDonald & Co., chairs for Chenail school | 1 75 | |
| Canadian Express Co., freight on school material | 0 90 | |
| James McGregor, inspecting school, Dundee | 12 25 | |
| Wm. Powell, barb wire, &c., for cemetery fence | 4 00 | |
| Mitchell Jacob, material for fencing cemetery | 14 40 | |
| Dwyer & Lantry " " | 4 55 | |
| Loran Pike, services as interpreter | 8 75 | |
| " salary as clerk to Council from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 10 00 | |
| Teachers' salaries from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896— | | |
| Annie Back, Cornwall Island school | 200 00 | |
| Margaret McKillop, Chenail school | 191 54 | |
| Christine McKillop, St. Regis Island school | 191 54 | |
| Mary J. Powell, St. Regis school | 190 00 | |
| Rev. A. Sutherland, part of salary of Louis Benedict, Cornwall Island | 50 00 | |
| Peter Back, land for Roman Catholic cemetery | 40 00 | |
| Mitchell A. White, repairs for Chenail school | 39 00 | |
| Rev. J. Paquin, expenses transporting 9 pupils to Wikwemikong school | 11 20 | |
| A. McNaughton, inspecting school, Cornwall Island (Prot.) | 7 00 | |
| Jake Hemrock, arrears of interest for 1893 | 0 55 | |
| John Skettes, ferrying coal for schools | 3 00 | |
| S. G. Grow, coal for schools | 69 00 | |
| Chief J. Thompson, expenses of himself and other Indians, St. Regis to Ottawa and return | 56 00 | |
| Cameron & McDonald, supplies for Indians working on road | 10 00 | |
| Louis Thompson, carting coal to St. Regis school | 2 63 | |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 12 89 | |
| Sarah Friday, organist St. Regis Church from 1st May to 31st October, 1895 | 10 00 | |
| W. A. Grant, fuel for schools, Cornwall Island | 44 50 | |
| Campbell Bros., material for schools, Cornwall Island | 5 30 | |
| Wm. Prendergast, school inspection Cornwall Island | 6 25 | |
| O'Connor & Hogg, legal services *re* Cornwall Canal and Sheik Island claim | 400 33 | |
| Allan S. Matthews, grant for school, Cornwall Island (Roman Catholic) | 2 10 | |
| Geo. F. Copeland, expenses *re* visit Chief J. Thompson to Ottawa | 18 00 | |
| J. C. Alguire, copy of lease, Esterbrook farm | 1 55 | |
| E. A. Gravely, M.D., vaccinating Indians | 14 75 | |
| Louis Smoke, sexton, salary from 8th October, 1895, to 8th April, 1896 | 36 00 | |
| Mary J. Powell, wood &c., for school St. Regis | 2 00 | |
| Jos. Thompson, chief, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st December, 1895 | 5 00 | |
| Thos. Lazare " " " | 5 00 | |
| Jake Fire " " " | 5 00 | |
| Jacob Mitchell " " " | 5 00 | |
| Mitchell Bova " " " | 5 00 | |
| Loran Smith, expenses of Indians attending council | 12 00 | |
| John Angus, expenses St. Regis to Ottawa and return | 5 00 | |
| Carried forward | 2,554 38 | 2,885,55 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. (No. 46)—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 2,554 38 | 2,885 55 |
| INTEREST—*Continued.* | | |
| To Provincial Secretary, maintenance of Francis Skin at asylum | 50 00 | |
| Paul Square, share of interest | 1 65 | |
| Annie Stone " " 1893 | 2 75 | |
| Margaret Gage " " " | 0 55 | |
| Jake Skin " " " | 1 65 | |
| Richard Mitchell " " " | 1 65 | |
| Monique Square " " " | 1 10 | |
| John Angus " " " | 1 10 | |
| Louis Angus " " " | 1 10 | |
| Christie White " " " | 1 10 | |
| Elizabeth Friday " " " | 0 55 | |
| Francis Debo " " " | 2 75 | |
| Peter Foot " " " | 3 85 | |
| Mitchell Adams " " " | 0 55 | |
| Jos. Semo " " " | 2 20 | |
| Fran. Paul " " " | 2 20 | |
| Louis Skin " " " | 1 10 | |
| Richard Buckshot " " " | 2 75 | |
| Mary Peter " " " | 0 95 | |
| Margaret White " " " | 0 55 | |
| Thos. Friday " " " | 1 10 | |
| Alex. Buckshot " " February, 1896 | 2 75 | |
| Peter Corwell " " " | 0 55 | |
| Dom. Williams " " " | 1 65 | |
| Cecil Buckshot " " " | 0 55 | |
| Peter Benedict " " " | 0 55 | |
| Joseph Gage " " " | 0 55 | |
| Teresa Oak, relief grant | 5 00 | |
| John Angus, travelling expenses St. Regis to Ottawa and return | 15 00 | |
| Louis Thomas, services during distribution of interest | 2 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 14 75 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 206 62 | |
| | 2,885 55 | 2,885 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 206 62 |

## Iroquois of St. Regis, Que., Land Fund (No. 46*a*).

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 4,482 17 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 156 88 |
| To Township of Dundee, commutation tax | 170 67 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 4,468 38 | |
| | 4,639 05 | 4,639 05 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 4,468 38 |

## Lake St. John Indians, Que. (No. 47)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,125 11 |
| L. E. Otis, collections on account of land and timber | | 173 56 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 17 36 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,281 31 | |
| | 2,298 67 | 2,298 67 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,281 31 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 263 99 | |
| By Interest on invested capital | | 65 14 |
| L. E. Otis, liquor fines collected | | 144 62 |
| " refund of part of advance for expenses of liquor prosecutions | | 40 00 |
| Hudson's Bay Company, rent | | 2 00 |
| To C. O. Labrecque, legal services *re* liquor prosecutions | 142 50 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 10 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 165 03 |
| | 416 79 | 416 79 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 165 03 | |

## Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Que. (No. 48.)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,393 77 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,393 77 | |
| | 2,393 77 | 2,393 77 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,393 77 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 214 88 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 99 94 |
| Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., rent | | 52 66 |
| To C. W. Coates, prizes for school | 8 00 | |
| J. P. Nantel, inspecting school | 10 00 | |
| Cecelia Frank, rent for school-house | 22 50 | |
| Mary Simon, " " " | 22 50 | |
| Travelling expenses of Nancy Cole, Ottawa to Oka | 1 75 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 16 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 299 57 | |
| | 367 48 | 367 48 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 299 57 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Temiscamingue Indians, Que. (No. 49)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,345 96 |
| | R. H. Klock & Co., bonus for timber limit | | 12,500 00 |
| To | G. C. Rainboth, for survey of reserve | 800 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1,250 00 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 12,795 96 | |
| | | 14,845 96 | 14,845 96 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 12,795 96 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| To | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 33 30 | |
| By | Interest on invested capital | | 80 94 |
| | R. H. Klock & Co., ground rent | | 180 00 |
| | Transfer to Indian Land Management Fund of amount paid for advertising sale of limits | | 618 18 |
| | A. McBride, proceeds of sale of ox yoke | | 1 50 |
| | A. G. Guay, moiety of liquor fine | | 25 00 |
| To | Dominion Express Co., freight | 1 25 | |
| | A. McBride, vaccinating Indians | 5 75 | |
| | John A. Cowan, advertising sale of timber in "The Equity," Shawville | 11 80 | |
| | A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 1 25 | |
| | Gillies Bros. Co., freight on thresher | 12 00 | |
| | James McDonald, examining timber | 2 50 | |
| | Hudson's Bay Company, freight on parcel to A. Miller | 0 30 | |
| | C. Rankin, cartridges for constable | 0 70 | |
| | Abraham Miller, salary as constable from 3rd Sept., 1895, to 31st April, 1896 | 276 50 | |
| | August Gray, school inspection | 7 50 | |
| | W. McBride, work on school house | 82 50 | |
| | Revolver, handcuffs, &c., for constable | 11 33 | |
| | School material | 11 44 | |
| | Angus Wahbee, expenses of deputation to Ottawa and return | 82 00 | |
| | Dr. K. D. Graham, cod liver oil | 12 35 | |
| | J. M. Garland, clothing for destitute | 9 18 | |
| | A. McBride, to purchase lime | 17 50 | |
| | Steele Briggs Seed Co., seed for sundry Indians | 112 98 | |
| | Thos. Birkett, for agricultural implements | 44 25 | |
| | Wm. Gray, " " | 154 20 | |
| | Juliet Wettawesius, cleaning school-room from 1st Sept., 1895, to 31st May, 1896 | 7 00 | |
| | H. F. MacCarthy, seed for sundry Indians | 13 74 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 12 39 | |
| By | Balance, 30th, June, 1896 | | 18 09 |
| | | 923 71 | 923 71 |
| To | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 18 09 | |

## River Desert Indians, Que. (No. 50)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 35,590 77 |
| | J. Martin, collections on account of land sales and timber dues | | 4,046 37 |
| | W. C. Edwards & Co. " " | | 74 67 |
| | Gilmour & Hughson " " | | 1 07 |
| To | John Bull Makatenini | 1,000 00 | |
| | Mary Ann Makatenini, payment for lot 3, front range | 200 00 | |
| | Thos. Makatenini, payment in full for house on front range | 150 00 | |
| | Chief Peter Tenesco " lots 3 and 4, Maniwaki | 2,500 00 | |
| | Amount transferred to credit of three Indians for property | 8,250 00 | |
| | Isdase Riel, improvements on lot 5, Desert front | 185 00 | |
| | Jake McDougall " " | 14 00 | |
| | Samuel Boudoin " " | 125 00 | |
| | G. C. Rainboth, advance on account of survey | 75 00 | |
| | Chas. Logue, freight on iron posts | 0 84 | |
| | Jas. Martin " spikes | 0 45 | |
| | Alex. Fleck, jr., iron pickets | 33 60 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 412 21 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 26,766 78 | |
| | | 39,712 88 | 39,712 88 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 26,766 78 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 261 98 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 1,333 23 |
| | Jas. Martin, rents | | 733 77 |
| | " liquor fines | | 53 00 |
| | " refund of interest | | 213 80 |
| To | Interest for distribution | 1,250 00 | |
| | Peter Tenesco, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 125 00 | |
| | Louis Comondo, sub chief " " | 50 00 | |
| | Michel Comondo " " " | 50 00 | |
| | John McDougall, interpreter " " | 40 00 | |
| | Wm. Jabot, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 24 00 | |
| | E. A. Mulligan, physican, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 200 00 | |
| | Alex. J. Nault, constable " " | 49 99 | |
| | Andrew J. Doyle, teacher " to 31st December, 1895 | 150 00 | |
| | Aug. Guay, school inspection | 5 00 | |
| | Jas. Martin, allowance for office rent | 25 00 | |
| | Chas. Logan, supplies for Mrs. Jocko Cucko | 5 00 | |
| | Joseph Lavasseur, coffins | 17 55 | |
| | Simon St. Amour " | 23 00 | |
| | C. Logue, funeral furnishing | 8 00 | |
| | Sylva Lalonde, digging graves | 3 00 | |
| | Miss E. Goulas, services as interpreter | 2 00 | |
| | Simon Otjik, labour at school | 7 00 | |
| | Anastase Roy, sundries for school | 1 25 | |
| | School material | 12 26 | |
| | P. Tenesco, part payment of funeral expenses of son | 12 00 | |
| | Edward Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points | 3 03 | |
| | James Martin, fees in liquor case | 3 00 | |
| | Chas. Logue, sundries for schools | 2 13 | |
| | " lime for sanitary purposes | 3 15 | |
| | Oblate Community " | 5 25 | |
| | Anastase Roy " | 4 50 | |
| | Frank Munges, share of interest, 1895 | 6 50 | |
| | George Danse " " | 1 30 | |
| | John McDougall, wood for school | 10 50 | |
| | John M. Garland, blankets | 55 60 | |
| | Semo Makatenini, grant for loss by fire | 10 00 | |
| | Lernab Watagon, annual allowance | 10 00 | |
| | Carried forward | 2,175 01 | 2,595 78 |

## River Desert Indians, Que. (No. 50.)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 2,175 01 | 2,595 78 |
| INTEREST.—*Concluded.* | | |
| To The "Citizen," advertising tenders for Congo Creek bridge | 15 60 | |
| The "Advertiser" " " " | 3 12 | |
| Hull "Despatch" " " " | 5 60 | |
| "Le Canada" " " " | 6 25 | |
| Chas. Logue, relief to M. Pezzendewatch | 5 20 | |
| " cartage of blankets | 0 66 | |
| Chas. Logue, relief supplies | 9 48 | |
| Interest due to heirs of Piknawatik | 254 76 | |
| Widow Peter Buckshot, relief grant | 5 00 | |
| Angenique McDougall, cleaning school | 1 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection | 45 71 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 68 39 | |
| | 2,595 78 | 2,595 78 |
| By Balance, 30th June, brought down | | 68 39 |

## Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 9,573 01 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 9,573 01 | |
| | 9,573 01 | 9,573 01 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 9,573 01 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,087 57 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 408 12 |
| A. W. Vowell, rents collected | | 480 35 |
| To Joe Etenner, work done on reserve | 10 50 | |
| A. M. Jones, valuation of " | 100 00 | |
| W. H. Lomas, interest for distribution for purchase of seed grain | 170 00 | |
| Michael Cooper, caretaker of reserve | 50 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 28 82 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,616 72 | |
| | 2,976 04 | 2,976 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,616 72 |

## Cowichan Indians, B.C. (No. 52)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 60 02 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 60 02 | |
| | 60 02 | 60 02 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 60 02 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 24 14 |
| A. W. Vowell, rents collected | | 101 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 94 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 6 06 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 122 02 | |
| | 128 08 | 128 08 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 122 02 |

## Musqueam Indians, B.C. (No. 53.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 113 11 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 113 11 | |
| | 113 11 | 113 11 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 113 11 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 22 09 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4 73 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 26 82 | |
| | 26 82 | 26 82 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 26 82 |

## Skwamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 86 46 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 86 46 | |
| | 86 46 | 86 46 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 86 46 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 8 31 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 32 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 11 63 | |
| | 11 63 | 11 63 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 11 63 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 14 96 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 14 96 | |
| | 14 96 | 14 96 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 14 96 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 13 84 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 01 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 14 85 | |
| | 14 85 | 14 85 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 14 85 |

## Quamichan Band, B.C. (No. 56.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 11 16 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 11 16 | |
| | 11 16 | 11 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 11 16 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 3 34 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 51 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 3 85 | |
| | 3 85 | 3 85 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 3 85 |

## Chemainus Band, B.C. (No. 57.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 368 89 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 368 89 | |
| | 368 89 | 368 89 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 368 89 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 12 79 |
| To E. G. Prior & Company, plough | 20 00 | |
| By Interest on invested capital | | 13 36 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 6 15 | |
| | 26 15 | 26 15 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 6 15 |

### Chillaheetsa Band, B.C. (No. 58)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2 14 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2 14 | |
| | 2 14 | 2 14 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2 14 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 0 79 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 10 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 0 89 | |
| | 0 89 | 0 89 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 0 89 |

### St. Peter's Band, Man. (No. 59.)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 66 91 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 66 91 | |
| | 66 91 | 66 91 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 66 91 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 129 81 |
| Liquor fines collected | | 81 89 |
| To Hudson's Bay Co., relief to destitute | 3 28 | |
| Aikens, Culver & Co., legal services, liquor case | 10 00 | |
| J. C. McCrae " " | 25 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 168 92 | |
| | 211 70 | 211 70 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 168 92 |

### Brokenhead River Band, Man. (No. 60.)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 47 71 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 47 71 | |
| | 47 71 | 47 71 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 47 71 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 74 53 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4 28 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 78 81 | |
| | 78 81 | 78 81 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 78 81 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Rosseau River Band, Man. (No. 62)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,968 72 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,968 72 | |
| | 1,968 72 | 1,968 72 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,968 72 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2 47 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 68 99 |
| To E. B. Collins, repairing farm implements | 11 65 | |
| Alex. Woddell, seed barley | 9 50 | |
| Mortell & Whitworth, setting up and repairing binder | 9 95 | |
| James Walker, repairing farming implements | 8 25 | |
| T. W. Simpson, refund of amount paid for wood cut in trespass | 14 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 18 11 | |
| | 71 46 | 71 46 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 18 11 |

## Fort Alexander Band, Man. (No. 63.)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 18 81 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 18 81 | |
| | 18 81 | 18 81 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 18 81 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 54 05 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 55 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 56 60 | |
| | 56 60 | 56 60 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 56 60 |

## Tabusintac Band, N.B. (No. 64)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2 25 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2 25 | |
| | 2 25 | 2 25 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2 25 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 34 47 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 9 08 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 43 55 | |
| | 43 55 | 43 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 43 55 |

## Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 40 48 |
| Legislative grant to Shubenacadie school | | 27 65 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 42 |
| To Grant to Shubenacadie school | 27 50 | |
| A. Cameron, travelling expenses, Whycocomagh Reserve | 12 00 | |
| R. L. Borden, legal services | 4 62 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 25 43 | |
| | 69 55 | 69 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 25 43 |

## Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 6,659 88 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 0 50 |
| Refund of part of advance, legal services | | 6 60 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 233 10 |
| H. Bishop, for license to fish | | 15 00 |
| To Peter Pennais, salary as constable, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 24 00 | |
| James Roberts, hire of horse and carriage for agent | 5 00 | |
| David Marion and J. A. Belzea, on account of survey | 92 54 | |
| Thos. Gaunnon, purchase of Gould Island | 175 00 | |
| J. Harrington, legal services *re* purchase of Gould Island | 27 30 | |
| P. A. Murphy, expenses *re* right of way of railway | 12 00 | |
| Wesley VanWart, legal services | 26 00 | |
| Transfer to account of Buctouche Indians | 160 97 | |
| J. Fahey, refund of legal costs | 28 75 | |
| Sun Printing Co., advertising lease of fishing privileges | 9 10 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 95 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 6,353 47 | |
| | 6,915 08 | 6,915 08 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 6,353 47 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Tobique Indians, N.B. (No. 68)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 10,893 16 |
| | Collections on account of land and timber | | 954 79 |
| | Tobique Valley Railway, balance for right of way | | 4 94 |
| To | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 95 97 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 11,756 92 | |
| | | 11,852 89 | 11,852 89 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 11,756 92 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 339 67 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 393 15 |
| | James Farrell, rent collected | | 70 00 |
| To | Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, allowance as missionary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 100 00 | |
| | Mrs. Peter Solas, caretaker of church, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 46 00 | |
| | Geo. W. Tinker, building and painting fence | 170 61 | |
| | " improvements to church and property | 50 00 | |
| | Francis Francis, wood for school | 10 00 | |
| | " " church | 5 00 | |
| | C. R. Watson, balance on new organ for church | 31 65 | |
| | North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., renewal of policy on school house | 12 00 | |
| | The "Maritime Farmer" printing posters | 1 00 | |
| | Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 20 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 378 36 | |
| | | 802 82 | 802 82 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 378 36 |

## Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 30 30 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 1 06 |
| To | John W. Brown, paint, lime, &c | 13 08 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 18 28 | |
| | | 31 36 | 31 36 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 18 28 |

### J. B. Clench (No. 70)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 725 06 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 725 06 | |
| | 725 06 | 725 06 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 725 06 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 1,148 07 |
| Interest on invested capital | ..... | 65 56 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,213 63 | |
| | 1,213 63 | 1,213 63 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 1,213 63 |

### Micmacs of Maria, Que. (No. 71.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Liquor fine | ..... | 25 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 23 50 | |
| | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | ..... | 23 50 |

### James Menace (No. 72.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 47 85 |
| Interest on invested capital | ..... | 1 67 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 49 52 | |
| | 49 52 | 49 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 49 52 |

### William Wabbuck (No. 73.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,000 00 | |
| | 2,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 230 07 |
| Interest on invested capital | ..... | 78 05 |
| To Board and care of Mrs. Wabbuck | 50 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 258 12 | |
| | 308 12 | 308 12 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 258 12 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Province of Quebec Indian Fund (No. 74)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 49,766 30 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 49,766 30 | |
| | 49,766 30 | 49,766 30 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 49,766 30 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Interest on invested capital | | 676 70 |
| Proportion of legislative grant of $14,000 | | 1,125 13 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 36,631 93 | |
| V. J. A. Venner, salary as agent from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 200 00 | |
| H. Desilets " " " | 100 00 | |
| N. C. Smillee " physician " " | 80 00 | |
| Narcisse LeBel " agent " " | 150 00 | |
| Rev. J. Gagné " " " | 50 00 | |
| L. E. Otis " " " | 395 00 | |
| A. A. Mondou " " " | 197 50 | |
| Handcuffs for constable | 13 25 | |
| Transfer to superannuation account of abatements from agents' salaries | 5 00 | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 36,020 85 |
| | 37,822 68 | 37,822 68 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 36,020 85 | |

## Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 156,680 61 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 156,680 61 | |
| | 156,680 61 | 156,680 61 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 156,680 61 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Interest on invested capital | | 4,883 95 |
| Proportion of legislative grant of $14,000 | | 10,857 98 |
| Percentage charged sundry accounts on collections | | 12,850 70 |
| Fees for sundry services | | 350 15 |
| G. L. Chitty, refund of balance of travelling expenses | | 9 29 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 69,130 98 | |
| E. D. Cameron, salary 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 1,200 00 | |
| A. G. Smith " " | 900 00 | |
| A. S. McDougall " " | 600 00 | |
| John Beattie " " | 500 00 | |
| Thos. S. Walton " " | 900 00 | |
| Wm. Van Abbott " " | 825 00 | |
| A. M. Ironside " " | 720 00 | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D. " (part) " | 43 52 | |
| B. W. Ross " " | 800 00 | |
| J. P. Donnelly " " | 800 00 | |
| W. G. Egar " " | 499 94 | |
| J. Thackeray " " | 650 00 | |
| Alex. McKelvey " " | 500 00 | |
| A. English " " | 500 00 | |
| J. W. Jermyn " " | 500 00 | |
| Carried forward | 79,069 44 | 28,952 07 |

**Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)**—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | | 79,069 44 | 28,952 07 |
| INTEREST—*Continued.* | | | |
| To James Martin, salary 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | | 600 00 | |
| A. Brosseau " " | | 600 00 | |
| A. O. Bastien " " | | 200 00 | |
| D. J. McPhee " " | | 750 00 | |
| Wm. Bateman " " | | 99 97 | |
| W. H. Price " " | | 600 00 | |
| Chas. McGibbon " " | | 500 00 | |
| John Crowe " " | | 499 94 | |
| A. McBride " " | | 100 00 | |
| P. E. Jones, salary from 1st May, '95, to Feb. '96, 1st May to 20th June, '96 | | 535 54 | |
| J. G. Wallace, island guardian 1st July to 31st December, 1895 | | 12 50 | |
| A. B. Cowan, salary " July and August, 1895 | | 25 88 | |
| John Crowe " " 1st to 28th May, 1895 | | 36 29 | |
| E. Bennett " " 1st April to 30th June, 1895 | | 60 00 | |
| Chas. Ironside " " 1st January to 31st May, 1895 | | 83 30 | |
| Thos. S. Walton— | | | |
| Commission on collections | $ 401 79 | | |
| Allowance for office rent | 60 00 | | |
| Contingencies | 16 70 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 52 45 | | |
| | | 530 94 | |
| George Long— | | | |
| Commission on collections | $ 77 39 | | |
| Postage | 21 83 | | |
| | | 99 22 | |
| W. H. Price— | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ 60 00 | | |
| Contingencies | 77 45 | | |
| Commission on collections | 271 36 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 228 09 | | |
| | | 636 90 | |
| J. P. Donnelly— | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ 130 00 | | |
| Contingencies and travelling expenses | 140 30 | | |
| | | 270 30 | |
| W. Van Abbott— | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ 154 50 | | |
| Contingencies | 54 46 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 139 35 | | |
| | | 348 31 | |
| Alex. McKelvey— | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ 60 00 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 193 00 | | |
| | | 253 00 | |
| A. Brosseau— | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ 45 00 | | |
| Contingencies | 53 06 | | |
| | | 98 06 | |
| A. English— | | | |
| Contingencies | $ 69 55 | | |
| Travelling expenses | 285 00 | | |
| | | 354 55 | |
| Wm. Simpson— | | | |
| Contingencies | $ 148 82 | | |
| Commission on collections | 282 17 | | |
| | | 430 99 | |
| E. D. Cameron— | | | |
| Contingencies | $ 92 90 | | |
| Commission on sales | 16 50 | | |
| | | 109 40 | |
| Carried forward | | 86,904 53 | 28,952 07 |

## Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | | | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | | | 86,904 53 | 28,952 07 |
| INTEREST—*Continued.* | | | | |
| To [C. J. Blomfield— | | | | |
| Contingencies | $ | 11 30 | | |
| Commission on collections | | 5 73 | | |
| | | | 17 03 | |
| Narcisse LeBel— | | | | |
| Commission on collections | | | 11 44 | |
| B. W. Ross— | | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ | 50 00 | | |
| Contingencies and postage | | 211 77 | | |
| Commission | | 411 87 | | |
| Travelling expenses | | 383 40 | | |
| | | | 1,057 04 | |
| R. M. Stephen, M.D.— | | | | |
| Allowance for rent | | | 150 00 | |
| J. W. Jermyn— | | | | |
| Contingencies | | | 27 30 | |
| S. Hagan— | | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ | 24 00 | | |
| Commission on collections | | 79 89 | | |
| Travelling expenses | | 42 95 | | |
| | | | 146 84 | |
| L. E. Otis— | | | | |
| Commission on collections | $ | 20 02 | | |
| Contingencies | | 1 17 | | |
| | | | 21 19 | |
| A. S. McDougall— | | | | |
| Contingencies | $ | 13 62 | | |
| Travelling expenses | | 369 20 | | |
| | | | 382 82 | |
| Wm. Bateman— | | | | |
| Contingencies and postage | | | 5 21 | |
| John Thackeray— | | | | |
| Contingencies | $ | 10 02 | | |
| Travelling expenses | | 56 47 | | |
| | | | 66 49 | |
| John Crowe— | | | | |
| Contingencies | | | 9 21 | |
| D. J. McPhee— | | | | |
| Travelling expenses | | | 87 95 | |
| E. P. Watson— | | | | |
| Commission on sales | $ | 92 25 | | |
| Travelling expenses | | 22 07 | | |
| | | | 114 32 | |
| E. Bennett— | | | | |
| Travelling expenses | | | 6 00 | |
| A. B. Cowan— | | | | |
| Travelling expenses | | | 5 00 | |
| J. Martin— | | | | |
| Allowance for office rent | $ | 50 00 | | |
| Contingencies | | 3 25 | | |
| | | | 53 25 | |
| John Beattie— | | | | |
| Travelling expenses | | | 12 54 | |
| J. A. Macrae— | | | | |
| Travelling expenses | | | 145 00 | |
| A. Irving, forest bailiff, services, 1st April, 1895, to 30th June, 1895 | | | 113 00 | |
| W. H. Baxter " " " " " | | | 51 75 | |
| Wm. Collis " " " " " | | | 7 50 | |
| A. Monk " " 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1895 | | | 22 50 | |
| G. W. Lane " " " " | | | 14 25 | |
| Carried forward | | | 89,432 16 | 28,952 07 |

## Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | INTEREST.—*Concluded.* | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| | Brought forward | 89,432 16 | 28,952 07 |
| To | Robt. Russell, forest bailiff, services, 1st October to 31st December, 1895 | 29 25 | |
| | Wm. Boyd " " 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1896 | 4 43 | |
| | T. J. McCauley, measuring timber | 82 15 | |
| | J. Limmage, assisting " | 23 80 | |
| | Ottawa "Citizen," advertising | 79 65 | |
| | Toronto "World" " | 34 40 | |
| | " "Mail" " | 123 90 | |
| | Montreal "Gazette" " | 69 03 | |
| | Hull "Despatch" " | 11 80 | |
| | "Central Canadian" " | 9 44 | |
| | Pembroke "Standard" " | 9 44 | |
| | Peterborough "Times" " | 20 65 | |
| | Belleville "Intelligencer," advertising | 20 65 | |
| | Montreal "La Presse" " | 23 60 | |
| | "Le Canada" " | 15 00 | |
| | South Edmonton "News" " | 13 20 | |
| | Wiarton "News" " | 7 56 | |
| | Edmonton "Bulletin" " | 6 00 | |
| | Transfer from account of Temiscamingue Indians of amount charged, advertising sale of timber limits | 618 18 | |
| | A. B. Macdonald, services as auctioneer at sale of timber limits | 20 00 | |
| | Stationery | 233 20 | |
| | Printing | 343 83 | |
| | George McKim, repairs to Manitowaning Agency building | 95 00 | |
| | Outstanding cheque 41,378, 1889-90 | 24 00 | |
| | Jos. Garish, for services | 15 00 | |
| | Dominion Express Co., freight | 7 60 | |
| | Canadian " " | 1 80 | |
| | W. A. McLeod, repairing agency buildings, Manitowaning | 429 50 | |
| | Geo. W. Lane, inspection of lands | 2 50 | |
| | Polycarpe Martin, services as interpreter taking census | 3 00 | |
| | W. T. Cook, valuing lots and measuring timber, Gore Bay | 11 50 | |
| | R. A. Ruttan, horse-hire *re* sale of hay, Papaschase | 3 00 | |
| | Thos. Arirhon, services and expenses, taking census | 22 00 | |
| | J. C. Locke, desk and chair for Highgate office | 13 50 | |
| | Alex. McDonald, expenses, inspection of timber, Dokis' Reserve | 110 14 | |
| | John Robinson, rent of P.O. box, Manitowaning | 1 50 | |
| | W. H. Plummer & Co., tobacco for Garden River Indians | 3 30 | |
| | A. Matté, rent of house while collecting rents | 4 00 | |
| | E. Beattie, wood for office, Highgate | 27 72 | |
| | Canadian Pacific Railway, freight on letter-press | 0 85 | |
| | J. H. Esquimaux, services as interpreter, Manitowaning | 18 50 | |
| | Chas. Wabigigjig, superintending timber operations, Manitoulin Island | 83 35 | |
| | Frank Francis, looking after timber, Tobique Reserve | 12 00 | |
| | John Ryan " Papaschase's Reserve | 18 43 | |
| | J. Jenkins, repairing letter-press for Agent Abbott | 1 50 | |
| | J. F. Smith, looking after timber, Paspaschase's Reserve | 36 00 | |
| | Oswald Hinds, eavetroughing for agency residence, Manitowaning | 7 50 | |
| | Alex. Neilson, material for fencing | 9 80 | |
| | J. Cook, commission on collections | 45 00 | |
| | John Ormiston, in full for services *re* sale of Thousand Islands | 200 00 | |
| | Entertainment of Indians while attending council, Manitoulin Island | 6 15 | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 63,493 39 |
| | | 92,445 46 | 92,445 46 |
| To | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 63,493 39 | |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Suspense Account (No. 76)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 5,425 63 |
| To | Transfer to Blackfoot Indians of collections in 1891 for permits to cut hay | 116 05 | |
| | Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 5,309 58 | |
| | | 5,425 63 | 5,425 63 |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 5,309 58 |
| | INTEREST. | | |
| By | Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,095 66 |
| | Interest on invested capital | | 228 25 |
| | Proceeds of beef sold by sundry Indians | | 1,655 50 |
| | " ponies " | | 704 45 |
| | " refund from E. Labocan | | 80 00 |
| | " liquor fines collected | | 75 00 |
| | E. McColl " | | 90 00 |
| | New Westminster and Southern Railway, right of way, &c., Brownsville Reserve | | 293 50 |
| | A. W. Vowell, gift to Her Majesty from Chief Shakes | | 100 00 |
| | E. McColl, refund of annuities of J. Ogeman and A. Cameron, Lac Seul Band | | 10 00 |
| | E. D. Cameron, collected on account of Six Nations debts | | 179 68 |
| | James Gass, proceeds of sale of C. Paul's cow | | 14 00 |
| | W. C. Dobie, liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| | B. W. Ross, refund of advance for seed grain, spring 1895 | | 8 80 |
| | " proceeds of sale of ox belonging to Pic Band | | 45 13 |
| | E. McColl " cattle " Lac Seul Band | | 25 41 |
| | " rents collected, on account of Lac Seul Band | | 5 00 |
| To | Post Office Savings Bank to credit of J. Ogeman and A. Cameron | 10 00 | |
| | Transfer of amount received as gift to Her Majesty from Chief Shakes | 100 00 | |
| | J. T. Burns, seed grain | 8 80 | |
| | Octave Jalbert " for Pic Indians | 55 00 | |
| | Indian Charley, for damages to land by New Westminster and Southern Ry. | 208 50 | |
| | Indian Bill and Indian Pierre " " " " | 85 00 | |
| | D. McMurphy, expenses in liquor prosecutions | 7 00 | |
| | Fare of Indian girl from Fort William to Pays Plat Reserve | 4 85 | |
| | J. B. Harrington, fodder for horses of Pic Band | 44 28 | |
| | Rev. G. A. Anderson, retiring allowance, for quarter ended 31st May, 1896 | 50 00 | |
| | Augustus Cadotte, provisions supplied Sagamook Indians | 75 00 | |
| | James Burnett, hay | 56 00 | |
| | Alex. Stuart, inspecting timber | 36 00 | |
| | E. A. Carr, loan to John Angus to purchase steamer | 300 00 | |
| | R. Henry and H. McKay Wilson, on account of debts of Six Nations | 188 06 | |
| | Robert Shirra " " | 5 63 | |
| | Joshua Woodley " " | 8 84 | |
| | John Lanson " " | 8 06 | |
| | Bryce, McMurrich & Co. " " | 8 51 | |
| | Samson, proceeds of sale of cattle | 70 50 | |
| | Kaytipew " | 23 50 | |
| | Little Baptiste " | 23 50 | |
| | Louis " | 23 50 | |
| | Joe Samson " | 23 50 | |
| | Saddle Back " | 23 50 | |
| | O. Measue " | 23 50 | |
| | George Potts " | 23 50 | |
| | John Potts " | 23 50 | |
| | Stony Paul " | 23 50 | |
| | Headman " | 23 50 | |
| | William " | 23 50 | |
| | Arthur " | 47 00 | |
| | Louis Bull " | 70 50 | |
| | Sabaptiste " | 23 50 | |
| | Carried forward | 1,729 53 | 4,635 38 |

## Suspense Account—*Concluded.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| INTEREST—*Concluded.* | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,729 53 | 4,635 38 |
| To John Bull, proceeds of sale of cattle | 47 00 | |
| Mrs. Bull " | 47 00 | |
| Francis " | 23 50 | |
| Soosay " | 30 00 | |
| Little Purie " | 38 50 | |
| James Ragged Gut " | 38 50 | |
| Joshua " | 38 50 | |
| Mackinow " | 38 50 | |
| Rattlesnake " | 38 50 | |
| Roasting " | 38 50 | |
| Petukwayhow " | 47 00 | |
| Nepoos " | 23 50 | |
| Big Joe " | 23 50 | |
| Transfer to account of Enoch's Band, liquor fines collected, with interest since May, 1889 | 129 09 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 55 49 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,248 77 | |
| | 4,635 38 | 4,635 38 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,248 77 |

## Indian School Fund (No. 77.)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 141,222 83 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 141,222 83 | |
| | 141,222 83 | 141,222 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 141,222 83 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 40,434 23 | |
| Rev. M. Mainville, part salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 203 32 | |
| Rev. J. M. Roy, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 30th September, 1895 | 117 50 | |
| Rev. A. G. Smith, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 400 00 | |
| Rev. J. Jacobs, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 400 00 | |
| Rev. Guil. Giroux, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 225 96 | |
| Rev. Jos. de Gonzaque, missionary, salary from 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 117 50 | |
| Grant to Mount Elgin Institute | 3,525 00 | |
| Printing and stationery | 7 80 | |
| H. D. Johnston, school inspection, Mount Elgin Institute | 7 00 | |
| By Interest on invested capital | | 4,082 60 |
| Proportion of legislative grant of $14,000 | | 2,016 89 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 39,338 82 |
| | 45,438 31 | 45,438 31 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 39,338 82 | |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Superannuation Account (No. 79*)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 18,898 33 | |
| J. C. Phipps, superannuation allowance, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 480 00 | |
| Froome Talfourd " " " " | 400 00 | |
| J. T. Gilkison " " " " | 856 02 | |
| A. B. Cowan " " " " | 74 19 | |
| Interest on debit balance | 661 44 | |
| By Abatements from agents' salaries | | 182 65 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 21,187 33 |
| | 21,369 98 | 21,369 98 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 21,187 33 | |

*No. 78 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 466.

## Point Grondin Indians, Ont. (No. 80.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 8,558 25 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 8,558 25 | |
| | 8,558 25 | 8,558 25 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 8,558 25 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 325 67 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 310 94 |
| Rents collected | | 124 22 |
| Refund of interest sent for distribution | | 15 40 |
| To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 | 23 52 | |
| B. W. Ross, interest for distribution | 250 00 | |
| Elliott & Co., part cost of drugs | 13 49 | |
| " surgical instruments | 0 82 | |
| James Burnett, hay for sundry Indians | 3 20 | |
| Lime for sanitary purposes | 3 70 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 7 45 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 474 05 | |
| | 776 22 | 776 23 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 474 05 |

### Whitefish Bay Indians, Ont. (No. 81)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,389 49 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,389 49 | |
| | 2,389 49 | 2,389 49 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,389 49 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,146 05 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 123 74 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,269 79 | |
| | 1,269 79 | 1,269 79 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,269 79 |

### Whitefish Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 82).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 15,804 05 |
| Timber dues collected | | 11,252 81 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1,125 28 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 25,931 58 | |
| | 27,056 86 | 27,056 86 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 25,931 58 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 483 10 |
| Ground rent collected | | 205 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 570 05 |
| Refund of interest sent for distribution | | 16 48 |
| " on account of advance for purchase of seed grain | | 2 70 |
| To W. H. Howey, M.D., medical attendance and medicine, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 | 300 00 | |
| B. W. Ross, interest for distribution | 400 00 | |
| J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians | 2 70 | |
| Hudson's Bay Company, repairs to school-house | 21 75 | |
| Samuel Meredith, material and repairs to church and school-house | 40 00 | |
| Printing and stationery | 2 33 | |
| M. Napitch, wood for school | 20 00 | |
| Negogwin " | 20 00 | |
| R. English, blackboard for school | 4 35 | |
| D. O'Connor, material for mission school at Naughton | 24 00 | |
| Hudson's Bay Co., nails " " | 1 00 | |
| George Pepeguis, work " " | 5 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection | 12 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 423 90 | |
| | 1,277 33 | 1,277 33 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 423 90 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Kyuquoh Band, B.C. (No. 83)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Victoria Trading and Sealing Co., for rents | | 25 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 23 50 | |
| | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 25 00 |

## Hope Band, B.C. (No. 84).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 3,621 51 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 3,621 51 | |
| | 3,621 51 | 3,621 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 3,621 51 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 582 40 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 174 14 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 729 54 | |
| | 729 54 | 729 54 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 729 54 |

## Pagonakeshick's Band, Ont. (No. 85).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 766 78 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 766 78 | |
| | 766 78 | 766 78 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 766 78 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 360 75 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 39 46 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 400 21 | |
| | 400 21 | 400 21 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 400 21 |

### Eagle Lake Indians, Man. (No. 90)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,597 05 |
| Timber dues | | 122 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 12 20 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,706 85 | |
| | 2,719 05 | 2,719 05 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,706 85 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 170 83 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 96 88 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 267 71 | |
| | 267 71 | 267 71 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 267 71 |

### Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man. (No. 91.)

| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 148 50 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 148 50 | |
| | 148 50 | 148 50 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 148 50 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 36 70 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 6 48 |
| To Hudson's Bay Company, castings for mower | 4 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 38 68 | |
| | 43 18 | 43 18 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 38 68 |

## Restigouche Indians, Que. (No 92)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 68 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896. | 68 00 | |
| | 68 00 | 68 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 68 00 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 4 16 |
| Interest on invested capital | ..... | 2 53 |
| To Joseph Obscomps, supplies for mission school | 1 31 | |
| John Huckell, board of Chief Martin and Isaac | 2 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2 88 | |
| | 6 69 | 6 69 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 2 88 |

## St. Mary Indians, N.B. (No. 93.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 45 94 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896. | 45 94 | |
| | 45 94 | 45 94 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 45 94 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ..... | 53 05 |
| Interest on invested capital | ..... | 3 46 |
| Liquor fine collected | ..... | 17 50 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 05 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 72 96 | |
| | 74 01 | 74 01 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | ..... | 72 96 |

## Okanagan Indians, B.C. (No. 94)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 191 52 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 191 52 | |
| | 191 52 | 191 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 191 52 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 13 62 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 7 18 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 20 80 | |
| | 20 80 | 20 80 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 20 80 |

## Wabigoon Indians, Man. (No. 95.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 31 21 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 31 21 | |
| | 31 21 | 31 21 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 31 21 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 52 89 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 94 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, for cow killed | | 20 00 |
| To Indian Land Managment Fund, percentage on collections | 1 20 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 74 63 | |
| | 75 83 | 75 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 74 63 |

## Chehalis, Band, B.C. (No. 97*.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 4,384 04 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 153 44 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 4,537 48 | |
| | 4,537 48 | 4,537 48 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 4,537 48 |

* No. 96 closed.

## Indians of Cumberland County, N.S. (No. 98)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 155 1 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 155 16 | |
| | 155 16 | 155 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 155 16 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 30 87 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 6 51 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 37 38 | |
| | 37 38 | 37 38 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 37 38 |

## Heirs of Chief Piknawatick. (No. 99.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,260 00 |
| Amount transferred from account of River Desert Indians for surrender of land | | 3,100 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 4,360 00 | |
| | 4,360 00 | 4,360 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 4,360 00 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 192 36 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 50 83 |
| Rents collected | | 33 00 |
| Interest on amount transferred from account of River Desert Indians for surrender of land | | 91 55 |
| To Peter Tenesco on account of rent due heirs | 329 30 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 98 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 36 46 | |
| | 367 74 | 367 74 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 36 46 |

## One Arrow's Band, N.W.T. (No. 100.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 53 48 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 87 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 55 35 | |
| | 55 35 | 55 35 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 55 35 |

### Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 166 25 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 5 82 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 172 07 | |
| | 172 07 | 172 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 172 07 |

### Indians of Reserve 38 A, Treaty No. 3 (No. 102.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance 30th June, 1895 | | 1,863 97 |
| Dues on staves cut in trespass | | 12 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 20 | |
| Balance 30th June, 1896 | 1,874 77 | |
| | 1,875 97 | 1,875 97 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,874 77 |

### Indians of Eel Ground, N.B. (No. 103.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 138 84 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4 86 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 143 70 | |
| | 143 70 | 143 70 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 143 70 |

### Heirs of J. Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 331 20 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 11 59 |
| To Interest due heirs of J. Williams | 13 40 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 329 39 | |
| | 342 79 | 342 79 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 329 39 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Big Island Indians, Reserve 31 C, Treaty 3 (No. 105)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2,312 27 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2,312 27 | |
| | 2,312 27 | 2,312 27 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2,312 27 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 120 20 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 85 14 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 205 34 | |
| | 205 34 | 205 34 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 205 34 |

## Swan Lake Indians, Man. (No. 106.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 405 86 |
| E. McColl, for wheat sold | | 403 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 14 21 |
| To Repairing farm implements | 4 40 | |
| John Cameron, services assisting in harvesting crop | 110 00 | |
| Malcolm Campbell, board of men and teams while threshing | 36 50 | |
| Swan Lake Threshing Company, threshing grain | 101 44 | |
| Keechenakoh, part of proceeds of sale of wheat | 71 87 | |
| Wakemahwaustung " " | 9 91 | |
| Kaypaykesequape " " | 31 77 | |
| Paschals " " | 42 05 | |
| Simon St. Germain, services as instructor | 61 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 24 21 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 330 42 | |
| | 823 57 | 823 57 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 330 42 |

## Spellamcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 723 64 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 25 33 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 748 97 | |
| | 748 97 | 748 97 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 748 97 |

### Skwah Indians, B.C. (No. 110)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 155 57 |
| Rents | | 12 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 5 44 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 72 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 172 29 | |
| | 173 01 | 173 01 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 172 29 |

### Indians of Sumas Lake, B.C. (No. 112.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 83 07 |
| A. W. Vowell, fee for prospecting license | | 50 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 91 |
| To Harness for Ned and Dick Peter | 28 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 104 98 | |
| | 135 98 | 135 98 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 104 98 |

### Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 29 97 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 05 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 31 02 | |
| | 31 02 | 31 02 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 31 02 |

### The Brothers' Reserve, N.B. (No. 114.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 19 31 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 68 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 19 99 | |
| | 19 99 | 19 99 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 19 99 |

### Indians of Red Bank, N.B. (No. 115.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 942 76 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 33 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 975 76 | |
| | 975 76 | 975 76 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 975 76 |

## Indians of Burnt Church, N.B. (No. 116)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 260 79 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 9 13 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 269 92 | |
| | 269 92 | 269 92 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 269 92 |

## Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S. (No. 117.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 207 73 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 7 27 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 215 00 | |
| | 215 00 | 215 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 215 00 |

## Enoch's Band (No. 120*.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 13,220 63 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 2,782 70 |
| To Robert W. Lindnem, refund of over-payment on land | 54 82 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 272 79 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 15,675 72 | |
| | 16,003 33 | 16,003 33 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 15,675 72 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 314 51 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 473 73 |
| Amount of liquor fines collected since May, 1889, transferred from Suspense Account | | 129 09 |
| Amount of liquor fines collected by Goodridge | | 25 00 |
| " " Brunnell & Gagnon | | 50 00 |
| Fees for permits to cut hay | | 56 75 |
| Amount collected from Indian in repayment of part cost of thresher | | 175 00 |
| To Massey Harris Co., on account of thresher | 250 00 | |
| N. D. Beck, legal services in connection with liquor prosecutions | 60 00 | |
| J. F. Smith, services *re* timber cut on Passpaschase's Reserve | 27 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 7 91 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 879 17 | |
| | 1,224 08 | 1,224 08 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 879 17 |

* Nos. 118 and 119 are appropriation accounts and will be found on page 466.

## White Bear's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 121)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 4 91 |
| Fines collected | | 29 00 |
| Proceeds of beef sold by sundry Indians | | 21 10 |
| Fees for permits to cut hay | | 4 45 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 17 |
| To Moose Mountain Trading Co. for tea | 4 45 | |
| Kakakeway, moiety of fine in payment of services | 2 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 43 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 49 75 | |
| | 59 63 | 59 63 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 49 75 |

## Whycocomagh Indians, N.S. (No. 122.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 6 22 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 22 |
| To R. L. Burden, legal services | 4 31 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 2 13 | |
| | 6 44 | 6 44 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 2 13 |

## Gibson Indians, Ont. (No. 123.)

### Capital.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 256 50 |
| Timber dues collected | | 15 00 |
| Part of annual payment by Georgian Bay Lumber Co. for flooded lands | | 75 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 9 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 337 50 | |
| | 346 50 | 346 50 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 337 50 |

### Interest.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 323 01 |
| Part of annual payment by Georgian Bay Lumber Co. for flooded lands | | 110 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 20 28 |
| Rent collected | | 5 00 |
| To Wm. Beatty, for implements | 10 50 | |
| Isaac Day, school inspection | 22 50 | |
| Mary Laforce, rent for children of late Baptiste Street | 5 00 | |
| J. Burgess, provisions, &c., for destitute Indians | 26 60 | |
| Sarah Cook, compensation for flooded lands | 42 00 | |
| Peter White " " | 15 00 | |
| Mark Nelson " " | 9 50 | |
| Louis Sahanatein " " | 15 00 | |
| Jos. Sahanatein " " | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Franks " " | 2 50 | |
| Nap. Commadant " " | 2 50 | |
| Moses Thomas " " | 6 00 | |
| Sarah Cook " " | 42 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 6 93 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 249 76 | |
| | 458 79 | 458 79 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 249 76 |

### Texas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 124)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,274 21 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 44 60 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,318 81 | |
| | 1,318 81 | 1,318 81 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,318 81 |

### Yale Indians, B.C. (No. 125.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 840 03 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 29 40 |
| Rents | | 12 30 |
| To Frederick Norris, agricultural implements | 17 30 | |
| J. Trapp & Co. " " | 23 56 | |
| Frederick Norris, double harness | 27 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 74 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 813 13 | |
| | 881 73 | 881 73 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 813 13 |

### Indians of Nicoamen, B.C. (No. 126.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 356 11 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 12 46 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 368 57 | |
| | 368 57 | 368 57 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 368 57 |

### Long Plain Indians, Man. (No. 127.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 847 51 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 29 66 |
| To Watson & Whimster, repairing mower | 5 63 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 871 54 | |
| | 877 17 | 877 17 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 871 54 |

### Matsqui-sah-hah-com Band, B.C. (No. 129.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 119 74 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4 19 |
| To Frederick Norris, agricultural implements | 15 50 | |
| J. Trapp & Co. " " | 23 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 85 43 | |
| | 123 93 | 123 93 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 85 43 |

## Coutcheeching Band, Man. (No. 130)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 135 46 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4 74 |
| Liquor fines collected | | 75 00 |
| To Richard Lyons, services as interpreter | 1 50 | |
| Hudson's Bay Company, provisions for witnesses | 2 15 | |
| C. Callemore, transport of witnesses | 8 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 199 05 | |
| | 215 20 | 215 20 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 199 05 |

## Hungry Hall Band, No. 1, Man. (No. 131.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 55 44 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 94 |
| E. McColl, timber dues | | 227 00 |
| " liquor fines | | 75 00 |
| To James Little, sundry supplies | 133 15 | |
| Ed. Hyland, provisions | 55 60 | |
| James Robinson, expenses in liquor prosecution | 71 73 | |
| W. J. Keating, taking affidavits | 1 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 27 20 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 70 70 | |
| | 359 38 | 359 38 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 70 70 |

## Way-way-see-cappo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 132.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 95 97 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 36 |
| Fine for cutting wood | | 8 50 |
| To J. Smith, material for fencing | 79 99 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 85 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 26 99 | |
| | 107 83 | 107 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 26 99 |

## Tsoo-a-die Band, B.C. (No. 133.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 541 01 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 18 94 |
| A. W. Vowell, rents collected | | 234 50 |
| To Burnett Saw-mill Co., lumber for waterworks flume | 316 13 | |
| McLennan, McFeely Co., hardware for waterworks flume | 128 86 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 14 07 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 335 39 | |
| | 794 45 | 794 45 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 335 39 |

## Indians of Langley, B.C. (No. 134)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 177 69 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 6 23 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 183 92 | |
| | 183 92 | 183 92 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 183 92 |

## John Smith's Band, N.W.T. (No. 135*,)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| To IndianLand Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 23 50 | |
| | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 25 00 |

## Betsiamits Indians, Que. (No. 137.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1,224 32 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 42 85 |
| Collections on account of land and timber | | 2,202 20 |
| J. J. Harrington, legal services *re* timber seizure | 30 00 | |
| Chas. Angers, " Queen *vs.* Girouard & Beaudette | 128 81 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 198 26 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 3,112 30 | |
| | 3,469 37 | 3,469 37 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 3,112 30 |

* No. 136 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 466.

## Blackfoot Indians, N.W.T. (No. 138

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 274 28 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 9 60 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 100 00 |
| Timber dues collected | | 138 05 |
| Collections on account of coal sold to Henderson | | 400 70 |
| Royalty on coal | | 177 55 |
| Ponies sold | | 20 00 |
| Transfer from suspense account, fees collected for hay permits | | 116 05 |
| To H. W. Bragg, material for stretching cable | 10 05 | |
| James Baylis, tools for coal mine | 13 25 | |
| Calgary Hardware Company, oil for use in coal mine | 7 40 | |
| " " blasting powder " | 13 05 | |
| " " material for blasting " | 31 24 | |
| P. Beaupré, pick handles, for use in coal mine | 0 60 | |
| Amount paid for labour in operating coal mine | 255 12 | |
| Hudson's Bay Company, expenses " | 185 37 | |
| E. Griesback and D. F. Knight, material used in coal mine | 32 66 | |
| " " lumber for " | 4 67 | |
| Wm. Service, blacksmithing for " | 8 00 | |
| Carting posts for " | 18 00 | |
| C. A. Trawson, loading car with lumber | 8 00 | |
| Expenditure for irrigation works | 195 52 | |
| Hudson's Bay Company, commission | 1 15 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 77 63 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 374 52 | |
| | 1,236 23 | 1,236 23 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 374 52 |

## Little Bone's Band, N.W.T. (No. 140*.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 109 81 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 84 |
| Collections on account of permits to cut hay | | 82 00 |
| " " wood | | 15 40 |
| " timber dues | | 3 00 |
| To One wagon for Shesheep | 50 00 | |
| Massey Harris Co., one wagon for sons of late Little Bone | 69 00 | |
| A. A. Moore, for services protecting wood and hay | 16 00 | |
| Love & Tryon, supplies furnished Puputch | 5 00 | |
| Massey Harris Co., balance due on wagon for Shesheep | 25 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 7 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 42 05 | |
| | 214 05 | 214 05 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 42 05 |

## Halalt Band, B.C. (No. 141.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 137 68 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4 82 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 142 50 | |
| | 142 50 | 142 50 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 142 50 |

*No. 139 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 466.

## Côté's Band, N.W.T. (No. 142)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 63 22 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 21 |
| Fine collected | | 5 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 70 13 | |
| | 70 43 | 70 43 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 70 13 |

## The-man-who-took-the-coat Band, N.W.T. (No. 143.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 7 06 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 25 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 7 31 | |
| | 7 31 | 7 31 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 7 31 |

## Boothroyd Band, B.C. (No. 147*.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 107 28 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 75 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 111 03 | |
| | 111 03 | 111 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 111 03 |

## Siska Band, B.C. (No. 148.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 89 42 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 13 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 92 55 | |
| | 92 55 | 92 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1886, brought down | | 92 55 |

## Kanaka Band, B.C. (No. 149.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 109 77 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 84 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 113 61 | |
| | 113 61 | 113 61 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 113 61 |

*Nos. 144 and 145 are appropriation accounts and will be found on page 466. No. 146 is closed.

### Skuppa Band, B.C. (No. 150)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 76 84 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 69 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 79 53 | |
| | 79 53 | 79 53 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 79 53 |

### Lytton Band, B.C. (No. 151)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 0 83 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 03 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 0 86 | |
| | 0 86 | 0 86 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 0 86 |

### Cook's Ferry, B.C. (No. 152)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June 1895 | | 329 51 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 11 53 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 341 04 | |
| | 341 04 | 341 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 341 04 |

### Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C. (No. 153)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 7 76 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 27 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 8 03 | |
| | 8 03 | 8 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 8 03 |

### Sarcee Indians, N.W.T. (No. 154)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Liquor fines collected | | 75 00 |
| Amount received for wintering cattle | | 30 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 6 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 98 70 | |
| | 105 00 | 105 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 98 70 |

## Sampson Band, N.W.T. (No. 155)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2 20 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 08 |
| Liquor fines collected | | 100 00 |
| Fees for permits to cut hay | | 3 75 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 6 23 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 99 80 | |
| | 106 03 | 106 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 99 80 |

## Red Pheasant's Band, N.W.T. (No. 156.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 28 86 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 01 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 29 87 | |
| | 29 87 | 29 87 |
| By Balance, on 30th June, 1895, brought down | | 29 87 |

## Ohamil Band, B.C. (No. 157.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 212 51 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 7 44 |
| To Amount paid for set of double harness | 15 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 204 95 | |
| | 219 95 | 219 95 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 204 95 |

## Skawahlook's Band, B.C. (No. 158.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 192 52 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 6 74 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 199 26 | |
| | 199 26 | 199 26 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 199 26 |

## Union Bar Band, B.C. (No. 159.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 448 14 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 15 68 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 463 82 | |
| | 463 82 | 463 82 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 463 82 |

### Spuzzum Band, B.C. (No. 160)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 181 89 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 6 37 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 188 26 | |
| | 188 26 | 188 26 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 188 26 |

### Boston Bar Band, B.C. (No. 161.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 271 83 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 9 51 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 281 34 | |
| | 281 34 | 281 34 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 281 34 |

### Popkum Band, B.C. (No. 162.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 93 02 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 26 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1886 | 96 28 | |
| | 96 28 | 96 28 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 96 28 |

### Squawtit's Band, B.C. (No. 163.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 29 15 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 02 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 30 17 | |
| | 30 17 | 30 17 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 30 17 |

### Little South-west Reserve, N.B. (No. 164.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 163 83 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 5 73 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 169 56 | |
| | 169 56 | 169 56 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 169 56 |

## Big Hole Reserve, N.B. (No. 165)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 326 97 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 11 44 |
| Collections on account of timber dues | | 265 00 |
| " " rent of fishing privileges | | 150 00 |
| To Legal costs, &c | 52 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 35 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 665 91 | |
| | 753 41 | 753 41 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 665 91 |

## Ermineskin's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 167.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 5 05 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 18 |
| Fees for permits to cut hay | | 3 50 |
| Liquor fines collected | | 25 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 71 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1886 | 32 02 | |
| | 33 73 | 33 73 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 32 02 |

## Bridge River Band, B.C. (No. 168.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 316 78 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 11 09 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 327 87 | |
| | 327 87 | 327 87 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 327 87 |

## Oak River Sioux, N.W.T. (No. 170.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 75 95 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 66 |
| Fines from sundry Indians for not doing work on fence | | 5 60 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| Proceeds of sale of cattle | | 28 10 |
| To Snayankie for hay | 27 00 | |
| Macdonald & Macdonald, legal services | 35 71 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 90 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 72 70 | |
| | 137 31 | 137 31 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 72 70 |

## Stony Indians, N.W.T. (No. 171)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 715 24 |
| To W. E. Cochrane, for cattle | 648 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 67 24 | |
| | 715 24 | 715 24 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 67 24 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 34 99 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 26 26 |
| Rents collected | | 124 70 |
| Proceeds of cattle sold | | 139 00 |
| Transfer of amounts erroneously charged Red Pheasant's Band | | 437 00 |
| Refund by sundry Indians on account of cost of herding | | 255 00 |
| To Cost of herding cattle | 255 40 | |
| Mosquito and 19 others, cattle | 576 00 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 7 48 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 178 07 | |
| | 1,016 95 | 1,016 95 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | | 178 07 |

## Ohiat Band, B.C. (No 172.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 110 23 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 86 |
| Rents collected | | 55 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 165 79 | |
| | 169 09 | 169 09 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 165 79 |

## Blood Indians, N.W.T. (No 173.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 54 05 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 89 |
| Brown Ranche Co. for grazing | | 99 60 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 24 72 |
| Proceeds of hay sold | | 198 50 |
| Subscribed by Indians towards cost of saw-mill | | 7 00 |
| To Amount paid on account of saw-mill | 62 94 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 19 37 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 303 45 | |
| | 385 76 | 385 76 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 303 45 |

# Department of Indian Affairs.

## Islington Reserve, Man. (No. 174)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 25 17 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 88 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 26 05 | |
| | 26 05 | 26 05 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 26 05 |

## Edmundston Reserve, N.B. (No. 175.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 13 63 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 48 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 14 11 | |
| | 14 11 | 14 11 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 14 11 |

## Nanaimo River Band, B.C. (No. 176.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 189 07 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 6 62 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 195 69 | |
| | 195 69 | 195 69 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 195 69 |

## Chuk-chu-kualk Band, B.C. (No. 177.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 352 04 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 12 32 |
| To Cost of mowing-machine | 72 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 291 86 | |
| | 364 36 | 364 36 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 291 86 |

## Rolling River Reserve, Man. (No. 178.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 127 98 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 4 48 |
| Fine collected | | 50 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 179 46 | |
| | 182 46 | 182 46 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 179 46 |

### Big Cove Reserve, N.B. (No. 179)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 343 62 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 12 03 |
| Land sales | | 50 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 5 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 400 65 | |
| | 405 65 | 405 65 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 400 65 |

### Chippewayan Band, Onion Lake, N.W.T. (No. 180.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 24 30 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 85 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 25 15 | |
| | 25 15 | 25 15 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 25 15 |

### Dokis Band, Ont. (No. 182.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 48 68 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 70 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 50 38 | |
| | 50 38 | 50 38 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 50 38 |

### Piapot's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 183.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 12 00 |
| To R. J. Tinning, for supplies | 10 80 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 20 | |
| | 12 00 | 12 00 |

### Cowessess Band, N.W.T. (No. 184.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 44 44 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 55 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 15 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 90 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 60 09 | |
| | 60 99 | 60 99 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 60 09 |

### Turtle Mountain Sioux, Man. (No. 185)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 2 82 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 10 |
| Proceeds of sale of cattle | | 77 10 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 63 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 75 39 | |
| | 80 02 | 80 02 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 75 39 |

### Stryen Reserve, B.C. (No. 186*.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 233 48 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 8 17 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 241 65 | |
| | 241 65 | 241 65 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 241 65 |

### Kakawishtahaw's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 188†.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 19 48 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 68 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 20 16 | |
| | 20 16 | 20 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 20 16 |

### Standing Buffalo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 195‡.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 24 34 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 85 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 25 19 | |
| | 25 19 | 25 19 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 25 19 |

### Poundmaker's Band, N.W.T. (No. 198.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Proceeds of sale of cattle | | 684 00 |
| To Payments to sundry Indians of proceeds of sale of cattle | 684 00 | |
| | 684 00 | 684 00 |

* No. 187 closed. † Nos. 189 to 194 closed. ‡ Nos. 196-97 closed.

### Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T. (No. 199)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 1 17 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 04 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1 21 | |
| | 1 21 | 1 21 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1 21 |

### Bella Coola Band, B.C. (No. 200*.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 95 64 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 35 |
| Rent collected | | 50 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 3 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1886 | 145 99 | |
| | 148 99 | 148 99 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 145 99 |

### Sharphead's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 202.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 0 28 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 01 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 0 29 | |
| | 0 29 | 0 29 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 0 29 |

### Seymour Creek Indians, B.C. (No. 203.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 597 66 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 597 66 | |
| | 597 66 | 597 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 597 66 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 24 06 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 21 76 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 45 82 | |
| | 45 82 | 45 82 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 45 82 |

* No. 201 closed.

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Umpukpulquatum Indians, B.C. (No. 204)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 645 08 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 22 58 |
| Rents collected | | 13 06 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 78 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 679 94 | |
| | 680 72 | 680 72 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 679 94 |

## Estate of William Day (No. 206.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 870 62 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 30 47 |
| Outstanding cheque for 1894-1895 | | 1 05 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 902 14 | |
| | 902 14 | 902 14 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 902 14 |

## Fisher River Indians, Reserve No. 44, Treaty No. 2 (No. 209.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 94 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 3 29 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 97 29 | |
| | 97 29 | 97 29 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 97 29 |

## Piegan Indians, N.W.T. (No. 210.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 157 79 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 25 00 |
| A. E. Forget, liquor fine | | 5 52 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 186 81 | |
| | 188 31 | 188 31 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 186 81 |

## Assabaska Band, No. 35 C, Man. (No. 211.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 37 60 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 31 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 38 91 | |
| | 38 91 | 38 91 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 38 91 |

## Reserve 38 C, "The Dalles," Winnipeg River. (No. 212)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 61 10 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 14 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 63 24 | |
| | 63 24 | 63 24 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 63 24 |

## Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80, N.W.T. (No. 213.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By fine from Indian for killing cattle | | 20 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 20 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 18 80 | |
| | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 18 80 |

## Seton Lake Band, B.C. (No. 215.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 45 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 57 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 46 57 | |
| | 46 57 | 46 57 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 46 57 |

## Keesickouse Reserve, 66, N.W.T. (No. 216.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 23 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 82 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 47 82 | |
| | 49 32 | 49 32 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 47 82 |

## Niskainlith, or Nesky Nihl Band, B.C. (No. 217.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 585 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 20 48 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 605 48 | |
| | 605 48 | 605 48 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 605 48 |

# Department of Indian Affairs

## Wahsatanow's Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T. (No. 218)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 389 12 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 13 62 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 402 74 | |
| | 402 74 | 402 74 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 402 74 |

## Oak Lake Sioux Reserve, 59, N.W.T. (No. 219.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 74 77 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 62 |
| Proceeds of sale of cattle | | 39 00 |
| To Massey Harris Co., one plough | 25 80 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 90 59 | |
| | 116 39 | 116 39 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 90 59 |

## Stangecoming Reserve, Mickiesiese Reserve, 18 B., Man. (No. 220.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 70 25 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 2 46 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 72 71 | |
| | 72 71 | 72 71 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 72 71 |

## Long Sault Reserve, 13, Man. (No. 221.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 27 43 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 0 96 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 28 39 | |
| | 28 39 | 28 39 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 28 39 |

## Shoal Lake Reserve, 39, Man. (No. 222.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 29 98 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 05 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 31 03 | |
| | 31 03 | 31 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 31 03 |

## Shoal Lake Reserve, 40, Man. (No. 223)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | | 30 20 |
| Interest on invested capital | | 1 06 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 40 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 2 40 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 68 86 | |
| | 71 26 | 71 26 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 68 86 |

## Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont. (No. 224.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Amounts transferred from accounts of sundry bands as their contributions towards erection of new building:— | | |
| Chippewas of Beausoleil | | 429 90 |
| " Nawash | | 1,407 25 |
| " Rama | | 33 15 |
| " Sarnia | | 2,500 15 |
| " Saugeen | | 1,520 70 |
| " Thames | | 1,584 90 |
| " Walpole Island | | 3,602 80 |
| Mississaguas of Alnwick | | 313 35 |
| " Credit | | 2,915 04 |
| Moravians of the Thames | | 1,290 70 |
| Parry Island Indians | | 115 50 |
| Six Nations of Grand River | | 3,286 56 |
| To Expenditure on new building | 19,000 00 | |
| | 19,000 00 | 19,000 00 |

## Shingwauk Home, Ont. (No. 225.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Amounts transferred from accounts of sundry bands as their contributions towards repairing the buildings of the institution:— | | |
| Batchewana Indians | | 45 20 |
| Chippewas of Nawash | | 90 36 |
| " Sarnia | | 230 92 |
| " Thames | | 180 75 |
| " Walpole Island | | 818 26 |
| Mohawks of Bay of Quinté | | 160 65 |
| Moravians of the Thames | | 547 18 |
| Munsees " | | 90 36 |
| Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island | | 225 88 |
| Oneidas of the Thames | | 10 04 |
| Pottawattomies of Walpole Island | | 100 40 |
| To Expenditure on repairs | 2,500 00 | |
| | 2,500 00 | 2,500 00 |

## Montreal Lake Band, N.W.T. (No. 226.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Proceeds of beef sold | | 147 95 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 8 88 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | 159 07 | |
| | 147 95 | 147 95 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 139 07 |

## The Key's Reserve, No. 65, Swan Lake Agency (No. 227)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Liquor fine collected | | 25 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 23 50 | |
| | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 23 50 |

## Wahnapitae Reserve, No. 11, Ont. (No. 228.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By A. Barnet, bonus for timber limit | | 20,528 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 2,052 80 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 18,475 20 | |
| | 20,528 00 | 20,528 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 18,475 20 |

## Estate Sugar Jacques (Skwamish Band, B.C.) No. 229.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By amount received in trust from Post Office Savings Bank | | 587 30 |
| To advance to Mrs. Theresa Jacques | 50 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 537 30 | |
| | 587 30 | 587 30 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 537 30 |

## Indians of Onion Lake, N.W.T. (No. 230.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Proceeds of sale of cattle | | 1,792 00 |
| Liquor fine collected | | 50 00 |
| To A. Macdonald, tobacco for distribution | 45 15 | |
| M. Arahill & Company, tea " | 69 92 | |
| George Dalglish, six pieces of etoffe for distribution | 76 86 | |
| W. E. Sanford, clothing " | 94 80 | |
| John M. Garland, material for clothing | 119 38 | |
| Freight charges on " | 12 95 | |
| John M. Garland, blankets " | 219 76 | |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 110 52 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,092 66 | |
| | 1,842 00 | 1,842 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,092 66 |

## Muscowequan's Band, N.W.T. (No. 231.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Liquor fines collected | | 100 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 6 00 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 94 00 | |
| | 100 00 | 100 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 94 00 |

### Chemewawin Band, Man. (No. 232)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Rent by Hudson's Bay Company | | 5 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 4 70 | |
| | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 4 70 |

### Pas Mountain Band, Man. (No. 233.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Rent by Hudson's Bay Company | | 5 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 30 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 4 70 | |
| | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 4 70 |

### Berens River Band, Man. (No. 234.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Proceeds of cattle sold | | 25 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 23 50 | |
| | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1886, brought down | | 23 50 |

### Ucluelet Band, B.C. (No. 235.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Rents collected | | 8 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 48 | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 7 52 | |
| | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 7 52 |

### Pays Plat Band, Ont. (No. 236.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Liquor fine collected | | 9 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 0 54 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 8 46 | |
| | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 8 46 |

## John Bull Makateneni (No. 237)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| By Amount transferred from account of River Desert Band, as compensation for surrender of land | | 3,500 00 |
| Interest on amount transferred, &c. | | 112 43 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 3,612 43 | |
| | 3,612 43 | 3,612 43 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1886, brought down | | 3,612 43 |

## Mary Ann Makateneni (No. 238.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Amount transferred from account of River Desert Band, as compensation for surrender of land | | 1,650 00 |
| Interest on amount transferred, &c. | | 50 78 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 1,700 78 | |
| | 1,700 78 | 1,700 78 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 1,700 78 |

## Buctouche Indians, N.B. (No. 239.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | |
| By Transfer from account of Indians of New Brunswick | | 137 20 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 137 20 | |
| | 137 20 | 137 20 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 137 20 |
| INTEREST. | | |
| By Account of Indians of New Brunswick for four and a half years' interest on capital transferred | | 23 77 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1896 | 23 77 | |
| | 23 77 | 23 77 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 23 77 |

## Hungry Hall Band, No. 2, Man. (No. 240.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Liquor fines collected | | 75 00 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 4 50 | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1896. | 70 50 | |
| | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down | | 70 50 |

# REPORT

OF THE

# COMMISSIONER

OF THE

# NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

# 1896

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1897

[No. 15—1897.]

# North-west Mounted Police.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force for the year 1896.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

*President of the Council.*

DECEMBER 31, 1896.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

# COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1896.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 10th December, 1896.

The Honourable
The President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period:—

Superintendent Steele.
" Perry, with reports of Inspectors Starnes, Macdonell, Gilpin-Brown and McGibbon.
" Deane.
" Griesbach.
" Moffatt.
" Howe, with report of Inspector Harper.
" Cotton.
Inspector White-Fraser.
Inspector Constantine.
The assistant surgeons and acting assistant surgeons.
The veterinary and assistant veterinary surgeons, and the veterinary non-commissioned officers.

### PATROLS.

We have endeavoured to keep up our patrol system to the best of our ability, but in some sections, owing to our reduced strength, we were unable to cover as much ground as formerly. Frequent patrols have been kept moving all over the country in which "Almighty Voice" is supposed to be in hiding, and although every effort has been made to get information *re* this criminal, since the day he shot Sergeant Colebrook in 1895, nothing has been heard of him, and neither Indians nor half-breeds appear to know anything about him. We are still scouring the country in all directions.

The murders committed by "Charcoal" near Macleod, gave "D" division a great amount of trying work, which both men and horses performed in a most satisfactory manner.

The enormous increase in American cattle turned loose near the line were a constant source of trouble to our patrols all summer, particularly between Coutts

and Wood Mountain, where, in spite of our incessantly driving them back, they continued to pour over, to the great detriment of our own settlers. This subject has been fully dealt with under the head of "Quarantine".

Early in the year it was decided to issue seed grain to settlers requiring it in the Edmonton and Prince Albert districts, this duty was entrusted to the police, and occasioned some very heavy trips among the settlers at the time the roads were breaking up in order to obtain the necessary information as to who really required seed.

Our system of patrols is now pretty thorough, and the men quite understand their duties, and carry them out with considerable discretion.

## INDIANS.

Nearly all the reserves have made considerable progress, and the Indians are increasing their herds of cattle very rapidy, seeing the great advantage derived from the sale of them. A great many Indians are working, putting up and selling hay, even the Blackfeet, and the Bloods, have commenced to buy mowers, and hay rakes, and take contracts for putting up hay for the ranchers, in addition to the quantity required by themselves. The Blackfeet are mining considerable coal, and the Bloods have the contract for hauling part of the coal required at the Macleod detachments. Very few blankets are now worn, and white men's clothes are generally used by the men. Every year the treaty money is expended on more useful articles, such as stoves, wagons, mowers, rakes, even furniture being freely bought.

During the pursuit of "Charcoal", a Blood, wanted for the murder of another Indian, we received very great assistance from all the Bloods, except his immediate relations, and after the shooting of Sergeant Wilde by the same Indian, his own relations assisted us, and actually captured him, and all the chiefs attended Sergeant Wilde's funeral. Considering that the murdered Indian is reported to have grievously wronged "Charcoal," their assistance is more than creditable.

We have employed more Indians, as scouts, than usual in the west, as we were so short of constables, and they have performed their duties well. These specials arresting other Indians, when required, without any favour, and I hope that the Indian Departement will see their way to employing a number as Indian police. It has been found very advantageous in the states, and will, I am sure, be so here.

If sufficient money could be furnished the police to keep up the strength of 750, as well as some 50 Indians scouts, it would greatly expedite our work, but it is not safe to engage Indians at the expense of a corresponding loss of white constables.

Over four hundred refugee Crees have been returned to their reserves from the United States, and so far have given no trouble.

The solution of the Indian problem in my opinion is to find them work at fair wages, with prompt pay. The working of the coal mines on their reserves, the breeding and sale of cattle, freighting, and putting up hay, which with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway running, could be baled, and shipped into British Columbia, are the most suitable employments for the south-western Indians.

## LIQUOR.

It is reported that considerable liquor is supplied Indians in the far north, by traders. This will be looked after this winter.

The supplying of Indians with liquor in the territories has prevailed to some extent, but all such cases are closely attended to, and the guilty parties have been punished, but not as severely, as, in my opinion, they should be. In this direction we have found the Indian scouts most valuable.

The North-west ordinances *re* the sale of liquor are, in most of the towns, very imperfectly carried out. The matter rests with the inspectors appointed under the ordinances, who apparently make very little effort to carry out their provisions.

# North-west Mounted Police.

## HORSES.

Our horses have had very severe work during the past year, particularly in "D" division, while hunting "Charcoal," but by turning out stale horses for a run, we have saved a number that would otherwise have broken down irreparably.

During the year we have bought 91 re-mounts, all young, and sound, generally by thorough-bred stallions, the average price being $60. As in previous years, we have had difficulty in getting the number of horses required. Horses strong enough to carry our men, and with enough breeding for the work, are very scarce in any country. The ranchers say that we do not pay enough to make it worth while to break them in for us, but as we pay more than they can get elsewhere, and very few suitable horses have gone out of the territory, I do not think this is the cause. Ranchers, with very few exceptions, are not breeding saddle horses, finding it easier to raise a heavy horse, they being less liable to accident, and more generally salable.

The Quorn Ranch, of which Mr. E. J. Swann is manager, has supplied most of our re-mounts, many of these being by "Eagles' Plume" by "Scottish Chief." The Bow River Horse Ranch manager, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Franklin, of Macleod, also sold us a few good horses.

Two carloads of horses have been shipped direct to Belgium by Messrs. Knox and Hooper, of Calgary, for military purposes. I did not see them, but understand that they were a good lot, most of them being adapted for artillery purposes, and too heavy for police. They certainly did not net the owners more than $60 each at Calgary.

We have had great difficulty in disposing of cast horses, but by exchanging them for hay, oats, etc., we have managed to work off most of them.

RETURN of horses purchased from 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

| From whom purchased. | Place. | No. | Price. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Quorn Ranch Co. | Calgary | 47 | 60 00 | 2,820 00 |
| J. Franklin | Macleod | 13 | 60 00 | 780 00 |
| G. E. Goddard | Calgary | 5 | 60 00 | 300 00 |
| Leeds & Elliott | New Oxley | 1 | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| C. Sharples | do | 3 | 70 00 | 210 00 |
| Bell Bros. | Pincher Creek | 2 | 60 00 | 120 00 |
| J. Smith | Standoff | 4 | 60 00 | 240 00 |
| Mrs. Gilchrist | Fort Qu'Appelle | 1 | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| R. Todd | Fort Saskatchewan | 1 | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| W. Bell Irving | Mitford | 1 | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Fred. Ings | High River | 1 | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| D. Gillespie | Regina | 1 | 105 00 | 105 00 |
| J. Owens | Calgary | 1 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| do | do | 1 | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| O. Critchley | do | 2 | 60 00 | 120 00 |
| R. Patterson | Macleod | 2 | 60 00 | 120 00 |
| W. H. Moore | do | 1 | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| W. A. Douglas | Maple Creek | 1 | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| R. H. Williams | Regina | 1 | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| A. Monkas | Dewdney | 2 | 60 00 | 120 00 |
| | | 91 | ..... | 5,510 00 |

STATEMENT of horses "cast and sold," between 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896, and struck off the strength of the Force.

| Division. | Registered No. | Total. | Place. | Date. | Amount per Horse. | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1896. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| A | 7 | | Maple Creek | Feb. 19 | 0 50 | |
| A | 1497 | | do | Sept. 29 | 10 00 | |
| A | 1732 | | do | do 29 | 20 00 | |
| | | 3 | | | | 30 50 |
| C | 262 | | Battleford | Jan. 9 | 20 00 | |
| C | 632 | | do | do 9 | 15 00 | |
| C | 939 | | do | do 9 | 15 00 | |
| C | 1109 | | do | do 9 | 20 00 | |
| C | 884 | | do | July 15 | 18 75 | |
| C | 1972 | | do | do 15 | 18 75 | |
| | | 6 | | | | 107 50 |
| | | | | 1895. | | |
| D | 542 | | Macleod | Nov. 9 | 16 00 | |
| D | 555 | | do | do 9 | 18 00 | |
| D | 594 | | do | do 9 | 10 00 | |
| D | 1265 | | do | do 9 | 16 00 | |
| D | 1531 | | do | do 9 | 15 00 | |
| D | 823 | | do | do 9 | 17 00 | |
| D | 1890 | | do | do 9 | 12 00 | |
| | | | | 1896. | | |
| D | 1312 | | do | July 23 | 20 00 | |
| D | 1153 | | do | do 23 | 19 00 | |
| D | 1936 | | do | do 23 | 20 50 | |
| D | 705 | | do | do 23 | 20 00 | |
| D | 834 | | do | do 23 | 12 00 | |
| D | 759 | | do | do 23 | 15 50 | |
| | | | | 1895. | | |
| D | 1555 | | do | May 9 | 25 00 | |
| | | 14 | | | | 236 00 |
| | | | | 1896. | | |
| Depot | 1021 | | Regina | April 24 | 16 00 | |
| do | 1036 | | do | do 24 | 15 00 | |
| do | 1151 | | do | do 24 | 10 00 | |
| do | 1810 | | do | June 8 | 25 00 | |
| do | 1799 | | do | do 12 | 25 00 | |
| do | 2016 | | do | do 29 | 15 00 | |
| do | 1478 | | do | July 28 | 25 00 | |
| do | 558 | | do | do 31 | 25 00 | |
| do | 582 | | do | do 31 | 25 00 | |
| do | 1424 | | do | Oct. 26 | 17 00 | |
| | | 10 | | | | 198 00 |
| | | | | 1895. | | |
| E | 873 | | Calgary | Sept. 28 | 20 00 | |
| E | 1438 | | do | do 28 | 20 00 | |
| | | | | 1896. | | |
| E | 1949 | | do | Feb. 20 | 25 00 | |
| | | 3 | | | | 65 00 |
| | | | | 1895. | | |
| F | 784 | | Prince Albert | Sept. 11 | 25 00 | |
| F | 605 | | do | Nov. 13 | 16 00 | |
| F | 393 | | do | Sept. 11 | 13 28 | |
| F | 628 | | do | do 11 | 13 28 | |
| F | 984 | | do | do 11 | 40 00 | |
| F | 995 | | do | do 11 | 40 00 | |
| F | 595 | | do | do 11 | 25 00 | |
| F | 1577 | | do | do 11 | 25 16 | |
| F | 1910 | | do | do 11 | 25 04 | |
| | | | | 1896. | | |
| F | 386 | | do | May 27 | 23 40 | |
| F | 597 | | do | do 27 | 18 00 | |
| F | 801 | | do | do 27 | 13 50 | |
| F | 1296 | | do | do 27 | 26 10 | |
| F | 1584 | | do | do 27 | 31 50 | |
| F | 1667 | | do | do 27 | 32 40 | |
| F | 1727 | | do | do 27 | 34 20 | |
| F | 1553 | | do | Sept. 6 | 35 12 | |
| F | 1665 | | do | do 6 | 30 00 | |
| F | 2094 | | do | July 22 | 35 00 | |
| | | 19 | | | | 501 98 |

STATEMENT of horses "cast and sold," between 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896, and struck off the strength of the Force—*Concluded.*

| Division. | Registered No. | Total. | Place. | Date. | Amount per Horse. | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1895. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| K | 181 | | Macleod | Nov. 9 | 18 00 | |
| K | 1219 | | do | do 9 | 25 00 | |
| K | 176 | | do | do 9 | 10 00 | |
| K | 1216 | | do | do 9 | 21 00 | |
| | | 4 | | | | 74 00 |
| | | | | | | 1,212 98 |

In addition to the above, 43 horses have been condemned and cast as being unfit for police service. These will be disposed of as opportunity offers.

LIST of horses which have died or have been destroyed between 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896.

| Reg. No. | Division | Age. | Date. | Cause. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1896. | | |
| 1156 | Dp. | 15 | Feb. 7 | Hypertrophy of the heart | |
| 1161 | do | 15 | do 14 | Inflammation of the bowels | |
| 1933 | C | 8 | Jan. 1 | Acute pneumonia | |
| 1639 | G | 13 | Feb. 25 | Nasal gleet | |
| 2209 | D | 6 | Mar. 28 | Broncho pneumonia | |
| 1541 | Dp. | 12 | do 31 | Died on herd | |
| 2183 | do | 6 | April 24 | Inflammation of the bowels and uterus | |
| 2210 | D | 4 | May 8 | Broken bones in forehead | Destroyed. |
| 1385 | E | 14 | June 19 | Rheumatism and navicular disease | do |
| 1744 | A | 10 | do 22 | Broken leg | do |
| 1238 | F | 16 | July 8 | Articular rheumatism | do |
| 2193 | A | 8 | Aug. 31 | Inflammation of the bowels | |
| 1912 | F | 9 | Oct. 9 | Broken neck | |
| 1103 | C | 15 | do 10 | Urinic poisoning | |

FORAGE.

Both hay and oats have been generally cheap, and of a good quality. The closest attention has been paid to economy, by keeping a considerable number of spare horses on herd, and changing them frequently. In this way, we have been able to save considerable forage, without interfering with efficiency. If we had large pasture fields, as at Macleod, in all divisions, a still greater saving could be effected.

There is considerable timothy hay now grown in some districts, but at the price of wild hay we find the latter most economical, particularly as we very seldom use straw for bedding, the refuse from the wild hay answering the purpose, and the horses do quite as well as when using the best timothy.

Oats will be dearer next year at some posts, notably at Macleod and Regina, but there will be a great reduction at Battleford, where sufficient were grown, locally, for our use.

Owing to the low price of oats, and the small amount of fall ploughing done, most farmers failed to put in many this year, their time being fully occupied with sowing wheat. This has raised the value of oats, and taken in connection with the great rise in wheat, has been very advantageous to the farmers.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We are now making all our own harness with satisfactory results, and all divisions are very well supplied.

We have exchanged a number of old and worn out saddles for new ones on very favourable terms, and I propose to continue this from time to time, as opportunity offers. The new ones are all double cincha, and are made in the territories, being superior to those we formerly got from San Francisco.

THE TRANSPORT.

We have only purchased some six wagons during the year, but have almost re-built a number of very old ones. At Edmonton we purchased three, made by a local wagon builder, according to our specifications. He had previously built wagons for us that had given great satisfaction, and so far the new ones answer our requirements.

Very little new transport will be required this year, and I propose, with your consent, to buy it locally, when it can be inspected during construction.

ARMS.

Our Winchester carbines are in about the same condition as last year; by providing new barrels and parts worn out, they will last for some time, and for short ranges, up to 400 yards, they are well adapted for our work, beyond this range, the Lee-Metfords are very much more accurate, in fact, beyond 500 yards, the Winchesters are of little use. The sighting of the Winchester carbines is most defective, they nearly all shoot too low, and paper, or some other substance has to be placed under the back-sight to ensure any accuracy at target practice. We used American Winchester ammunition entirely, and it was of good quality.

The Canadian ammunition used in the Enfield revolvers was fairly good, but some failed to go off. The English ammunition is much more reliable, but not so pleasant to shoot, as the powder being stronger, and the bullet much harder, the recoil is much greater, and the revolvers throw very high in consequence.

We received two Maxim guns, complete, but so far have not had time or opportunity to try them. One gun has been retained here, and the other sent to Macleod.

BARRACKS.

Very little improvement has been made at Regina. A few buildings, including the riding school and hospital, have been painted by the prisoners, and the ordinary repairs made.

The old portable buildings are deteriorating rapidly, and one building which we contemplated making considerable repairs to, for inspectors' quarters, was, on examination found in such a bad shape, that it was decided not to repair it. All the others are in a bad state, leaking considerably, and without a very large extra consumption of fuel, are impossible to heat. The headquarters and commissioner's office are, as reported last year, not fit to work in, and there is still no protection for our records.

At Maple Creek, the appearance of the post has been greatly improved, and necessary repairs have been made. An addition of one bed room was built by police labour to the inspectors' quarters. We propose to enlarge the guard room, and improve the recreation room with material brought from the old fort at Medicine Hat.

At Lethbridge some repairs and painting have been done, but the whole post must be painted and repaired thoroughly next year.

At Macleod, the superintendent's quarters have been re-floored and papered, and all the other repairs required have been done. A sick stable is urgently

required, when the present one can be used to store baled hay in. Some repairs are required at the outposts, and a new outpost is urgently needed, with inspector's quarters, opposite Cardston, and if the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad goes on, a new outpost will be required there early in the spring.

At Calgary, repairs and painting have been completed, but a magazine is urgently required. As reported last year, this post should be made headquarters, as it is in the centre of most of the work. Every year it is becoming more so, and I find it extremely difficult to keep up with the work. I should be in the west most of the time, but cannot get away from the office long enough to spend sufficient time there. If not thought desirable to move the depot from Regina, the headquarters office could certainly be moved with advantage.

At Fort Saskatchewan, considerable painting and repairs have been done by our own men, and a contract was let to raise the mess room, and build a new kitchen, which were urgently required. We have logs on hand, sufficient for the erection of a new guard room, which is much wanted, owing to the absence of a jail in the district, and the great increase of population, many of whom are foreigners, who are not very well acquainted with free institutions.

The usual repairs have been done at Prince Albert and Battleford, at the former place a small hospital is needed.

Iron cots are still urgently required, only three posts being supplied with them, so far.

### PHYSIQUE.

Our physique is about the same as it was last year, and it cannot very well be improved without getting the men too heavy for mounted work.

There are still a few men in the force whose sight is indifferent, and these, I am gradually discharging.

### DISCIPLINE.

On the whole, discipline has been remarkably good this year, and there has been no serious breaches, except at Calgary, where the safe robbery was the result.

The offences committed were generally caused by carelessness, and there have been fewer cases of drunkenness than usual.

### DRILL.

The force, generally, is not as well drilled as formerly, and while every opportunity has been taken, the police and other duties have been so arduous, that it was impossible to find time to drill, and in many cases the detachments have only had arm drill and target practice, as we had no men available to relieve them while they came to headquarters. This has a bad effect, and I have no hesitation in reporting that a lowering of our standard from a disciplinary point is imminent, and is impossible to avert unless the men are well drilled, as continual detachment work is very trying to the best men.

The force is now so reduced in strength that it is more than ever necessary that every member should reach a very high standard.

### PAY.

In the last two annual reports I have reported on the scale of pay.

I am still of the opinion that officers should get increased pay after a certain number of years' service, as under the present system an officer just promoted draws the same pay as an officer of the same rank with long service. Promotion is very slow, and there is very little to look forward to.

I would again call your attention to the present system of superannuation, which operates most unfairly towards the large number of officers promoted from the ranks.

These, after serving for years in the ranks, are promoted for efficiency, and at once lose all chance of their pensions under the Police Act, and are only placed under the Superannuation Act from the date of their promotion, which means practically that they must serve ten years after promotion to get anything; they thus lose all the years of service in the ranks, and are on exactly the same footing as those who join as inspectors without previous service, at the same time as themselves. This you will allow is most unfair treatment of deserving public servants. These officers should, I think, be allowed to pay back superannuation from the date of their engagements, or at least from the date of their promotion to the rank of sergeant.

### RATIONS.

Our rations have been generally good during the year, and there has been a great improvement in the butter now supplied almost entirely by creameries. We have been able to get better tea at the same price than formerly.

We are still employing civilian cooks, as I am unable to engage sufficient constables to do the duties.

### FUEL AND LIGHT.

Winter set in this year early in November, and has been very severe so far, necessitating a great increase at all our posts in the consumption of fuel. Hitherto we have not used much coal at Fort Saskatchewan, but we are gradually burning more, and as it can be bought at Edmonton at $1.75 per ton, delivered, we use it there altogether.

At Fort Saskatchewan coal is not mined to any great extent, and is somewhat dearer, but if we had suitable stoves, I should encourage mining in the vicinity. Our wood stoves are gradually wearing out, and I do not propose to buy any new ones.

Electric light has been put in at Regina, and is a great success; it is dearer than coal oil, but reduces the danger of fire. It is rather difficult, at first, to get people to practise economy by only burning lights actually required, but after a time this will be remedied.

### CANTEENS.

All the canteens are doing a good business, and their management being now better understood will result in their being more economically run. In some divisions too many grants were made, and stock on hand valued too highly, but this has been corrected.

The safe robbery at Calgary caused the loss of some $300 belonging to that canteen, but even if it is not recovered, good management, in a short time, will meet this loss.

Nearly all the members of the force deal at these canteens, and the profits spent in the men's comforts and amusements are a great help.

In most of the canteens arrangements are made with wholesale merchants, which give us the benefit of carload freight rates.

### CRIME AND PRISONS.

There has been some crime during the year, the most serious being a case of manslaughter, near Island Lake, north-west of Edmonton, two half-breeds have been sentenced to ten years each for the offence; and the murder of Blood Indian "Pipe Stem," Sergeant Wilde, and the attempted shooting of two other police, and an Indian farm instructor, by an Indian named "Charcoal," who is now committed for trial at Macleod. It took several weeks to capture this Indian, involving the united efforts of the police, settlers and Indians. The Indians behaved remarkably well, but the whole affair demonstrated the necessity of keeping a large force of police in that

district, as if the Indians had generally taken sides with the murderer, his capture would have necessitated the presence of a very large number of police, and more than I could have found for the service without neglecting duties in other districts.

There has been a good deal of cattle killing by whites, and some by Indians, and although we imagined we had worked up clear cases against the accused, I regret to report that in some instances they got off, and in others got very much lighter sentences than the general public believed and hoped they would get. This is an enormous territory to watch, and in ranching countries it is generally expected that cattle and horse thieves, when found guilty, will get heavy sentences

There has been a very large influx of tramps this fall, and on one occasion five freight cars were burned, supposed to be by them, five were arrested, but there was not sufficient evidence to convict. Every effort has been made to stop this evil which is likely, at any time, to result in train robbery and outrage, and all that could be found have been arrested and punished, as far as the law will admit. Most of them steal rides on railway trains, for which 10 days' imprisonment is the penalty, unless it can be proved that they come under the Vagrant Act. I do not consider that ten days is deterrent; this, and the extraordinary number of tramps and vagrants that are allowed to hang around Manitoba with comparative impunity, are the main reasons for the number we have to deal with. Our vigilance so far has prevented any very serious crimes, but in Manitoba they have given a good deal more trouble, particularly near Winnipeg. Next year with the great prospective increase in mining population in British Columbia, I look forward to hosts of tramps. While some of these people are evidently respectable, and merely out of cash, the large majority are a very low class, and have every appearance of being ex-jail birds. All those that are committed to police guard rooms, which, as there is only one jail in the territories, receive the largest proportion, are kept at work and closely watched. Some of them do very useful work, painting, etc.

The great increase in settlement near Edmonton necessitates a new guard room at Fort Saskatchewan, as there is no jail in this district.

It is reported that the jail at Prince Albert is to be re built, but it is hardly a necessity there, as there are seldom any prisoners, and one is much more required at Calgary, where our guard room is, as formerly, frequently over-crowded. A jail there would take the surplus prisoners from Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton guard rooms, while at Prince Albert any surplus prisoners can easily be sent to Regina jail.

Our guard rooms are not suitable for women, or for lunatics, as we have no facilities for their decent detention, pending final action in their cases.

I regret to report that the safe in the orderly room at Calgary was opened, without forcing, during the night of November 12th, and some $650 stolen. A very searching investigation took place, but without fixing the responsibility of the theft on any individual. All the papers have been sent you for your consideration. One thing is certain, the money should not have been in the safe, and if orders had been carried out, it would not have been stolen.

A detailed criminal statement is attached to this report, from which it will be seen that we have had a good deal of work during the last year.

### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I have nothing new to report on the above subjects. A bridge is still urgently required at Edmonton, and in a lesser degree at Kipp and Stand-Off, and the bridges in existence are not kept painted and repaired as they should be.

Many old travelled trails are being rapidly fenced up, and the distances between places will be greatly increased to the great inconvenience of the public.

In the well settled parts grading machines have been employed to great advantage in grading up the road allowances, thus providing fair roads in wet seasons. These roads are a considerable assistance in subduing prairie fires, and would be of still greater assistance, if the rank growth of weeds which spring up on those not used as roads could be kept down. It is waste of labour grading them, unless they are well travelled afterwards.

### FIRE PROTECTION.

We have had no fires during the year, although we very nearly had a serious one at Calgary in the latter part of November. It was fortunately discovered by the picquet before much damage was done.

Our engines and babcocks are all in serviceable condition, and the various tanks all kept full and ready for use.

### EQUIPMENT.

We are fairly well supplied with tents, robes and horse blankets, and have a good supply of fur coats on hand. Our belts and holsters are all in good order.

The manufacture of our own tinware is a great saving, and we have only had one single complaint since we started making it ourselves.

### TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

During the year we have taken over the telegraph line between Macleod and Lethbridge, which was in very bad shape. This line has been thoroughly repaired at an expense of $800, and is now in good order. It has been brought into our detachment at Kipp, and also into Macleod and Lethbridge barracks, which will be most convenient when we can get instruments and operators.

The telephone line between Maple Creek and the barracks has been put in good working order, and that between Lethbridge and St. Mary's is working well, but the line between Duck Lake and Batoche is still working very indifferently.

### ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

Beyond promptly arresting all tramps, and parties stealing rides, we have not been called upon to assist the railroads. A strike among the operators assumed a threatening attitude at one time, but wiser councils prevailed, and the dispute was amicably settled. In any event we were quite prepared to defend the interests of the country if the strike had proceeded.

### PRAIRIE FIRES.

Some most disastrous fires occurred last autumn. A large number of settlers lost grain, stacks, and a few their houses and stables. While the parties by whose negligence these fires started have been, in many cases, convicted; with very few exceptions the fines inflected have been small.

Many fires started a long distance from settlement, and rolled down on to the occupied country, and it was impossible to place the responsibility on any one. The grass, this year, was extraordinarily long, and consequently fires were more than usually hard to cope with.

The reports from all districts where we had police acting as fire guardians speak in the highest praise of the energy and ability in organizing parties to put out fires displayed by our men, and it is generally conceded that if we could occupy more fire stations, it would be greatly to the advantage of the setlements. The people are, generally, quite willing to work (when there is danger to themselves, but are very careless about their neighbours' interests) but require direction, as they will not take orders from each other.

I regret to report that several disastrous fires occurred before I was able to get fire guardians on the spot, and the settlers concerned complained bitterly; while it was impossible to avoid this, owing to the men being employed on other duties, the complaints of the settlers clearly show how our services are valued.

The extreme growth of grass, and the awfully high winds prevailing, caused ordinarily effective fire breaks to be useless, in some cases one hundred feet of

ploughing failed to save stacks; still a great many farmers lost heavily through carelessness in making fire guards, which if properly ploughed, and a little judgment had been used, might have saved their property. Threshing machines destroyed quite a number of stacks, and a good many fires were attributed to railroads, although, I think, fewer than usual were occasioned from this cause, the Canadian Pacific Railway having taken precautions to reduce the danger early in the season.

The attached reports from officers commanding divisions give full particulars on the subject of prairie fires.

RANCHES.

There were not as many fat steers shipped out this year as formerly, there not being as many four year old steers to sell, a great number of the three year olds having been sold last year, and although they were not as fat as usual, the prices were a trifle better.

A considerable demand for fat cows has sprung up for the Kootenai, which is rapidly increasing, owing to the immense development of the mines, and as these cows were not required in the east the demand is a great boon to ranchers. If the Crow's Nest Pass Railway is built, fat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, oats, hay, butter and eggs can be sold in British Columbia, where a ready cash market is waiting for our produce. One firm is already killing four hundred cattle a month for use in that country, many of them from the territories, and if mining continues to flourish as it promises at present, in a short time all our cattle will be required there. Some hay and oats have been shipped in this year, together with other produce, but the difficulties of transport, high freight rates, and the better facilities of transportation with Spokane, U. S., prevent our reaping the advantages we are entitled to. With the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad running, and charging fair rates, we could dispose of thousands of tons of wild hay now left to burn, and it would pay farmers generally to use irrigation to grow brome grass and timothy, of which, at least one shipment has already been made from Calgary at a remunerative price.

Owing to the very low price of sheep in Montana, it is impossible to send mutton to British Columbia. Several shipments have been made to England, but common sheep are very low. It is only a question of time, however, and improved sheep (as the number of people going out of the business in Montana, owing to the exhausting of the ranges) will shortly increase the price of mutton, and with cold storage to cheapen the transportation, we can compete with Montana.

Horses are still low, and there is a good demand, at fair prices, for really good heavy horses. Two carloads of horses, said to be fit for artillery and cavalry, have been sold to Belgium, and more are to follow, but I find it very difficult to get sufficient horses for the police, in the whole country.

The interests of the ranchers require the appointment of stock inspectors, who should be detailed to inspect all cattle when being loaded, and see that only those properly sold are shipped, and no cattle should be loaded after dark. All cattle collected by American round-up parties should also be carefully examined by the inspectors, to see that no Canadian cattle are in their drive. A tax of 25 cents on all cattle shipped would be sufficient to pay the necessary inspectors.

The North-west Council have lately amended the hide ordinance, in which inspectors are appointed, and all hides must be inspected and marked before the beef can be sold, this will greatly reduce the number of cattle illegally slaughtered, but an amendment is required to the Criminal Code that a brand on an animal is *prima facie* evidence of ownership, in order to ensure conviction.

Early in November a very heavy fall of snow occurred all over the territories, which at one time threatened enormous loss to the ranchers, particularly in the south-west, where the snow was over four feet deep for a considerable time; unfortunately the snow came earlier than usual, and the cattle were not generally rounded up for the winter, consequently numbers were out on the prairie, and could not be driven home to feed. Those that could get into river bottoms maintained themselves on browse, and thus saved themselves. Those cattle that could be fed,

ate up most of the hay required for the whole winter, and unless we have an open season, there will be still further loss. Pincher Creek and south of Belly River were the sections that suffered most. A few cattle died in Lethbridge district, but the rest of the country did not suffer beyond the loss of a few very old cows and bulls. Maple Creek district did not suffer at all, and the cattle there are in excellent condition. The "Chinook" came just in time, and this snow storm will be a useful warning to all concerned.

The small owners, who keep their cattle close at home, did not suffer, but they used up more hay than they could afford at such an early season.

A good many cattle were killed on the Calgary and Macleod Railway, as they crowded on the track, and would not get off into the deep snow.

A number of cattle, all over the country were drowned while standing round on rivers looking for water, the owners having neglected to open holes, and the ice giving way under them.

### SETTLERS.

Very few new settlers have taken up land during the year, being generally scattered over the territories. About 460 settled in the Edmonton district; 150 were Galicians, who, I consider, are a very undesirable class, as they generally arrive here with very little money, and are very ignorant. Most of them are clothed in sheepskins, and are several centuries behind the age. Many of them will have to be fed before spring, and most of them assisted to seed, cattle, etc. They have all settled 25 miles east of Fort Saskatchewan, near Edna P. O.

The settlers who arrived at Red Deer, Innisfail, and elsewhere on the Calgary and Edmonton Branch, were a good class, and came chiefly from Ontario and England; they had some stock and means.

The Mormon settlement at and near Cardston now numbers over 1,000, owning some 9,000 cattle, 2,000 horses and 3,500 sheep. They are, apparently, well satisfied with the country, although their crops were light. They are going as fast as possible into stock, and with irrigation for crops will do well, as they are hard working, and careful. They still continue to respect our laws, and give no trouble, and if they have any hard-up people we hear nothing about them, their own people taking care of them.

### MINING.

The Saskatchewan River from a point some fifty miles above Edmonton, almost to Fort Pitt, has been worked this year for gold, and a large quantity has been obtained. Late in the season new machinery was introduced, with which it is proposed to work on the banks of the river, where fine gold is known to exist in considerable quantities, this being the source of the annual supply found in the river, the banks being gradually washed away by high water. While the work is severe, the wages are very fair (from $1 to $2 a day being realized). This is a great assistance to the settlers, as it affords them work at slack times, and many of them take advantage of the opportunity.

Owing to the early winter there has been a good demand for coal, and in addition to the large mines now producing more than ever, a number of small local ones are worked to good advantage. The coal in a mine on Sheep Creek, south of Calgary, having been found to be good for coking, a company is now being formed to develop it, if successful, it should be a great assistance to the welfare of the western territories, as local smelters will be more easily started. Most of the coke at present used in the few smelters in British Columbia is brought from England, and on this account, to a great measure, must be ascribed the quantity of ore taken into the United States for smelting.

The proposed early completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway into Kootenai will give a great impetus to mining, as it will open up a vast mining country, and enable the Sheep Creek coke, if satisfactory, to come into competition with the

English, when undoubtedly numerous smelters will be erected in the vicinity of the mines.

The Canadian public appear to be just realizing the value of these mineral resources, and capital, hitherto very shy of Canadian mines, is now forthcoming in considerable quantities for development, the scarcity of capital having been the main cause for many years of the poor result.

While no actual gold and silver mining has been done in the territories during the year (outside the operations on the Saskatchewan) splendid prospects have been found along the Rockies, and considerable capital is awaiting the arrival of spring to develop them.

About $60,000 has been taken out of the Saskatchewan during the last year.

### GENERAL.

The prevalence of destructive fires, traffic in liquor and the alleged wholesale setting out of poison by white trappers in the Athabasca district, led you to issue instructions for a small party, under an inspector, to proceed north as far as Fort Resolution, to look into these and other matters. I have accordingly selected Inspector Routledge for this duty, and he has been ready for some time, the delay being caused by the difficulty in getting trained dogs. I hope, however, he will leave Fort Saskatchewan on January 1st. The Hudson's Bay Company have extended him every courtesy in their power, and I have no doubt the information he gathers will be extremely valuable. He has been made a J. P. and game guardian, and his presence in that country is sure to have a good effect.

### RECRUITS.

Recruits joined during the year at their own expense, they were generally a very intelligent lot of men, some of them a little below our average physique, but with drill and steady work most of them have developed into good men.

The system of taking them on two months' trial works well, and I propose, with your consent, to continue the practice. At present we have 750 men on the pay roll, but 70 of these are Indians, half-breeds and whitemen who have been taken on as "specials."

### QUARANTINE.

Cattle have only been received in quarantine at Estevan and Macleod, during the year, at the former all domestic cattle, and at the latter the majority were range cattle. The domestic cattle were carefully herded, frequently inspected by our veterinary surgeon, and were delivered to their owners at expiration of their ninety days' quarantine, free of all expense.

The range cattle were herded by their owners under police supervision, and as far as any sign of disease was manifested, the enforcement of the quarantine was useless, and I consider that as far as relates to cattle imported by bona fide settlers and Canadians, the quarantine might be advantageously done away with; all cattle, however, being carefully inspected by competent veterinary surgeons. I fear, however, if the quarantine was done away with altogether, a large number of United States cattlemen would pay duty on a certain number of their cattle, and then graze a very much larger number in Canada (as it would be impossible to distinguish them) to the great detriment of our own people. Already a number have registered their brands on our side, and have stated that if the quarantine was raised they would pay duty on their cattle, and graze them on this side. Nearly all the cattle they propose to place here are steers, many of them from Texas, and apart from every other consideration, these steers are a source of great trouble to ranchers who are raising stock, as they drive off the younger bulls, and abuse the cows and heifers. The United States interpretation of their cutsoms laws favours this practice, as cattle grazed in Canada can at any time return to the United States free of duty. Thus, an animal driven over as a calf, and paying customs duty here, can, after being raised at our expense for four years, be returned to the States free of duty, all the rancher having paid for four years' feed being the trivial customs

duty on a calf valued at $5, or about one dollar. If the quarantine is raised, Americans should not be allowed to graze cattle in the North-west Territories, unless they actually purchase land to range them on, in proportion to their numbers, otherwise the whole range country will be overrun with hordes of Texas cattle. There will only be enough, well watered, range country available for our own cattle, if the present rate of increase continues, in four years, and the Government should protect our own interests. Of course there are large tracts of good grazing country which cattle cannot now occupy, except in very wet years, which in course of time can be used by running an irrigation ditch through them to provide water, but at present these lands are not available in ordinary years.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the year we have done a great deal of arduous work in this direction. We purchased and issued last spring all the seed grain required by destitute settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan. This work occupied a number of men, at various periods, for several weeks, and occasioned a great deal of clerical work. As far as we can learn, the settlers were generally well satisfied with the distribution, both as to quantity and quality received, and the whole transaction has been closed between the Interior Department and the Police. In selecting most of the samples, we had the valuable services of Mr. McKay, superintendent of Experimental Farm, Indian Head. The Canadian Pacific Railway afforded us every facility for transporting the grain, and gave greatly reduced rates. The wheat was all purchased by tender, at Indian Head, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, the oats being purchased at Edmonton, Brandon and Regina, and the barley all in Manitoba, by tender. I regret to report that the barley was inferior to the other grains, but was the best we could obtain.

A number of applicants who were down for grain, refused to take it when they found that they had to give security for it, and this left a large surplus on hand. The wheat was easily sold at cost and charges, and the oats were taken over by the police at our contract rates, but there was a loss on the barley, as there was no demand for it.

I trust that it will not be necessary to again issue seed, as it is almost impossible to prevent frauds, particularly when sufficient time is not allowed between application and issue to allow searching inquiries to be made.

The usual assistance has also been given the Indian Department, on the reserves and at treaty payments, and some four hundred (400) refugee Crees, who generally skipped the country in 1885, have been taken over from the United States authorities and safely conducted to the Indian reserves to which they were allotted by the Indian Department. These Indians were in possession of large numbers of ponies. All Indians delivered to us were handed over, with the exception of seven who got away in the night, their families having been left behind, and several who had been illegally gathered by the United States troops, being American citizens, and not Indians under the Act; these, after some correspondence, we released. The Indians were brought to the line in batches by considerable escorts of United States troops, each under an officer, and were taken over in each case by a non-commissioned officer and constable of the mounted police, much to the disgust of the strong United States escorts, who inquired for the escorts to take the Indians over.

During the year we have been in charge of all the cattle quarantines in the territories for the Department of Agriculture, and while the regular established quarantines on the line have not given us a great deal of trouble, as only Estevan and Macleod received any cattle during the year, we have had tremendous work all along in endeavouring to keep hordes of United States range cattle from invading Canada, and eating up the grass to the detriment of our own cattle, to say nothing of the imminent risk of *Texan cattle* mixing with ours.

There is no doubt that thousands of steers are unloaded on the railroad, near the line, and at once headed towards the boundary, in search of feed and water, and when round-up parties from United States come after them, they drive those they

can find easily back to the line, take out the beef, and let the rest go. Lately our large ranchers begin to see the evil of this practice and are complaining, and they will find out that they should have backed us up before, when we have tried to get instructions to remedy the evil. Most of these intruders are steers, and their presence is very injurious to the breeding stock of the settlers, chasing the young bulls off, and worrying the cows and heifers.

Under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, we have lately employed a few line riders to endeavour to keep them back, but until drastic measures are adopted, and United States cattle are rounded up and owners fined, the United States cattle will continue to pour over. Only a very few United States owners, by employing line riders, try to keep their cattle back, there is little or no feed now on United States ranches near the line, and there is good feed on our side. Unless the Government interfere and prevent it, in a few years there will be none on the ranges in Canada. Thousands have been driven across the line by the police, and many of our horses used up in consequence, for which our department gets no compensation, and which occupies the time of my men to the detriment of other work; if we could only keep them out I would not complain, but at present, without enforcing penalties the work is useless. Some years ago, one Spencer, was fined at Lethbridge for allowing his cattle to graze in Canada, and since we have not been troubled with his cattle. It is held by some that it is a mutual convenience to let cattle stray over both sides, but for one Canadian animal in United States territory there are one hundred American in Canada.

During the year we have as usual assisted the customs along the line, and at all points where there was no regular officer of that department, have collected duties and performed their other work, particularly in the Yukon, where large sums of money were collected prior to the appointment of a collector, and remitted to Ottawa, and in addition to regular work we have, in reply to queries from other departments, collected a large amount of information required by them.

In addition to our other varied duties, we now are in charge of the "enforcement of the Contagious Disease Act" *re* cattle and horses, and all over this enormous country our patrols have to watch for cattle suffering from big jaw, anthrax, and other contagious diseases, glanders and other diseases in horses, and scab in sheep, and take the necessary action to prevent the spread of these diseases, making reports direct to the Department of Agriculture. All this entails a great deal of work and responsibility, for which so far there is no remuneration.

We also look after the arms loaned by the Militia Department to the various rifle associations in the territories, and issue ammunition, when required, on repayment for them.

### THE YUKON DETACHMENT.

We still ocupy the Yukon with some 20 men including officers, but communication has been so irregular this year, that we know very little about them.

Some miners, in a camp of about 300, working about eighty miles from our post, undertook to run the settlement according to the miner's code, and when remonstrated with, declined to alter their procedings, but immediately on the arival of Inspector Strickland and ten constables, they desisted from their high handed actions, and have since behaved remarkably well. The time of our men is up next year, and those wishing to come out will be relieved. Inspector Constantine, in command, has expressed a wish to remain, which greatly simplifies matters, as he is an excellent officer for the work. I expect about half the party will remain for another year.

### DAIRYING, ETC.

There has been a good sale for creamery butter during the year, and it is generally all sold at good prices; next year the output will be greatly increased, and a great deal of it will go to the mines in Kootenai, particularly if the Crow's Nest Pass Railway is built. A great deal of inquiry has been made in the Kootenai,

*re* our trade with that section, and to meet the business the Canadian Pacific have greatly reduced freights. Nine-tenths of the produce going in is still brought in the United States, chiefly at Spokane, which has grown enormously during the last three years on our trade.

### PORK PACKING.

There is a much larger supply of hogs, suitable for bacon, in the country than usual, and nearly all the local butchers are curing bacon and hams. The Calgary Company, managed by Mr. Stone, has been re-organized and the capital increased, and cold storage at Calgary, and at some point, probably Golden, B.C., has been arranged for, so that all perishable goods can be sent in. The company doing business at Edmonton have also increased their capital, and are going into the same mixed business.

### POULTRY.

The local supply is increasing in most parts of the country, but a great deal is still imported from the east. The best breeds are not usually kept by farmers, and the poultry is badly dressed. Eggs are kept too long in the farmers' hands before being sold to merchants, and are thus poor for shipping.

### DEATHS.

I regret to report that, in January, Reg. No. 2091, Constable Murphy, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Maple Creek, where he had performed the duties of head teamster for several years.

In April, Reg. No. 3100, Constable Kern, while endeavouring to cross the river, near Estevan, while on patrol, during extremely high water, was swept from his horse and drowned.

In September, Reg. No. 2831, Constable Cruikshanks, who had arrived at Duck Lake two days before to do some carpenter's work, without any previous warning shot himself; he was a great favourite with all ranks, and a close investigation both by the coroner, and the police, failed to find any reason for his wilfully destroying himself.

On November 10th, while in close pursuit of the Indian murderer "Charcoal," and just as he was about to arrest him, Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, was shot by him, and on his falling from his horse was deliberately shot a second time, both wounds were mortal. From the evidence of a rancher, in close proximity, Sergeant Wilde had caught up to the murderer, and had stretched out his hand to seize, when the Indian turned in his saddle, and fired the fatal shot. Sergeant Wilde had received positive orders not to risk either himself or his men, and, indeed, had given orders to his party to shoot at 50 yards, unless "Charcoal" threw away his arms; and lost his own life in endeavouring to capture him alive. As this Indian had already killed one man, and endeavoured to shoot three others, Sergeant Wilde should have carried out his instructions, and seeing that the Indian had his carbine drawn, and ready, should have, I think, shot him without attempting to arrest him. Sergeant Colebrook was shot by "Almighty Voice" last year under the same conditions. To the anxiety to capture prisoners alive, and the chances of being tried for manslaughter, are to be attributed the deaths of these two valuable non-commissioned officers.

Sergeant Wilde had served in the police for eleven years, in all parts of the territories, and was an active and intelligent non-commissioned officer, respected by all ranks, and by the public.

ALTERATIONS in strength of the Force by General Orders from 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896.

*Men.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Engaged | 49 |
| Re-engaged without actually leaving | 127 |
| Re-engaged after having actually left | 20 |
| Rejoined from desertion | 1 |
| Discharged by purchase | 24 |
| " as invalids | 2 |
| " time expired | 68 |
| " as unfit for service | 2 |
| Deserted | 11 |
| Dismissed | 16 |
| Died | 4 |

*Horses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Remounts | 91 |
| Cast and sold | 59 |
| Died | 10 |
| Destroyed | 4 |

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

*Commissioner North-west Mounted Police.*

# APPENDIX A.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING D DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTORS G. E. SANDERS, P. C. H. PRIMROSE, A. R. CUTHBERT, H. J. A. DAVIDSON AND Mr. JOHN HERRON.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 30th November, 1896.

The Commissioner North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the year ending 30th November, 1896, together with reports from Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton.

The multifarious duties required of us have been faithfully performed and there is little to add to my last report, except to record the lamentable death of Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, who was murdered on 10th November, while in the execution of his duty, by a Blood Indian named "Charcoal" alias "Bad-Young-Man," and the pursuit and ultimate capture of that Indian. A full account of this case will be found under the proper heading.

I have aided all departments of the Government whenever our services have been required and have been assisted in every way by the Indian Department through their agents, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nash.

No call has been made upon me by these gentlemen for extraordinary assistance, but I have co-operated in every way and our relations are cordial.

During the summer the telephone line between Macleod and Lethbridge, formerly leased by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, has been repaired.

As you will notice from the inclosed returns, a number of settlers have come in during the season; some have gone north, but the majority have located in the vicinity of the "Mormon" village of Cardston on Lees Creek, which is continuing to increase in numbers and prosperity.

### ACCIDENTS.

During the past year several accidental fires have occurred, which were caused in most cases by the carelessness of the persons occuping the buildings destroyed.

At 8.30 p.m. on 27th December, fire was discovered in the storehouse, on the Blood Indian reservation, at the lower agency; the building was burnt to the ground. Two men named Patrick and Wright lived in the building, both were absent at the time of the fire; all their personal effects were destroyed.

Inspector Jarvis, Staff Sergeant Hilliard and three men went to the scene and lent assistance, and by the united efforts of our men and the Indian Department officials, most of the government stores were saved.

On 19th December fire broke out between the ceiling and roof of the kitchen in Inspector Jarvis's quarters at Stand-Off. It was extinguished promptly, the only damage done being, 2 elbows and 6 lengths of stove pipe destroyed, and the linoleum on the floor; the pipes had been cleaned during the previous month and old lengths of pipe replaced by new at the same time.

On 24th January Messrs. McIntyre and Rondeau, who were travelling in the vicinity of Big Bend, lost their way during a storm and would doubtless have been frozen, had they not been found by our patrol.

Reg. No. 1862, Const. Stewart was brought into hospital suffering from severe frost bite, sustained while en route from Macleod to Stand-Off; there was no permanent injury however.

On 15th February, Reg. No. 2775, Const. Leslie was admitted into hospital, he having sustained severe frost bites while en route to the Leavings from Macleod.

On 21st March Reg. No. 1862, Const. Stewart, while on fatigue, bringing baled hay from the railway station to barracks, fell off the load, and fractured his collar bone on the left side.

At about 11 a.m. on 17th April the roof of the detachment building at the Peigan Agency caught fire, but was extinguished before any damage was done; the cause was a defective stove pipe.

On the evening of 13th April, the house of Mr. Ryan in Macleod was totally destroyed by fire. The brigade from barracks with appliances turned out and assisted; by their efforts the neighbouring buildings were saved.

On 6th May, a fire occurred in the house occupied by Mr. Hilliar on the Blood Indian Reservation; no cause could be assigned, the building was totally destroyed.

At about 2 a.m. on 3rd September, an alarm of fire was sounded for a fire in the Maclaren saw-mill, caused by a spark from the chimney which ignited some shavings. The barrack brigade turned out and the fire was extinguished without any damage being done.

On the 20th September, Mr. Rankin of the ⌯ Round up, while riding near Mosquito Creek, hurt his spine, being unable to proceed further, he was taken into the detachment quarters and nursed there until sufficiently recovered to be moved.

Under this heading I may record the finding of the body, on 7th June, of an unknown man at Pot-Hole. The deceased was about 35 years old, of slight build, 5 ft. 7 in. in height, light hair, was clothed in light blue overalls, miner's boots, and blue cap. The coat had been made by Messrs Connell & Co. of Butte, Montana. The body was very much decomposed, the flesh from the skull, stomach, and back had been eaten away, and the remains had evidently been where they were found for some months. There were no signs of foul play, and no papers or documents of any description, which could lead to identification.

The coroner was notified, but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest; I therefore ordered the remains to be interred. All possible inquiries were made both here, and by the American authorities, whom I notified, but without result, further than that the body is supposed to be that of one Munro, who left Lethbridge for Montana during the previous winter and had not been heard of since.

### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the past season as heretofore, every assistance in our power has been given to the Indian and Customs Departments.

Transport was placed at the disposal of Capt. Young, inspector of Customs, whenever be required it.

The treaty money for the "Bloods" and "Peigans" arrived here on 28th October, and the payments took place on the following day and passed off quietly. The escort for the money for the "Bloods" was under Reg. No 626, Sergeant Birtles, and that for the "Peigans" under Reg. No 2407, Corporal Grabill.

During the season we have attended to the quarantine for the Department of Agriculture.

### ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are inspected frequently, and any that require repair are sent to Regina for the purpose.

The division is well supplied with cartridge belts, holsters, bandoliers, and carbine buckets.

Our artillery branch consists of one Maxim gun, two nine-pounder M. L. R. guns and two bronze mortars, which are in serviceable condition.

Permanent gun detachments have been detailed under Insp. Sanders and in order to avoid constant change they have been detailed from the "Staff."

There has not been time this season to give instruction in the "Maxim," but advantage will be taken of the first opportunity.

The ammunition is in charge of Reg. No. 2914, Constable E. Smith, district gunner.

The Winchester carbines which are still on the division books were cleaned and packed away during the summer. I would recommend that a supply of them with ammunition be placed under the charge of each officer commanding a sub-district, so that he might be able to issue them to civilians who might volunteer to assist us should a case of emergency arise.

The Lee-Metford carbines are in good order. Some trouble has been experienced, owing to the fact that too much oil was (in one case particularly) placed on the "striker spring", which, owing to the intense cold, congealed, but this trouble is not likely to occur again.

It would be well however to note, that the Lee-Metford, when issued from the small arms factory, is covered with a thick greasy substance, and to clean the weapon it is necessary that it should be taken completely apart and thoroughly overhauled.

The "striker spring" has to be removed from the inside of the bolt, and that requires the services of an armourer or thoroughly competent man, otherwise the rifle might be damaged.

The Enfield revolvers are in good order.

## BARRACK BUILDINGS.

As usual all the barrack furniture has been made by our own artisans, and the repairs are also made by them.

At district headquarters the following work has been performed: Hospital painted inside; log stable roof painted; west side of No. 1 stable painted, commanding officer's quarters painted and kalsomined. All the broken and loose plaster in barracks has been removed and freshly put on, and ceiling whitewashed. The roof of Inspector Sanders's quarters has been repaired. Commanding officer's quarters papered and new floor laid. A floor has also been laid in the officers' mess and several small repairs made to the building. The roof of Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton's quarters has been repaired. All the storm windows have been painted and the sidewalks kept in good order.

At the outposts, the following work has been performed.

*Kipp.* New posts for fence, and latrine removed.

*Stand-Off.* Buildings painted, bridges built, and irrigation ditch improved.

*Big Bend.*—New storehouse erected; buildings painted.

*Herd Camp.*—Buildings painted and hay corral rebuilt.

*Pincher Creek.* New floors laid in N. C. officers' room and office.

It had been intended to build at the Peigan reservation this autumn; but owing to the pursuit of the Indian "Charcoal" the work could not be carried on before the snow fell, and has been postponed until spring.

With the estimates I include one for a hay shed in which to store the baled hay, 30 feet × 50 feet × 10 feet posts, which will cost about $200.

A roof for the storehouse at Stand-Off is also required, this will cost about $50.

The building at Pincher Creek requires new sheeting (over paper), this can be done with police labour at cost of $55.

Certain repairs are also required at Kootenai, which I have included in the estimates.

A new floor, and wire for two sides of the fence is required at Kipp; estimated cost $50.

New fencing is needed at Stand-Off.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has, during the past year, given entire satisfaction, and has been under the management of Inspector Sanders. A large assortment of goods, including all lines of groceries and other household requisites are kept constantly on hand. The prices are placed as near as possible to actual cost, and the canteen is a complete success, and much appreciated by the men, to whom as usual a portion of the profits revert.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality generally has been good, with the exception of long boots, which during the early part of the year were of poor quality and were ultimately condemned and returned.

CRIME.

I inclose a return of the cases brought before the magistrates during the year, and it is with deep regret that I have to record the murder, while in the execution of his duty of Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, by a Blood Indian named "Charcoal" alias "Bad-Young-Man." This murder was committed on 10th November, and as full particulars of the case are given under the heading "Charcoal" I will not allude to it further at present.

The attached schedule of the cases heard totals 161, *i.e.* 114 whites and 47 Indians, against a total of 149 during the previous season.

During the month of January, I received a warrant for one James Cummings; the warrant was signed by Mr. Morden, J.P., and the charge horse stealing. Cummings was arrested at Red Deer and brought here, and then sent on to Pincher Creek at our expense; a day or two later he again arrived here, having been dismissed by Mr. Morden. The man was destitute, and had no funds to enable him to reach his home in Red Deer, and I was therefore obliged to give him transport back to that place.

Blood Indians "Crane Chief" and the "Glove" were charged before Insp. Jarvis, J. P., with cattle killing and dismissed.

On 20th February Messrs. Carsons and Shore's store in town was broken into and the till robbed of $3.50.

During the night of 26th February, A. F. Grady's store was entered and robbed of one dollar which was in the till. In both cases, entrance was effected by breaking the glass in the window and then opening the window catch; nothing except the small amount of cash was stolen in either case.

An attempt was also made to enter the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store by a rear window, but after breaking a pane of glass the miscreants decamped.

Another building, viz., one in which the Winder Ranch property was stored, was robbed of a quantity of thread, wool, etc., which was in a case immediately beneath the window. The thief secured it by putting his hand and arm through the window. The stolen property was recovered and for the offence, W. H. Harper was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. This man was also convicted of selling intoxicants to Indians and sentenced to four months, hard labour. He was also fined $10 or in default to one month's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having a government blanket in his possession. The blanket in question being one that disappeared from one of our barrack rooms.

On 30th April, Blood Indian "Red fringe," was by Insp. Jarvis, J.P., fined $30 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for being drunk, and to 15 days' imprisonment for refusing to tell where he obtained his liquor.

During September A. Rouleau was wounded in a drunken brawl by W. H. Dawson and was admitted to hospital for treatment. Dawson was arrested and committed for trial, but the case was subsequently settled out of court.

SCHEDULE of cases tried at Macleod from 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

| Offence. | Whites. | Indians. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assault | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Attempting to obtain money or property under false pretenses | 2 | | 2 |
| Blasphemous and profane language | 2 | | 2 |
| Cattle killing | | 7 | 7 |
| Cruelty to animals | 1 | | 1 |
| Drunk | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| Desertion, assisting | 1 | | 1 |
| Damaging property | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Disturbance, causing a | 3 | | 3 |
| Fishery laws, offences against | 2 | | 2 |
| Fraudulently converting horse to one's own use | 1 | | 1 |
| Fire ordinance, offences against | 4 | | 4 |
| Fire-arms, offences in regard to | 2 | | 2 |
| Funds, misappropriating | 1 | | 1 |
| Game laws, offences against | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gambling laws, offences against | 10 | | 10 |
| Government property, illegally in possession of | 1 | | 1 |
| Horse stealing | 5 | | 5 |
| Hide ordinance, offences against | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Horses, illegally driving off | 1 | | 1 |
| Indian Act, offences against (other than drunk) | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame | 13 | | 13 |
| Liquor license ordinance, offences against | 1 | | 1 |
| Murder | | 1 | 1 |
| Mischief | 1 | | 1 |
| Non-payment of wages | 4 | | 4 |
| Rape | | 1 | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property | | 2 | 2 |
| Stallion ordinance, offences against | 1 | | 1 |
| Stolen property, bringing into Canada | 1 | | 1 |
| Theft and larceny | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Vagrancy | 3 | | 3 |
| Totals | 114 | 47 | 161 |

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF "CHARCOAL."

On the 13th October it was reported by Staff-Sergeant Hilliard that the body of Blood Indian "Medicine Pipe Stem" had been found in a cattle shed on the Cochrane Company calf pasture.

Mr. W. S. Anderton (the coronor) was notified and at once went out accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Mr. Mackenzie.

The coronor's jury were summoned for the 13th instant, but inquiry was postponed, by the Crown, until 10.30 a.m. of the 15th instant.

On receipt of the information that the body had been found, I sent a despatch to Inspector Jarvis (who was at Big Bend), directing him to go at once to the reserve and investigate. Later in the day it was reported that Farm Instructor McNeil of the Blood reservation has been fired at and wounded.

A Blood Indian named "Little Pine" had told Mr. Jas. Wilson (the Indian agent) that an Indian named "Charcoal" *alias* "Bad-Young-Man" had been to his ("Little Pine's") lodge and confessed having killed "Medicine Pipe Stem," and having fired at and wounded Mr. McNeil, adding, that had an opportunity occurred, it was also his intention to have killed the agent and Chief "Red Crow."

"Little Pine" stated that he wanted to arrest "Charcoal" then and there, but could not do so without assistance. He went out to assemble some of his friends for the purpose, but on his return "Charcoal" had left accompanied by his family, which consisted of four squaws and two children.

Upon this information a party was at once sent in pursuit. Inspector Jarvis, Staff-Sergeant Hilliard, with police and scouts and other Indians searched the brush but without finding any trace of the fugitives.

I notified Major George Steel (the U.S. Indian agent on the Blackfoot Reservation) and received his promise of assistance. I also sent Sergeant Macleod with seven men to assist in the search, and notified Inspector Cuthbert of the case, directing him to have the pass guarded.

On the 15th, I proceeded to Stand-Off, and remained there until the finding of the coroner's jury, which was a verdict of murder against "Charcoal" *alias* "Bad-Young-Man" and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

On my arrival at Stand-Off, I found that Inspector Jarvis and Mr. Wilson had organized two parties of Indians to patrol up the Kootenai and Belly River, it being arranged that both parties should meet at the Spring Hills that night, and continue to patrol at dawn.

After the inquest I proceeded to St. Mary's, to interview the collector of customs on important matters in connection with both departments. Inspector Jarvis in the meantime proceeding west to superintend the pursuit.

After attending to matters at St. Mary's, I went to Lee's Creek and directed Inspector Davidson to patrol west towards the mountains. I then proceeded to Big Bend, where I arrived during the night.

Shortly after my arrival Inspector Jarvis reported, and told me that Staff-Sergeant Hilliard and party had passed up the river, and that the country was being patrolled west.

Believing that in all probability "Charcoal" had taken refuge in the Rocky Mountains in the timber, it was arranged that a party should go to the head of Belly River in the morning.

I had scarcely decided this when a settler named Henderson come in and informed me that while he was loading timber (15 miles from the detachment) an Indian had stolen his overcoat. Mr. Henderson stated that he gave chase, but the Indian outrun him, and took refuge in the bush.

The description given by Mr. Henderson of the thief agreed with that of "Charcoal," and Inspector Jarvis and party at once proceeded to the scene in order that they might be on the ground to institute a search at dawn.

Inspector Jarvis's party was re-enforced by Staff-Sergeant Hilliard and his men, accompanied by Mr. Henderson, who volunteered to assist.

Upon reaching the timber the police took off their hats and boots so as to enable them to move as noiselessly as possible, and proceeded in that manner for a distance of five miles, when they located the murderer's tepee in a valley below them, and situated in a thick wood consisting of about 500 acres of dense pine, with under growth six feet high, and the mountains on either side.

The spot was approached with caution, but very unfortunately when the men were quite close to the tepee, the cracking of a dried branch alarmed the fugitive, who was seen as he emerged from his tent, and who fired several shots, one of which almost took effect upon Inspector Jarvis.

The police and Indians fired a volley in return, but were obliged to desist, lest they might kill the squaws and children.

The tepee, ponies, provisions, two squaws and one child were captured, the murderer, two squaws, and one child escaping.

The provisions seized were sufficient to keep the whole party for at least 60 days, and included the carcass of a steer which "Charcoal" had recently killed.

Inspector Jarvis immediatley surrounded the wood, and while doing so he noticed that Inspector Davidson and party had arrived at the head of the valley from the direction of Chief Mountain—thus the Indian's escape during daylight was practically cut off—and orders were given that every man should do his utmost to prevent an escape by night.

It was arranged that the search on foot should be continued at an early hour in the morning, and Inspector Davidson was informed of the time at which it should

begin, the sentries outside having been cautioned not to fire in to the brush lest they might shoot their comrades.

The next despatch I received was to the effect that Inspector Davidson finding that his horses were in the way while he was moving about on foot had sent them down to Bright's ranch (six miles distant) and put them in the stable for the night, later, when he sent a man to attend to the horses he discovered that two of them had been stolen.

Bright's ranch was unoccupied at the time.

Trailers were at once sent down to the ranch, and they informed Inspector Davidson that the horses had been taken back to the timber. I did not think such could be the case, at the time, and was proved to be correct when later in the day I received a despatch from Inspector Sanders informing me that "Charcoal" had been located at Legrandeur's (45 miles from the timber) and that the horses had been recovered.

As soon as I heard that "Charcoal" had eluded capture, I sent word to Mr. Wilson, asking him to send me 30 reliable Indians, and also sent word to Inspector Sanders at Macleod to send more men, arms and ammunition, and also blankets and heavy underclothing for the men who were with me. I also sent a despatch to Major Geo. Steel, the United States Indian agent at Blackfoot reservation. The bearer of this despatch travelled 120 miles without resting, and I instructed Inspector Davidson to hold himself in readiness to cross the frontier with a non-commissioned officer, interpreter and two scouts if there appeared to be any reasonable grounds to suppose that "Charcoal" had gone in that direction. The despatch to Macleod and to Mr. Wilson left me at 4 p.m., and the Indians and men with all supplies asked for were on the ground at 7 o'clock the following morning, great promptness having been displayed, the distance covered was 90 miles or 45 miles each way.

Shortly after "Charcoal" had left Legrandeur's, Reg. No. 1773, Constable Kerrigan, arrived there, he was en route to Macleod from Pincher Creek. Madame Legrandeur told him of the circumstances, and he returned to Pincher Creek (8 miles distant) to inform Inspector Cuthbert, but meeting a Peigan Indian named "Joe" en route, sent the information on by him to that officer, who at once proceeded to the scene, followed by Constables Maylor and Ambrose, and upon his arrival at Legrandeur's, organized a band of Peigan Indians, and proceeded to search the brush when they found the horses and took possession of them—he also sent word into Macleod, and Inspector Sanders sent a dispatch out to me at Big Bend.

Upon receipt of Inspector Sanders's despatch I moved to Legrandeur's where I arrived on the afternoon of the same day, my party consisting of 16 police and 16 scouts. On my arrival, I found that Inspector Cuthbert and party and Inspector Primrose and party had already searched the brush along the Old Man's River without success, and that Mr. Nash and his party of Indians, who had also been searching, could find no trace of the murderer.

I camped that night at Legrandeur's, and had patrols out on both sides of the river.

Indians were sent up towards the agency to patrol that vicinity, and Inspector Cuthbert returned to Pincher Creek to warn the settlers, strengthen patrols in the pass and do anything else necessary for the object in view. Towards morning Constable Lott arrived and reported that a Peigan Indian named "Commodore" had been fired at by an Indian, supposed to be "Charcoal" who was endeavouring to steal his (Commodore's) horse, which was tied to a hay rack near the house. Constable Lott and "Commodore" had searched for "Charcoal" in the brush, but did not succeed in finding him. As soon as possible after daybreak I sent a party under Inspectors Primrose and Jarvis to proceed to Peigan Agency and search for the murderer.

On the following morning we were re-enforced by a party of civilians from Pincher Creek under Mr. Herron, an ex-member of the force.

I proceeded to Macleod to get more men and arms, and wired to you for authority to employ Indians to assist us at 50 cents per day.

I also wired you recommending that a reward of $200 be offered, as doing so would prove a great incentive to those who were aiding us in the pursuit.

On my arrival at Macleod, I ascertained that Inspector Sanders had notified the officers commanding at Calgary, Gleichen and Lethbridge and had sent men to the Blackfoot Crossing.

I sent Inspector Sanders with six men and A. V. S. Wroughton with four men to assist in the search.

I then proceeded to the Peigan Agency where the search was going and on my arrival ascertained that "Charcoal's" other boy had been arrested in the camp, and that he had informed the agent that "Charcoal" and two squaws were in the Porcupine Hills, where they had gone after leaving Legrandeur's, and that "Charcoal" had ridden down during the previous night, with the child on the horse behind him, for the purpose of stealing a horse, he had hidden the boy in the brush and had gone off to steal a horse, presently the boy heard a shot fired, and thought that "Charcoal" had been shot; he therefore run away from where he had been concealed. After a great deal of persuasion the boy promised to lead the way to the camp, and did so, two Indians being sent ahead with him and the police under Sergeant Camies kept in the background.

Inspector Cuthbert with men from Pincher Creek followed in the trail of Sergeant Camies's party.

The search was kept up continually at all points under Inspectors Primrose, Jarvis and Mr. Nash, searching the brush in the valley of the Old Man's River, which extends for miles, and Inspector Sanders with his party searching in the Porcupine Hills.

Towards evening I found out that a half brother of "Charcoal's," named "Long Mane," who lived on the reserve, was, owing to his being short of clothing, &c., suspected of having supplied "Charcoal" with some during the previous night. As it was likely that he would render him further assistance I ordered his immediate arrest, and that of his relatives.

I also received word from Mr. Jeff Davis who is employed on the Walronde Ranch, that another brother of "Charcoal's," named "Red Horse," who was also employed on the Walronde had left them, stating that he was going to assist "Charcoal," a close watch was therefore kept on this Indian, but it was found that the report was untrue.

Nothing having been heard of the men who had been sent up to the timber, I concluded that they must have got on the trail of "Charcoal" and the squaws, and I directed a party under Sergeant Major Spicer to proceed in the same direction.

The next morning the several parties returned and reported that in spite of the precautions taken the fugitives had evidently perceived them coming and had decamped, their trail was followed for some distance, but was finally lost in the timber.

During the forenoon the search had been continued in the valley but without success, and some 25 Indians who had joined us were sent with different parties of police to look up the trail.

I was obliged to return to Macleod, leaving Inspecter Sanders in charge of the pursuit.

On the 23rd inst., it was reported that "Charcoal" had been seen in Olson's Coulée, but the men sent there to look for him could find no trace and the story was proved to be without foundation.

On the 24th, I instructed Inspector Davidson to be careful to cause the former hiding place at the head of Belly River to be watched, lest the Indian thinking we would not look there again might go back and seek refuge. In the afternoon I received word that "Charcoal" had been met with near the scene of the murder on the Blood Reserve with 3 of his horses, 30 miles south of the Peigan Reserve, and 40 miles south of where he was last known to be. I sent a despatch to Inspector Sanders, who was then on the Peigan Reservation to hand over all government property to Inspector Primrose, and accompanied by Inspector Jarvis to move south with his party to the Cochrane Ranch without delay and investigate. Inspector Primrose being left at the Peigan to see that patrols, etc., in that vicinity were kept up.

On the 24th I sent Sergeant Major Spicer with Blood Indians "White Top Knot," "Whiteman Sleeping," "Never-ties-his-shoe-laces" and "Bear's Shin Bone," to patrol and search at the head of Trout Creek.

On the 25th Scout O'Keefe reported having seen "Charcoal" on the Blood Reservation north of Bull Horn Coulée heading towards the rationhouse, but upon further investigation and close inquiries being made, O'Keefe said that he was not sure as the night was very dark, and he was not closer than 100 yards to the Indian he saw; it is not probable that it was "Charcoal" as later reports proved that he was at that time on the north fork of the Kootenay where he killed a steer belonging to Mr. Hatfield. Sergeant Wilde hearing this latter report, asked Mr. Herron, of Pincher Creek, for assistance, and that gentleman with Mr. G. J. B. Jonas at once volunteered their services and started out for the North Fork before daylight on the 26th inst., and remained out for two days with Inspector Jarvis's party, whom they met. A great deal of credit is due to Mr. Herron and his party, who on several occasions turned out when they thought that they could be of any assistance.

On the 26th I sent word to Inspector Davidson, who was then near Big Bend to move down towards "Red Crow's" camp on the Blood Reserve and see that proper watch was being kept there, and I caused "Charcoal's" boy who was in custody at the Peigan Reserve to be brought in to Macleod and placed in the guard room. I this day received a report to the effect that Inspectors Sanders and Jarvis were on "Charcoal's" trail leading south from a point on the north fork of the Kootenai. This trail was subsequently lost but in the mean time I sent 4 pack ponies with aparejos, ropes, etc., complete to Kootenai, to be at the disposal of Inspector Sanders should they be required, and I also sent Constables Hatfield and Wilson to Fort Steel, B.C., via the Crow's Nest Pass, to again notify the British Columbia authorities, and at the same time to look out for the murderer.

On the 27th I sent 6 days' rations and forage for the horses at Kootenai, and sent word to Inspector Jarvis that if he at any time required assistance, to call upon Inspector Davidson. At midnight Inspector Jarvis reported that he had again found the trail leading towards the Kootenai Lakes and which he was then following. I warned Davidson and cautioned him to keep a sharp lookout as the trail had been struck, and there was no chance of "Charcoal's" getting back without eluding large parties under Inspectors Sanders, Cuthbert, Jarvis and Mr. Herron. I decided to withdraw the men from the Peigan Reserve, with exception of one man whom I placed at the disposal of the agent, and sent the remainder elsewhere.

I also asked Mr. Nash to assist me in preventing the Indian from taking refuge again in the Porcupine Hills, and received his promise to do so.

I sent a despatch to Inspector Davidson notifying him that the trail had been found, and directing him to open communication with Inspector Jarvis.

On the 28th I arranged with Mr. Wilson to send five more Indians to join Inspector Sanders. The Indian treaty payment took place on the 29th, and during the several days following a number of Indians camped on the island opposite the town, in order that they might have the opportunity to trade during the day time.

On the night of the 30th inst., it was reported by one Joe Potts, that "Charcoal" had visited that camp during the early morning and that he was expected back there on the following night; some of the Indians were under the impression that he was still then in hiding. I therefore engaged some of them to watch and also sent all the available men in barracks to search the camp, and keep a lookout. Mr. Nash, who happened to be in town at the time, very kindly volunteered his services and also went over. The watch was kept up until all the Indians had returned to the reserve, but no trace of the murderer could be obtained.

On the 30th I was informed that "Charcoal" had been seen on the Blood Reserve during the night, and had stolen a horse from there, and gone south. Sergeant Hilliard and party started out in pursuit, but could not find the murderer, they however, arrested one of his brothers named "Bear's Back Bone" for aiding and abetting the fugitive, the other brothers and some female relatives had gone to Lees Creek to trade, and Sergeant Hilliard followed them there and arrested another brother named "Left Hand" with twenty-two other relatives, consisting of squaws and

children, for assisting the Indian. All were brought into Macleod and placed in our guardroom. "Left Hand" was naturally anxious to obtain his release, and Mr. Wilson (the Indian agent) informed me he had a great deal of influence with him, and that he thought that if released he would assist in obtaining information as to "Charcoal's" whereabouts and inform the police, or perhaps induce "Charcoal" to surrender. I had no belief that "Charcoal" would surrender, but thought that if I could obtain definite information regarding his whereabouts the capture could be effected. Therefore on the 5th inst., I released "Left Hand" conditionally, and gave him until Tuesday (the 10th) to arrest "Charcoal" or if he could not do so to at least inform the police should he visit the reserve. I also wrote to the officer commanding at Stand-Off and to Inspector Jarvis, asking him to try to make arrangements with some Indians to capture "Charcoal" by strategy. This resulted in my ascertaining the fact that some kindness had been extended to the other brother "Bear's Back Bone" and that it was possible he could and would assist us.

I then sent for Inspector Jarvis, who was at Stand-Off, and upon his arrival had an interview with the Indian whom I released from the guardroom on the 8th, it being understood that if "Charcoal" could not be arrested, his brothers would at least disarm him and notify the police who could go up and capture him.

The Indians promised to assist, and I told "Left Hand" that if they did not keep their promise they would be severely punished for aiding and abetting the fugitive, and that his mother, wife and relatives who were in the guardroom would be brought to trial on the same charge. I impressed this upon him so deeply that I felt certain he would do his utmost.

It was also arranged that five Indians should be employed to watch the houses of "Charcoal's" relatives on the reserve.

At 5 a.m. on the 2nd of November, I received a despatch that Corporal Armer had about 9.30 o'clock on the previous night been fired at at Cardston police detachment by some person who had been hiding behind the water trough in the yard, the bullet passing between his body and arm slightly grazing his side—but without doing any serious injury, it was thought that the shot was fired by "Charcoal."

Inspector Sanders, who was camped at Mr. Clarke's place, near Bull Horn Coulée, with his party, at once moved south to Cardston to investigate.

The bullet fired at Corporal Armer was of the same calibre as those fired at "Medicine Pipe Stem" and Mr. McNeil. Corporal Armer at the time was going towards the stable, and had a lantern in his hand, the party who fired evidently aimed at the light, and was only about eleven yards away when he fired. Moccasin tracks were found and followed some distance, but were ultimately lost.

After firing at Corporal Armer it appears that "Charcoal" went up Lees Creek. A Mrs. Lamb reported that during the night, after she had gone to bed, her husband being away from home, she heard some one gallop furiously along the trail, which was close to her house; she knew from the rate at which the person travelled that it was not her husband and she was very much frightened. She then heard a noise in the storeroom which was built behind the house, as if some person had entered, and was pulling things about. On entering the storeroom the next morning she saw that a quantity of bread, butter and flour had been stolen during the night.

From this house one of our scouts named "Green Grass" got on the track of a large unshod horse, and followed it up the creek for two miles, when it crossed a trail leading into the ranch of one Leighton. The trail here led over a hill leading towards the point where "Charcoal" had first been discovered, at a point about 2½ miles from Lamb's. The trail was suddenly lost, the trailer did his utmost, but could not pick it up again. It appears that "Charcoal" doubled back towards the Blood Reservation, as the horse which he had stolen from there was found next morning in front of the agency on the reserve, in a used up condition 45 miles from Lamb's, where the trail was lost.

As soon as I heard that the horse had been recovered, I ordered Inspector Sanders to return to Stand-Off, and reorganize the pursuit, unless he had found positive signs of "Charcoal."

It was generally thought that "Charcoal" had gone down the Belly River towards the Cypress Ranch, or to the United States, either supposition would seem reasonable. I also notified Major George Steel, of the Blackfoot Reservation, and Superintendent Deane by wire.

I also made arrangements to have a pack outfit prepared and a party consisting of one non-commissioned officer, two constables and two Indians whose special duty would be to patrol the district, and follow up every clue from point to point, until the murderer was run down and captured.

On the 10th inst Constable Hatfield, who was in charge at the Peigan Agency, sent me a despatch that "Charcoal" had been camped on Beaver Creek during the night and that he (Hatfield) accompanied by five Indians, was following the trail which had crossed the Old Man's River, and was heading for the Blood Reserve. Constable Hatfield sent two Indians, (Peigans) to warn Sergeant Wilde, who was in charge at Pincher Creek, and that non-commissioned officer, accompanied by Constable Ambrose, Scout Holloway and two Indian scouts started out and struck the trail, between the fugitive and the pursuing party under Constable Hatfield. Sergeant Wilde sent Constable Ambrose on to warn the Kootenai detachment, and he with the others followed up the pursuit.

Upon the receipt of Constable Hatfield's despatch, I sent a despatch to Inspector Jarvis, at Stand-Off, directing him to send out at once all the men he could spare, and told him that if necessary he could ask Mr. Wilson for further assistance, and sent word to Inspector Sanders, also again warning all parties that they were not to take any chances with "Charcoal" and that if he faced them with a rifle he must take the consequences.

I also notified Inspector Davidson, and sent a supply of rations to Kootenai. The snow was so deep that the horses ridden by Sergeant Wilde's party could not proceed faster than a slow trot.

The party sighted "Charcoal" near Thibaudeau's ranch on the north fork of the Kootenai, and Sergeant Wilde told his men to fire at 50 yards and not to go nearer than that distance to the fugitive.

When the murderer was first sighted he was riding a pony bareback, leading another which was saddled, and on which he carried some provisions. He apparently paid no attention to his pursuers at first, but when they too pushed their horses some distance through the snow, he changed horses, turning the unsaddled one loose. When within 150 yards of the murderer, Holloway dismounted and tried to fire, but his rifle though it missed fire twice, went off at the third attempt, unfortunately, however, the Indian had by that time got far ahead increasing the distance to about half a mile.

Scout Holloway's carbine did not miss fire through any fault of the weapon or ammunition, the difficulty was that too much oil had been placed on the "striker spring" inside the bolt, which owing to the intense cold congealed.

The horses ridden by Sergeant Wilde's men were completely used up, having already travelled 30 miles that day before striking "Charcoal's" trail, and the riders were obliged to dismount, and follow Sergeant Wilde on foot.

A civilian named Brotton, who was rounding up cattle within 50 yards of Sergeant Wilde and "Charcoal" and was unarmed, was an eye witness of the murder, and states that Sergeant Wilde pressed on ahead of his men with his revolver in the holster, and his carbine at the advance—when quite close to the Indian, he placed his carbine in front of his body across his thighs, and reached over to take hold of "Charcoal," who swerved round in his saddle and fired, the bullet entering Wilde's right side, coming out at a point opposite on the left side, and was found in Wilde's left gauntlet which was on his hand.

The murderer then rode on about 20 yards, turned, rode back to where Sergeant Wilde had fallen off his horse, and fired again, the second shot taking effect in the abdomen. He then turned his own horse loose, and mounting Wilde's rode away taking Wilde's carbine with him, but not his side arms.

It is impossible to say what Sergeant Wilde's reasons were for not firing at "Charcoal" but it was evidently his intention to capture him alive, if possible, and with that object in view rode close up to him.

The Indian "Tail-feathers-around-his-neck" came up on foot ahead of the rest, and Mr. Brotton offered him his horse, but it being almost unbroken and very nervous would not let the Indian near it; he therefore mounted "Charcoal's" horse and went in pursuit alone. Both men were seen disappearing in the gathering gloom. Interpreter Holloway and the other Indian took the body to Thibaudeau's Ranch.

On the following day, Sergeant Wilde's remains were taken to Pincher Creek, and I sent Assistant Sergeant Haultain up to attend the coroner's inquest, which was held there on the 11th inst., and a verdict of murder returned against Blood Indian "Charcoal."

Upon receipt of the despatch *re* Sergeant Wilde's death, I sent Inspector Sanders, Sergeants Bertles, Watson, Dee and Camies, with Constables Burke, Cudlip, Dixon, Frances, Jackson, T., Jackson, W., Maclean, McDougall Smith, F. Wilson and McCombs to join in the pursuit.

The Indian "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" continued the pursuit during the night with the exception of a short rest at Mr. Geddis's ranch and trailed "Charcoal" to the mountains at the head of one of the branches of the north fork of the Kootenai River where he had taken refuge. The scout was here joined by a party of civilians under Mr. Herron, of Pincher Creek, consisting of Messrs. Thibaudeau, Foster and Craig. These gentlemen had turned out at 1 a.m., as soon as the report of the death of Sergeant Wilde had reached them, following the trail with some difficulty. Messrs. Herron and Thibaudeau and the Indian "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" the the rest of the party being some distance ahead) finally reached a spot where they saw "Charcoal" standing in the brush on the edge of the big timber, with his rifle pointed at them there being no cover where they were, they moved back to cover which brought them to within about 300 yards of the murderer. The Indian "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" fired at "Charcoal," and called upon him to surrender, but the murderer moved off. Mr. Herron then opened fire with his revolver, and the scout fired four or five times more. The remainder of Mr. Herron's party hearing the firing, galloped back, but by that time the murderer had disappeared in the heavy timber.

The party then divided and guarded both sides of the timber while it was being searched by two of the number. The search was continued until after dark, and was resumed again at daybreak, and continued until they were satisfied that the murderer had left by eluding them in the dark, and had made for the Blood Reserve. They took up his trail, and followed it, until hearing that he had been captured they returned to Pincher Creek,—in the meantime Inspector Sanders and party had been told that an Indian had been seen cooking food in the dry fork of the Kootenai, and he moved in that direction—en route he was joined by Inspector Jarvis and his men and they were met by Mr. Herron and his friends. Mr. Herron's party certainly drove the Indian from his refuge and compelled him to ride another 55 miles (in a straight line) but considering that he had to circle hills, lakes, sloughs, &c., the distance could not have been less than 70 miles, and seek refuge on the Blood Indian Reservation at the house of his brother "Left Hand" where he arrived between 3 and 4 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The house was occupied by "Charcoal's" two brothers' "Left Hand" and "Bear's Back Bone," whom I have already referred to as having promised me to assist in arresting him. He knocked at the door, which they opened, and asked him to come in; he appeared suspicious, and after standing in the doorway for a moment, went back to the brush behind the house, where his horse was tied, and was on the point of mounting when "Left Hand" (who had followed him) threw his arms around him, held him and called "Bear's Back Bone" to assist.

They then secured and disarmed "Charcoal" and took him in doors.

During the scuffle "Charcoal" got his rifle from the horn of the saddle, and tried to strike "Bear's Back Bone" with it.

After they had taken "Charcoal" into the house, and quieted him by giving him a smoke, they proceeded to search him and then noticed a flow of blood, which upon examination proved to be the result of wounds in both arms which the murderer had made with an awl (which is used in making moccasins) with the inten-

tion of bleeding himself to death, they stopped the flow with flour, and after binding up the wounds with pieces of flour sack, sent an Indian named "White Top Knot" to warn the police, who under Sergeant Macleod were camped in the vicinity, and who arrived on the scene shortly afterwards.

The prisoner was then conveyed to Stand-Off detachment. He was very weak from loss of blood, and en route was rested at the Roman Catholic Mission and warmed, blankets were also procured for him.

As soon as I received word of the arrest I sent Sergeant Heap (hospital steward) to Stand-Off, to attend to the prisoner (Assistant Surgeon Haultain being absent on duty at the time) and he remained with the Indian all night.

On the 13th Assistant Surgeon Haultain returned from Pincher Creek, and at once proceeded to Stand-Off with orders to the effect that if "Charcoal" was sufficiently strong to travel, he was to be brought into Macleod without delay.

The prisoner was brought in during the afternoon and lodged in our guardroom. He is now undergoing his preliminary examination.

When he was first captured he refused to eat, and had to be forced to swallow but now takes nourishment readily and regularly.

On the 13th inst. Sergeant Wilde's remains were brought into Macleod, and the interment took place with military and Masonic honours, at 2.30 p.m. on the 14th inst.

The deceased was highly respected by both members of the force and civilians, and his funeral was largely attended. The Masonic order and several other lodges being represented. Chief "Red Crow," accompanied by the other chiefs of both the "Blood" and "Peigan" bands joined the cortege at the barracks and followed it to cemetery.

The Indian "Charcoal" is secured by being chained to the floor, the guard consists of one non-commissioned officer and four constables, one man being especially detailed to watch the prisoner, the greatest care being taken to prevent his attempting to commit suicide. His food is cut for him, and he is not allowed to use a knife and fork. When escorted for exercise, he is ironed and accompanied by two of the guard, and is never out of sight of the escort. The guard is visited twice by day, and twice by night by the orderly officer at uncertain hours.

During the pursuit the conduct of all ranks has been beyond praise, many of the men when carrying despatches rode from 80 to 120 miles without resting.

My thanks are due particularly to Messrs. Wilson and Nash, and the other officials of the Indian Department for the valuable services they have rendered to the police on this and every other occasion.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nash personally turned out and worked with us, taking charge of parties of Indians during the search and pursuit, and they selected the best Indians on their respective reservations for me when required to act as scouts.

Both these gentlemen displayed the greatest promptitude in sending in reinforcements at any time either during the day or night.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Jno. Herron. P. Herron, T. Craig, G. B. Ryckman, A. R. Dempster, H. Nash, B. Bolster, F. McKenzie, W. Reed, G. I. B. Jonas, M. D. Gray, A. Legrandeur, S. S. Fraser, M. Bolton, and others from Pincher Creek who volunteered to aid the police in the pursuit of the murderer.

I inclose reports from Inspector Sanders, Cuthbert, Primrose and Davidson, and Mr. Herron, all of which show the valuable services rendered, and the energy with which these gentlemen carried out my orders.

A much larger number of civilians would have volunteered from Pincher Creek, and other points, if it had been necessary to call upon them. I desire to recommend all these gentlemen to the favourable consideration of the department, and to respectfully suggest that the Government show some mark of appreciation of the services rendered by the officials and civilians who turned out and assisted the police in the chase which began on the 13th October and continued without interruption until the 12th of November—when the murderer was captured by strategy by his brothers "Left Hand" and "Bear's Back Bone" who were induced to act by promises I made them, which have been fulfilled without costing the country anything.

During the trouble many wild and unfounded reports were circulated by the press, one of which was to the effect that the settlers were very uneasy on account of so many Indians being armed, the press reports giving the number under arms at from 150 to 200. On this point I may say that not more than 30 Indians were armed by us at any one time, and the quantity of ammunition issued was small.

The arms were in charge of an officer, who had the names of the Indians to whom he issued them, and who were chosen by the Indian agents, who knew them thoroughly as being the most reliable and trustworthy on the reservation.

After a week of hard work the Indians would become tired out, fatigued from loss of sleep, their moccasins worn out, clothing torn, and horses used up, they would then turn in their arms, which would be reissued to those selected to replace them.

The settlers were far from being anxious or uneasy, but *on the contrary were well pleased.* Both settlers and Indians were in a considerable state of alarm while "Charcoal" was at large, lest he should commit further outrages, and with the exception of those with whom I had made arrangements for his capture, all had their windows barred and every precaution taken to give him a warm reception should he appear on the scene.

The Indians although anxious to capture "Charcoal" preferred being led by the police, and were in every case.

It is the general opinion of the police and the settlers that the Indians behaved in an admirable manner, and in consequence they have a much higher opinion of them than they ever had before.

The careful management of the Indians for years past, kind and jus treatment coupled with firmness, has caused success in gaining their confidence to a degree unknown in the past. I may conclude by saying that apart from the lamentable death of Sergant Wilde, and the attempt on the lives of Wm. McNeil and Chief "Red Crow" the circumstance has had a beneficial effect on the community, because the settlers have seen whites and Indians work together under police officers to carry out the most determined pursuit of a criminal that it has ever been their experience to know of.

### DEATHS (MEMBERS OF THE FORCE).

On 14th July, Inspector Jerry Potts, died of consumption after 22 years of faithful service, he having joined the force at Fort Benton in 1874, and guided the late Colonel Macleod's command from the Sweet Grass Hills to where the first police post in the North-west was established. From that time, for many years, there were few trips or expeditions that were not guided over these vast plains by Jerry Potts, who, as a guide had no equal in the North-west or Montana. Whether in the heat of summer, or in the depth of winter, with him as guide, all concerned were perfectly safe, and quite certain that they would arrive safely at their destination.

His influence with the Indians was such, that his presence on many occasions prevented bloodshed, and he could always be depended upon in cases of difficulty, danger, or emergency.

Under this heading I must also allude to the murder of Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, a full account of the circumstances in connection with which will be found under the heading "Charcoal." Sergeant Wilde was in every respect one of the finest men who ever served in the force, faithful, true and brave, and most useful in every capacity.

The citizens of Pincher Creek section, where he has been stationed for some years past, deeply regret his death, and have decided to erect a monument to his memory in some suitable place.

Although in the prime of life, Sergeant Wilde had served seven years in the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, three years in the 2nd Life Guards, and 14 years in our corps.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

During the year there have been two desertions, viz. :—
Reg. No. 2945, Const. Henderson, on 17th May.
Reg. No. 2235, Const. Randall, on 15th May.
The latter was captured, and on 30th of that month sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was subsequently released on 24th November in consequence of his good conduct during his imprisonment.
There were five dismissals from the command, viz. :—
Constables Christie, Neary, Smith, W., McDougall, F. and Tinning.

DISCHARGES.

Seventeen constables took their discharge at the expiration of their terms of service, two of whom afterwards re-engaged.
Four were discharged by purchase.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The foot and mounted drills have been carried out as usual during the past season.
The annual course of target practice was conducted under the supervision of of Inspector Primrose, assisted by Reg. No. 1754, Corporal Cunningham. The best shots were :—

Carbine—Reg. No. 2017, Constable Haslett..... 142 points.
do (2nd). Reg. No. 3003, Constable Congdon..... 139 do
Revolver—Reg. No. 2971, Constable Ambrose..... 154 do

The bank in rear of our present rifle range is not sufficiently high to be an absolute protection against the Lee-Metford bullet, but during the year and with the assistance of danger signals, &c., I was enabled to carry the practice through.
It being necessary, however, to make arrangements to secure another range for next season, I recommended that the west half of Section 29, Township 9, Range 25, be reserved for the purpose. This land is situated between the Old Man's River and the mouth of Willow Creek, and is backed by the plain between the Old Man's and the Little Bow.
Section 29 is one of those supposed to be set aside as school land, but that point can be arranged without difficulty.

ENGAGEMENTS AND RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Three staff-sergeants, three sergeants, two corporals and 11 constables re-engaged without actually leaving the post. One constable engaged at this post during the year.

FORAGE

Is supplied by the ranchers in the district, with the exception of 100 tons baled hay, for which Messrs. Sharples & Co., of Lacombe, have a contract.
Oats for the outposts are supplied locally, but those for district headquarters are contracted for with Mr. Williams, of Regina.
The detachment at Kipp is being supplied by Lethbridge.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire orders for the barrack fire brigade are placed in the barrack rooms, where the men can refer to them at any time.

I have fire drill once each week when possible, and thus satisfy myself that the men know their posts and duties.

The brigade is under the command of Inspector H. S. Casey.

### FUEL AND LIGHT.

The contracts 1896–97 are for 200 tons of anthracite from McNeil & Co.

Four hundred tons from the "Sheran" mine from C. R. Johnson, and 200 from the Blood Indians.

The "Sheran" coal gives satisfaction. I caused a test to be made of it before closing the contract with Mr. Johnson.

In order to supply the Leavings and Mosquito Creek detachments, I, with your approval, and to avoid hauling, purchased a car load from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and caused the car to be "side tracked" at those points. The quantity so supplied was deducted from Mr. Johnson's contract.

### GAME.

Feathered game of the following species have been plentiful: ducks, chicken, partridge, snipe, curlew, swan and crane. Large game is very scarce.

Wolves and coyotes are seen in large numbers, and although many have been killed by the ranchers and Indians, there are still large bands in the vicinity of the foot-hills.

As it was the opinion of some sportsmen that the trout in our streams locally known as "mountain trout" were not the fish referred to in the ordinance as "speckled trout," I caused a number of them to be caught and forwarded to Mr. Davidson, inspector of fisheries at Qu'Appelle, at the same time asking for his opinion on the point. I have received his reply, which is to the effect that the fish submitted to him, undoubtedly came within the provisions of the Act for the protection of "speckled trout."

### HORSES.

During the season Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has been in veterinary charge, to whose report I beg to refer.

Horse No. 2076 was lost from herd on 27th January and was found on 12th March.

Horse 2201 broke away from Pincher Creek on 26th March and was found on the same day.

Horse 2209 died at Kootenai on 28th March.

Horse 2126 which was lost from the Leavings on 13th September, 1895, was recovered on 3rd April, 1896.

The following saddle horses were with your approval broken to harness: Nos. 2073, 2074, 1893, 1989, 1993, 1942, 1937, 1884, 1939, 2129, 1683, and 1936.

Horses 2213, 2130, 1995 strayed from the herd on 22nd April, the two latter were recovered during May.

On 4th May, horse 2210, was cast in the stable at Kipp and kicked about the head by horse 2199, which stood in the next stall, sustaining such injuries that it was destroyed on 8th May.

Horse 2061 "K" strayed from our herd on 11th May and was recovered on 15th June.

Horse 2204 broke away from quarantine camp on 15th May and was found on 2nd June.

Horse 691 was drowned while crossing the Belly River on 4th June.

The following horses were cast, and sold on 8th April by public auction:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | 1312 | Bryan..... | $20.00 | No. | 705 | Webb. ..... | $20.00 |
| " | 1153 | " ..... | 19.00 | " | 834 | Grier..... | 12.00 |
| " | 1936 | Webb ..... | 20 50 | " | 1275 | Knuth ..... | 23.00 |
| " | 1278 | Jackson..... | 24.00 | " | 845 | " ..... | 19.00 |
| " | 1281 | " ..... | 20.00 | " | 759 | Cudlip..... | 15.00 |

Horses 1945, 1733, strayed from Kootenai detachment on 20th July, the former was recovered on 7th August and the latter on 13th August.

Horse 2201 lost from herd on 19th August and was found on 23rd September.

Horse 1326 was lost from Kootenai on 2nd September and found on 3rd October.

Horse 2073 died at Big Bend on 18th October.

Horse 1440 got away from Constable Story on 13th November.

Nearly every horse in the command, with the exception of the remounts recently purchased, were employed during the pursuit of the Indian "Charcoal" and a number of team horses were used for saddle purposes. Notwithstanding the hardships, scarcity of grass, long trips, and being hours under the saddle, without intermission, most of the horses came out well. The mileage per inclosed return is 457,862 miles. Average of 6½ miles a day per horse for the year.

INSPECTIONS.

The Assistant Commissioner arrived from Lethbridge on 1st April and inspected the pay office and division records on the morning of the following day; in the afternoon he inspected the canteen and examined the books. On 3rd April he examined the quartermaster's books and inspected the stores, and on 4th April visited Cardston via Stand-Off, returning here at noon on 6th April. I accompanied him on this trip.

On the morning of 7th April he inspected the barrack buildings, magazine, etc., and left for Lethbridge on 8th April.

You visited the post on 26th September and left on 29th September.

The outposts are regularly inspected by the officers in charge of the sub-districts, and I personally visit and inspect them as often as I can spare time.

The orderly officer inspects the barrack rooms, messes, stables, hospital, artisan shops and canteen daily, and I inspect the same premises at least once each week.

All parties and wagons are inspected by the orderly officer, on their arrival at and departure from the post.

Assistant Surgeon Haultain inspects the post with a view to its sanitary condition once each week.

The "herd" is visited and inspected by the orderly officer, and the assistant veterinary surgeon on alternate days.

INDIANS.

The Indians, as a general rule, have behaved very well during the season; but I cannot speak too highly of their conduct during the pursuit of the Indian murderer "Charcoal," and an account of which will be found under that heading.

They have been working faithfully, purchasing cattle, wagons, harness, &c., and are quite contented.

The record of crime shows that 47 Indians have been charged before the magistrate during the year.

Any parties of Indians found by our patrols wandering aimlessly over the prairie, are advised to return to their reservations, and there has not been an instance of their showing a desire or inclination to disobey.

Their conduct during the treaty payments was very good.

During February a rumour was current to the effect that "small-pox" had broken out among the "Crees" on the American side. I communicated with the

authorities and asked for particulars, and received a reply that the report was not true.

On 17th March four Indians belonging to the Blackfoot Reserve, whose names are "Takes two Guns," "Little Chief," "Red Deer" and "Robert" were arrested at Mosquito Creek by Sergeant Généreux, charged with removing the hides from carcasses without authority. They were fined $5 or in default to 15 days' hard labour by Holmes, J.P.

In connection with this, I may add that I have little or no trouble with the "Bloods" or "Peigans," but have a great deal of trouble with Indians from the district north, who are not only permitted to roam, but are encouraged to do so by the ranchers there, who are the first to complain.

During May an Indian named "Big Eye" belonging to the North Blackfeet Reserve, who had been on a hunting expedition south of the line, returned to his camp and told the following story:—He in company with a North Peigan and a Kootenai were hunting in Montana near Chief Mountain, when they met a white-man of whom they asked food. He refused, and one word led to another until finally the white man shot "Big Eye's" horse; the other two Indians then fired on the white man but did not hit him. "Big Eye" than shot and killed the white man and all three Indians rode away, each returning to his respective reservation.

The chief took action at once, arrested "Big Eye" and took him before the Indian agent when he denied the story related above, and said that he had not gone south of the line, but had been on the North Peigan Reservation. The question was referred to me by Superintendent Howe, and I asked Mr. H. H. Nash to cause inquiries to be made, which he did, and informed me that there was no truth as far as could be ascertained.

Complaints have been made that the Stony Indians are in the habit of killing game out of season; I have instructed the non-commissioned officers in charge of the outposts in this district to see that the game laws are strictly enforced.

During September a party of 18 Assiniboines arrived on the Blood Reserve and were, at the request of the agent, escorted back to the boundary line.

The conduct of the Indians selected to assist us in the pursuit of the murderer "Charcoal" was all that could be desired; they showed themselves hard riders and skilful trailers.

I would specially mention the services of "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" (who has been referred to in different parts of this report) for his courage in mounting the murderer's tired horse, after Sergeant Wilde's death, and keeping on the trail with the result that the Indian was followed closely by the others in pursuit, driven from his haunt in the mountains and eventually captured as arranged.

### LATTER-DAY SAINTS OR MORMONS.

The settlement of Cardston on Lee's Creek has now a population of 1,000 souls, 125 persons having joined the colony during the summer. The immigration is principally from Utah.

The settlers are mostly employed farming, and some of them own large bunches of horses and cattle.

These people still preserve their reputation for being law-abiding and industrious.

The total number of stock owned by the Mormons is 9,000 head and 2,000 horses.

They have also a flock of about 3,500 sheep which range in the Pot-hole district.

Two of the most wealthy of the settlers recently purchased a large tract of land from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and have located thereon, with 3,000 head of cattle and 200 horses. Owing to the plentiful rain this season there has been little or no need of irrigation; the ditch, however, at Cardston is capable of watering 1,000 acres.

About 200 acres of additional land has been broken. The grain crop was only moderate and the greater portion of it was used for feed; the average yield per acre was:—

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Oats | 15 |
| Wheat | 8 |
| Barley | 15 |

The root crop was very good.

A considerable number of buildings, mostly private houses and stables, have been erected, and a general store, book store and refreshment room have been opened. A blacksmith's shop has also been erected and additions made to both the Cardston Company's store and Messrs. Allan and Company's store; the hotel has also been improved.

The output of the grist mill was 5,500 bushels. The cheese factory produced 3,200 cheese, most of which were shipped to the Pacific coast.

The school at Cardston, which is a private one, has an average attendance of 50 pupils, it does not receive Government aid.

There is one mail each week to Cardston, and the settlers are anxious to have communication more frequently.

A telephone line connects Lethbridge and the police detachment at St. Mary's with the village.

The trails are very good, with the exception of the one to Boundary Creek, which requires repairs, and for this purpose the settlers hope to obtain a grant from the Government of the North-west Territories.

### LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

During the season the usual course of lectures was delivered and arrangements had been made for a general examination of the command, for those who had not already passed, to take place on 23rd October, but owing to the pursuit of the Indian "Charcoal" my intentions on the point were frustrated, and the examination has been postponed until after the New Year. The subjects are:—

Permanent, general and local orders.
Regulations and orders of the force.
Drill mounted and dismounted.
Duties on guard.
The constable's manual.
Duties in barracks.
The ordinances of the North-west Territories.
The Indian Act.
The Criminal Code.

The examination, as usual, will be in writing, a separate paper being drawn out on each subject, each paper containing 12 questions. I require seventy per cent in marks to pass.

I have arranged, that during the ensuing winter, when lectures are given, instruction in "packing" will also take place.

I have found these examinations to be of the greatest advantage to all concerned, and by undergoing an examination, men learn more than they could do in years if the matter was left entirely to experience.

### OFFICERS.

During the year Inspector Sanders has been stationed at district headquarters and has had charge of the pay and clothing of the division and supervision of the canteen.

Inspector Primrose has also been at Macleod and has charge of No. 3 sub-district.

Inspector Cuthbert is stationed at Pincher Creek and is in command of No. 4 subdistrict.

Inspector Casey is at district headquarters in the capacity of acting quartermaster.

Inspector Davidson is stationed at Lee's Creek and commands No. 5 sub-district.

Inspector Jarvis is stationed at Stand-Off and commands No. 6 subdistrict.

Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton have been in medical and veterinary charge respectively.

The officers are kept very busy, all being magistrates with the exception of one, and what with drills, boards, inspections and their magisterial duties they have very little leisure. I may add that all the duties have been satisfactorily performed.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The usual summer system of patrols was kept up until November, and then the winter system came into force; it is as follows:—

Nos. 1 and 2 subdistricts and subdivisions under Inspector Sanders at district headquarters.

No. 3 subdistrict and sub-division under Inspector Primrose, with office at Macleod barracks, will consist of the detachments at Porcupines, Peigan, Leavings, and Mosquito Creek.

No. 4 sub-district and sub-division under Inspector Cuthbert, with office at Pincher Creek, consists of the detachments at Pincher Creek and Kootenai.

No. 5 subdistrict and subdivision under Inspector Davidson, with office at Lee's Creek, will consist of the detachments at St. Mary's, Lee's Creek, Boundary Creek, quarantine (while open) and South Fork.

No. 6 subdistrict and subdivision under Inspector Jarvis, with office at Stand-Off, will consist of the detachments at Stand-Off, Kipp and Big Bend.

The officers referred to have charge of and look after every detail in connection with their outposts; they receive and forward all official reports and returns, inspect and look after all supplies, etc.

In order to facilitate the forwarding of despatches, I have made the following alterations in patrols to be performed weekly:

Kipp to Stand-Off and Lethbridge.

Big Bend to Lee's Creek and Kootenai.

Kootenai to Pincher Creek.

Pincher Creek to Allison's in the Crow's Nest, and Smith's on Spring Creek.

Porcupine to Macleod.

Peigan to Macleod.

Leavings to Macleod, and each alternate week to Porcupine Hills detachment. This patrol moves up Willow Creek, as far as possible, with pack outfit, camps there for the night, and then moves on to the Porcupine detachment, returning the following day and visiting all settlers en route.

Mosquito Creek to Leavings and each alternate week to High River taking turn and turn about with "E" Division.

Stand-Off to Big Bend.

Boundary Creek to Cardston.

St. Mary's to Stand-Off.

St. Mary's to "K" Division in Milk River Ridge via South Fork and Lee's Creek to St. Mary's.

In winter our patrols consist of at least two men and the system is so arranged that the whole district is patrolled thoroughly each week and isolated ranches visited.

There are detachments on the Indian reservations.

The settlers have been unanimous in their praise of the men for the strict yet courteous manner in which they have performed their duties.

The following outposts have been supplied from this command. The men from quarantine and South Fork are brought to St. Mary's as soon as quarantine closes.

| Outpost. | Officers. | Staff Sergts. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Total. | Horses. | Ponies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boundary Creek | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Big Bend | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Herd | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| Kootenai | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Kipp | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| Leavings | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Mosquito Creek | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| Lee's Creek | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | .... |
| Pincher Creek | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 7 | 10 | 1 |
| Peigan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... |
| Porcupines | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Quarantine | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| South Fork (of Milk River) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| St. Mary's | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... |
| Stand-Off | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | 9 | 11 | 1 |
| Macleod (Town) | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Totals | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 40 | 56 | 62 | 9 |

PHYSIQUE.

The average height of the command is:—5 feet 9½ inches, chest measurement 38¼ inches, age 28 years.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Great attention has been paid to the suppression of these fires, and the past season as far as this district is concerned has been unusually free from them. The first one recorded was on 26th April, when some person travelling between Kipp and Lethbridge started one by dropping a lighted match on the grass and about 10 acres was burnt off before it was extinguished. On 1st July a fire was started north of Pincher Creek by lightning, and bush fires were started in the Crow's Nest Pass from the same cause, and raged fiercely for some days before being extingnished by rain.

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

The provisions and general stores received during the year compare favourably with the sealed pattern, and only such articles as were required for immediate use were purchased locally, and were obtained at reasonable prices.

The supply of stationery was small, necessitating its being purchased in town.

During the first half of the year the provisions were supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co., but are now furnished by the A. Macdonald Company, of Winnipeg.

The quality of the beef has been excellent.

Butter is supplied by the Ætna Creamery Co., of Cardstone.

Potatoes are supplied locally, by contract, which is supplemented from the gardens at Stand-Off and at district headquarters. The bulk of this summer's crop (from police gardens) has been pitted for future use.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine, as usual, was opened on 20th March, but no stock arrived until 18th May.

Reg. No. 322, Sergeant Cotter, was in charge of the stock and herders, and Special Constable Haworth in veterinary charge, both of whom performed their duties to the satisfaction of the public and myself. This year, as you will notice

from the schedule of stock, which is herewith inclosed, 4,091 head were received, which were turned over to the owners with a loss of but 6 head, the decrease being calves which were killed by wolves.

All domestic cattle are herded at the Government expense, but the range stock are herded by the owners, under police supervision.

All horses brought into Canada are also inspected before being permitted to leave the quarantine ground. I inclose a return of those passed during the summer, which totals up 903 head.

During August, 357 head were seized from the American round-up for evasion of the quarantine laws, and were held at the owner's expense until I received your order to release them.

In November, owing to the heavy snow storms and the fact that the snow at quarantine was 5 feet deep on the level and 3 or 4 feet deep on the level in other parts of the district, I wired to you recommending that the stock be released as they could not feed themselves, and we had no means of feeding them except at a great expense. Pending your reply, I caused the stock to be brought into St. Mary's. On receipt of your telegram, ordering the release, I at once transmitted the same to Inspector Davidson for action.

### SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

During the past year the settlers who have arrived from the States have been of a good class, but most of them are very poor; in fact the majority of them had started from distant points, with their families, and all their worldly goods packed in a single wagon. They bring some flour by way of provisions and a few dollars in cash to pay ferriage, etc.; however, after their arrival they never appear to want and do not seek work outside their own community.

The chief complaint on the part of settlers is of the depredations committed by wolves, and for which there does not appear to be any remedy; poisoning appears to be a failure and if reports are correct, nearly as many dogs are killed by it as wolves. I annex a return of the settlers who have arrived during the summer which totals up 302 souls.

The prospects at present are most unusually disastrous for the stock on the ranges, the snow on the level near the boundary line has been for the past 10 days 5 feet deep and from 3 to 4 feet deep in other portions of the district and if a Chinook does not spring up within a few days, the stock not fed hay will die.

The difficulty is, the stock have drifted and the snow is so deep that the owners cannot go out to round them up. I inclose a return of the horses entered by incoming settlers and inspected by C. W. J. Haworth, at quarantine, the list totals 903 head.

### TRANSPORT.

The transport is much the same as last year, but I have only four sets of bob sleighs, which for winters such as the present are not sufficient, the snow is now so deep that wheels cannot be used, as the strain on the gearing of the wagon would be too great. The transport has been thoroughly repaired and painted.

### TRAILS, ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Generally speaking the trails in this district are in good condition, but in some cases a great deal of inconvenience has been caused by settlers fencing up the trails.

I may again point out that a bridge over the Kootenai River near Stand-Off is greatly needed. That stream is very swift and dangerous at high water, and settlers coming north are frequently delayed at Stand-Off for days before being able to ford.

It is reported that the settlers in the vicinity of St. Mary's intend bridging Snake Creek in the spring.

The trail through the Porcupine Hills is in fairly good condition, but requires bridging in several places.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE, *Supt.*
*Commanding District.*

## Return of Incoming Settlers at Macleod during the Year, 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

| Name. | Location. | From | Date. | Nationality. | Religion. | Males. | | Females. | | Horses. | Cattle. | Entered Free. | Entered for Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Over 21. | Under 21. | Over 21. | Under 21. | | | | |
| G. Kitchen | St. Mary's | Montana | June 24 | American | Methodist | 1 | | | | 2 | | Free | None. |
| H. Linister | do | do | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 7 | | do | do |
| J. S. Doudle | Cardston | Utah | do 24 | do | do | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, household effects. | do |
| E. F. Morris | Pincher Creek | Montana | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 2 | 34 | Free | 10 head of cattle. |
| J. W. White & party | St. Mary's | do | do 24 | do | do | 6 | | 2 | | 20 | | do | None. |
| C. O. Riggs | Pincher Creek | do | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | | 31 | do | do |
| J. C. Calquhoon | Lee's Creek | Utah | do 24 | do | do | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | | 4 horses, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, 1 saddle, 1 box tools, household effects. | do |
| T. Murphy | St. Mary's | Montana | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 3 | | Free | do |
| H. R. Sloan | Lee's Creek | Utah | do 24 | do | do | 2 | 2 | | | 7 | | 7 horses, 2 wagons, 2 sets harness, tools, household effects. | do |
| J. R. Anderson | do | do | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 4 | | Free | do |
| R. H. Wellman | do | Montana | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 7 | | | 3 head of horses. |
| S. Jessop | do | Utah | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 3 | | Free | None. |
| Mrs. R. H. Wellman | do | Montana | do 24 | do | do | | | 1 | | | 68 | | 48 head of cattle. |
| E. Anderson | do | Utah | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | Free | None. |
| W. J. Bingham | do | Montana | do 24 | do | Baptist | 1 | | | | 3 | | do | do |
| G. S. Bass | Edmonton | Kansas | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 5 | | do | do |
| W. R. Woods | do | Montana | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 7 | | do | do |
| A. Tetrault | do | do | do 24 | do | Methodist | 1 | | | | 17 | | 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, 2 saddles. | do |
| J. W. Carpenter | do | Kansas | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 4 | | Free | do |
| R. Pratt | do | Montana | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 2 | | do | do |
| R. W. Shafter | do | Kansas | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 1 | | do | do |
| O. Landeville | do | Montana | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 4 | | do | do |
| J. Browson | do | Kansas | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 1 | | do | do |
| J. Belladeau | do | Montana | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 4 | | do | do |
| A. Lawrence | do | do | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 wagon, 1 set harness | do |
| W. Krase | St. Mary's | do | do 24 | do | do | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 wag., 2 sets harn., 2 rifl. | do |
| M. P. Madson | Cardston | Utah | July 6 | do | Mormon | 1 | | | | 2 | | Buckboard and harness | do |
| F. Fream | Macleod | Montana | do 7 | do | Protestant | 1 | | | | 1 | | Saddle and bridle | do |
| G. Podcock | Cardston | Depeyer | do 8 | do | Mormon | 1 | | | | 2 | | Saddle and camp outfit | do |
| P. Bushe | Macleod | Flathead | do 9 | Breed | R. Catholic | 1 | | | | 1 | | Saddle | do |
| B. Plumino | Buffalo Lake | do | do 9 | do | do | 1 | | | | 9 | | Wagon, harness and camp outfit. | do |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. Ladie | Macleod | do | do | 9 | do | do | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 | .... | do do | do |
| G. Green | St. Mary's | Wyoming | do | 9 | American | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | Wagon, harness, &c | do |
| F. Smith | Macleod | Butte | do | 9 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | Saddle | do |
| H. Crandell | do | Livingstone | do | 13 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | Saddle and camp outfit | do |
| J. R. Kembell | Cardston | Logan | do | 16 | do | Mormon | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .... | Wagon, harness, &c | do |
| R. Nelson | do | Montana | do | 17 | do | do | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | Wagon, house effects | do |
| H. C. Bonner | do | do | do | 17 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | None | do |
| A. O. Enderby | Fish Creek | Sun River | do | 23 | do | Protestant | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | 32 | 60 | Wagons, household effects | 15 cattle, 2 horses. |
| A. E. Enderby | do | do | do | 23 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 56 | Saddle | 33 head of cattle. |
| Miss Cook | do | do | do | 23 | do | do | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 23 | None | 7 do |
| C. Willoughby | do | do | do | 23 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 16 | .... | Saddle, clothing | 2 horses. |
| A. Hanson | Cardston | Utah | do | 28 | do | Mormon | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 21 | Camp outfit | None. |
| N. Tanner | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24 | do | 2 horses. |
| E. Irwin | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 | do | do |
| F. Madsen | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25 | None | None. |
| S. Knolton | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 | do | do |
| H. R. Sloan | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 | do | do |
| J. T. Sloan | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 22 | do | do |
| P. Madsen | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24 | do | do |
| C. McCarthy | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 44 | 19 | do | 155 cattle, 44 horses. |
| D. A. Thomson | do | do | do | 28 | do | do | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 16 | Wagons, harness | None. |
| W. M. Carter | do | Montana | do | 29 | do | Presbyterian | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | Buggy, house effects | do |
| H. Haines | do | do | do | 30 | do | do | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 8 | .... | Wagon and harness | do |
| B. F. Rowe | do | Idaho | Aug. | 1 | do | Ch. of Eng. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | Wagon, harness and camp outfit. | do |
| "Bull Child" | Peigan Reserve | Montana | do | 1 | Indian | Christian | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | .... | do do | do |
| "Crow Eagle" | do | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 2 saddles, camp outfit | do |
| R. F. Browne | St. Mary's | do | do | 1 | American | Ch. of Eng. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 1 saddle, camp outfit | do |
| A. Woods | Cardston | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | Wagon, harness, rake, camp outfit. | do |
| C. Corro | Macleod | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | Saddle, bedding | do |
| T. Davies | Cardston | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | Wagon, harness, bedding, mason's tools. | do |
| B. F. Williams | Kootenai | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 23 | Buckboard, harness, stock | do |
| W. A. Smith | St. Mary's | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | Camp outfit | do |
| C. Wallerburger | do | do | do | 1 | German | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 16 | .... | Stock, household effects | do |
| H. Powell | Cardston | do | do | 1 | American | Ch. of Eng. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do do | do |
| N. Farmer | St. Mary's | Utah | do | 1 | do | Mormon | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 24 | Wagon, harness and stock | do |
| R. Pelling | do | do | do | 1 | Canadian | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | do do | do |
| J. M. Jansen | Cardston | do | do | 1 | American | do | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .... | do do | do |
| Thos. Bunt | do | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 14 | Stock | do |
| C. Bunt | do | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 12 | 4 horses, 12 head of cattle. | 1 horse. |
| J. A. Young | do | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 7 | 37 | 16 head of stock | 21 cattle, 7 horses. |
| L. B. Young | do | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 16 | Wagon, harness, stock | 1 horse. |
| A. Barton | do | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 35 | Wagon, harness, 16 head of cattle. | 19 cattle, 6 horses. |
| J. A. Barton | do | do | do | 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 62 | Wagon, harness, household effects. | 46 cattle, 7 horses. |
| Wm. Collier | Lethbridge | Washington | do | 5 | English | Protestant | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | .... | Stock, harness and wagon | None. |
| Mrs. T. V. Robinson | Edmonton | Montana | do | 8 | Canadian | R. Catholic | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | do do | do |

RETURN of Incoming Settlers at Macleod during the Year, 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896—*Continued.*

| Name. | Location. | From | Date. | Nationality. | Religion. | Males. | | Females. | | Horses. | Cattle. | Entered Free. | Entered for Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Over 21. | Under 21. | Over 21. | Under 21. | | | | |
| G. G. Reid | St. Mary's | Nebraska | Aug. 12 | American | Protestant | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | ... | Stock, harness and wagon | None. |
| F. Forger | Edmonton | do | do 12 | German | do | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 10 | .... | do do | do |
| H. Baty | do | do | do 12 | do | do | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | .... | do do | do |
| A. Forge | do | do | do 12 | do | do | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | .... | do do | do |
| G. Murphy | Calgary | Montana | do 12 | American | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do do | do |
| "E-ok-sa" | Peigan Reserve | do | do 14 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | Stock and transport | do |
| Z. Deheik | Innisfail | Oregon | do 16 | German | do | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | ... | do | do |
| F. M. McGovern | St. Mary's | Montana | do 17 | American | R. Catholic | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | do | do |
| Wm. Webb | Edmonton | Spokane | do 17 | do | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | do | do |
| H. Murphy | Calgary | Montana | do 12 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do | do |
| M. L. Devine | Cardston | Utah | do 20 | do | R. Catholic | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| J. A. Cunningham | do | do | do 20 | do | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | do | 12 horses. |
| G. A. Cropper | do | do | do 20 | do | do | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | do | 7 do |
| W. B. Barnes | do | do | do 20 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | None. |
| J. Naylor | do | do | do 20 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do | do |
| W. H. McIntire | do | do | do 20 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 192 | .... | do | 192 horses. |
| C. Fitzpatrick | do | Montana | do 20 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | None. |
| A. Gardner | Boundary Creek | do | do 21 | German | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | do | do |
| F. Wachtman | do | do | do 21 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do | do |
| C. Stewart | do | do | do 21 | American | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | do | do |
| C. M. Hall | do | Nebraska | do 24 | Dane | do | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | do | do |
| P. M. Hall | do | do | Sept. 1 | do | Lutheran | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 9 | do | do |
| G. Hall | do | do | do 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 7 | do | do |
| J. Hall | do | do | do 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | do | do |
| C. Hall | do | do | do 1 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | do | do |
| E. F. Morris | Cardston | Washington | do 2 | American | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | 5 | ... | do | 5 horses. |
| Frances A. Morris | do | do | do 2 | do | do | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 25 | .... | do | None. |
| M. Cresper | do | do | do 2 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 16 | .... | do | do |
| H. H. Baker | do | do | do 2 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | do | do |
| J. Bryant | do | Montana | do 3 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| H. Blyholder | do | do | do 3 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | do | do |
| H. Byrne | do | do | do 3 | Irish | R. Catholic | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| W. H. Alston | do | Dakota | do 3 | English | Presbyterian | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| H. W. Hawins | do | Montana | do 3 | American | Ch. of Eng. | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 9 | ... | do | do |
| Wm. Bowen | Edmonton | Washington | do 5 | do | Protestant | 1 | 3 | 1 | .... | 10 | 8 | do | do |
| J. H. Scott | do | Montana | do 5 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | Stock and saddle | do |
| T. McClain | do | Washington | do 5 | do | do | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 4 | Stock, wagon, household effects. | do |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. McClain | do | do | do | 5 | do | do | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 10 horses, 13 cattle | 3 horses. |
| M. McClain | do | do | do | 5 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 18 | .... | Stock, transport, effects | None. |
| J. T. McClain | do | do | do | 5 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 8 | do do | do |
| H. L. Kelso | do | Oregon | do | 5 | do | do | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | .... | do do | do |
| C. Kennedy | do | Idaho | do | 5 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | do do | do |
| F. Guardipie | Macleod | Montana | do | 9 | Breed | R. Catholic | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | do do | do |
| "Many Tail Feathers." | do | do | do | 9 | Indian | do | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .... | do do | do |
| Wm. Bellefuar | Belly River | do | do | 9 | American | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do do | do |
| Wm. Walters | do | Oregon | do | 9 | Austrian | Lutheran | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | Horse and saddle | do |
| A. Walters | do | do | do | 9 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do | do |
| C. Peterson | do | Montana | do | 16 | American | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| G. Peterson | do | do | do | 16 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| J. Long | do | do | do | 19 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do | do |
| T. B. Clifford | Cardston | Utah | do | 22 | do | Mormon | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | .... | Stock, transport, effects | do |
| H. Case | Lethbridge | Montana | do | 23 | English | Protestant | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do do | do |
| D. Thompson | Macleod | Nebraska | do | 23 | Canadian | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do do | do |
| B. S. Thompson | do | do | do | 23 | do | do | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | do do | do |
| C. Thompson | do | do | do | 23 | do | do | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | do do | do |
| H. Main | Lethbridge | Montana | Oct. | 1 | Breed | R. Catholic | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 horses, 1 saddle | do |
| M. Merger | do | do | do | 1 | German | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 horse and saddle | do |
| E. H. Rupert | Macleod | do | do | 1 | American | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | Horses and saddle | do |
| O. Briscoe | Red Deer | do | do | 4 | do | R. Catholic | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | Horses and transport | do |
| A. Talbot | Cardston | do | do | 5 | Canadian | Mormon | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do | do |
| T. Gregson | do | do | do | 6 | American | do | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | do | do |
| Wm. Murphy | do | do | do | 6 | do | R. Catholic | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| R. G. Belvidere | Mountain View | do | do | 6 | do | do | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .... | do | do |
| J. Pierce | Lethbridge | do | do | 7 | do | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | do | do |
| B. F. Hall | Cardston | do | do | 7 | French | R. Catholic | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| W. Gougan | Mountain View | do | do | 10 | Breed | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | do | do |
| J. Findlay | do | do | do | 10 | American | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | do | do |
| N. Sheppard | Kootenai | do | do | 10 | Breed | do | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | do | do |
| M. Johnson | St. Mary's | do | do | 10 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| R. Tucker | Lacombe | do | do | 10 | English | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do |
| C. Anderson | do | do | do | 10 | Breed | R. Catholic | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | Horses and transport | do |
| E. F. Morris | Pincher Creek | do | do | 18 | American | Protestant | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| W. H. Begley | Macleod | do | do | 18 | do | do | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | do | do |
| | | | | | | | 154 | 64 | 40 | 44 | 903 | 775 | | |

S. B. STEELE,
*Supt., Commanding District.*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. E. SANDERS.

MACLEOD, 19th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding N. W. Mounted Police,
Macleod District.

SIR,—I have the honour, in accordance with your memo. of the 18th inst., to submit a general report in regard to my connection with the pursuit of the Indian murderer "Bad-young-man" alias "Charcoal," who was captured on the 12th November last. I have already fully reported to you in detail from time to time.

The murder took place some time previous to October 12 when it was first discovered. You left the post on the 14th, and I remained, sending out what horses, rations and men you required, until Tuesday October 20th.

About 5.30 p.m. of October 18th, I received word from Indian Agent Nash and Constable Kerrigan, who had come down from Pincher Creek with a team, that "Charcoal" was in the Peigan Reserve, near Legrandeur's. I at once sent a messenger to you at Big Bend, followed by another later, confirming the report by a despatch sent in by Inspector Cuthbert, who with the only two men he had was searching the bush. Inspector Primrose with a party of six men went to Legrandeur's that night; this was as large a party as I could mount at the time. Corporal Grabill was sent to warn Leavings and Mosquito Creek in case the Indian should go in direction of Blackfoot Crossing where he had relatives. Corporal Grabill on this duty rode 94 miles in ten hours, between 8 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning, when he was in the vicinity of the crossing, he changed horses.

I left the post on the 20th as above stated, and joined you on the Peigan Reserve; on arrival at the agency I was ordered by you to take my party to the hills at head of Tennessee Coulée, where the Indian was suspected of being hidden. We were out all night and returned to the agency at noon next day, having found traces of the Indian having been there and moved away. During the pursuit of "Charcoal" one of the many difficulties we had to contend with was single Indians and white men getting scared and running from us, causing a lot of waste of time in their pursuit and taking a great deal out of our horses. Whilst in the Porcupines we had several of these wild-goose hunts. On this occasion we had one of them after a white man, which I will describe in order to illustrate how easily they happened. An Indian scout who was in the hills about 4 miles to the right of my party saw a man riding in the distance; he went towards him, and the man started to gallop off. The Indian signalled and we started in pursuit right through the Porcupine Hills. The scout being on the lead all the pursued person saw was an Indian topping each divide after he had passed it. The pursuit extended for 15 miles when we found the pursued to be a cowboy who thought "Charcoal" was after him.

On the afternoon of the 21st October you returned to district headquarters, and left me in charge, subject to your directions, at the Peigan Agency, at this time my party consisted of three officers, and twenty-four non-commissioned officers and men. In addition to this, the following day I sent out scouting parties of Indians under experienced leaders (those who were considered adepts with war-parties in the old days), in different directions through the hills. They found nothing, which was nearly conclusive proof that "Charcoal" and his two squaws had changed their hiding place, and that there was not much chance of locating him again until we heard of some settler being visited, horses stolen or an animal killed. In the meantime we kept up patrols night and day, receiving information, from Indians and others, continually, which was investigated until proved incorrect, we also suffered from want of interpreters, as I was unable to supply all parties with some one who understood the Blackfoot language.

On the evening of October 24th I received orders from you to proceed to the Cochrane Ranch, near which place "Charcoal" had been seen that day. I left at

10 p.m. Inspector Primrose remaining behind with about five men, and some Indian scouts. About the same time that I received your despatch I also heard an Indian had been seen on the Dry Fork of the Kootenai, and yet another across the summit of the mountains in the Crow's Nest Pass. I therefore determined to proceed via Kootenai detachment to the Cochrane Ranch. On arrival at the detachment at 2 a.m., October 25th, Corporal Kembry told me the circumstance of the Indian being seen on the Dry Fork about 20 miles west. I then split up my party, sending Inspector Jarvis with part to Cochrane Ranch and going myself with the others up the Dry Fork. On reaching the point where the Indian was seen we found a three year old heifer with Mr. Hatfield's ear marks freshly killed and the hide and all the meat taken. With the two Indians I had with me, we struck a trail leading from the carcass through heavy brush towards the mountains, we followed this trail until dark. From a settler we also learnt a boy had seen an Indian the day before up the Dry Fork cooking some meat. Next day the trail was followed to the head of the north branch of the north fork of the Kootenai in the mountains, and Inspector Jarvis joined me again with the balance of the party. Mr. Herron and party from Pincher Creek also came out to lend us a hand, they returned next day. The Indians I had having left with played out horses, we were left with one scout whom Inspector Jarvis brought with him. The next night it snowed and we were unable to follow any trails in the morning. I received orders from you that Inspectors Cuthbert, at Pincher Creek, and Davidson, at Big Bend, were to co-operate with me.

Hearing from Inspector Cuthbert that some Stonies out hunting had seen "Charcoal's" camp in the mountains, I sent Inspector Jarvis with two men to assist Cuthbert in finding them. Inspector Jarvis returned with the Indians on October 29th. Next day I sent Inspector Jarvis with pack outfit and Stonies to find this camp, which they did a few miles from us in heavy brush and timber, but the bird had flown. Inspector Jarvis continued with his party working through the mountains towards Kootenai Pass. On the 28th October the outhouses of a rancher named Cyr were robbed in the early morning; a ham, some chickens and a blanket being stolen. This was about eight miles from where I was, and evidently the work of "Charcoal." We got no word of it till late in the afternoon although Cyr knew where I was. Had we found out earlier, we would have had a beautiful trail in the snow, but as it was we found nothing but moccasin tracks inside the fence, the snow outside being tracked all over with hundreds of cattle and horses.

The Indian treaty payments took place on October 29th, and seeing no sign of "Charcoal" in the vicinity of where I was, we suspected he had gone towards the Blood Reserve. On October 31st I received word from you that "Charcoal's" two squaws had been captured on the reserve the day before, and that "Charcoal" himself was either there or at Lee's Creek. On November 1st I moved down to Mr. Clarke's place at the upper end of the Blood Reserve, where I found Inspector Primrose with a small party and Inspector Davidson. On November 2nd every inquiry was made on the reserve, but nothing could be heard of "Charcoal." The Indians at this time were nearly all off the reserve trading at Macleod, Lethbridge Cardston and other places. On this date I also sent Inspector Davidson with Corporal Armer and a constable to Lee's Creek. At 12.30 that night a despatch from Davidson at Lee's Creek informed me that Corporal Armer had been shot and slightly wounded by "Charcoal." I started for Lee's Creek at once with a large party, leaving small detachments at Mr. Clarke's and at Stand-Off. Arriving at Lee's Creek at 4 a.m. of the 3rd November, I had the Indian camp searched, and at daybreak sent patrols up and down Lee's Creek to try and strike a trail. We found the bullet which shot Armer, it was of the same calibre as that which shot "Medicine Pipe Stem" and Farm Instructor McNeil. The distance the Indian was from Armer was 11 yards, he took aim evidently from the lantern Armer was carrying in his hand, and did not make allowance for his arm being away from his body, if he had he would have shot Armer through the heart. A few moccasin tracks were found near the detachment. About 1 p.m. I received word from Inspector Davidson, who was with party up Lee's Creek, that he had struck the Indian's trail and that he had stolen some

grub from a settler the night before. I started out at once with a party, making in the direction in which the fugitive was supposed to be heading (viz., Belly River Pass). I did not come across Davidson, who returned after losing the trail. Finding the Indian had not gone where I suspected, I returned to Lee's Creek the following day, and as there were 29 lodges of Indians in the neighbourhood, I remained until November 6th, when I went to Stand-Off. Just as I was leaving Cardston a settler reported an Indian seen riding south that morning, 8 miles west of us. Inspector Primrose with a small party was sent to investigate, he met me next day on Blood Reserve and reported nothing in it. The Indian seen was a S. Peigan, going home after a visit to the Bloods.

The increasing severity of the weather and snow having fallen, made it probable that "Charcoal" would have to seek better shelter than he had heretofore. I accordingly strengthened Big Bend Detachment to enable them to patrol the forks of the Kootenai, along which were many empty cabins and shacks, some with stoves in which the Indian knew of as we trailed him past them more than once. The Lee's Creek detachment and the detachment at Clark's place on the upper part of the reserve were also strengthened. The balance of the party moved into Stand-Off, and patrols were sent from there up Kootenai River as far as the Dry Fork.

On the 7th November I received orders to restore detachments to their normal strength, and return with the balance of my party to barracks; also to employ Indians to watch "Charcoal's" relatives. I thought it advisable, however, to leave Sergeant Macleod and two constables at Mr. Clarke's place near were "Charcoal's" relatives live. I wrote you to that effect, and receiving no reply, I left the party, who subsequently were on hand when the murderer came to his brother's house.

Inspector Primrose and myself with a few non-commissioned officers and men came into barracks from Stand-Off on the 9th November and nothing more was heard of "Charcoal" until the morning of November 11th when it was reported he had shot and killed Sergeant Wilde the day before.

In pursuance of your orders, I left the post at once with a large party and arrived at Kootenai detachment about noon. I could get no definite information in regard to the shooting or the direction in which the Indian had gone, I accordingly split up my party, sending one up Dry Fork of Kootenai under Sergeant Watson, myself in charge of another up the North Fork and balance to Big Bend under Sergeant Bertles to report to Inspector Davidson should he be there. That night my party came across four Indian scouts from Stand-Off, whom we took with us. Next morning I heard Mr. Herron and party of civilians from Pincher Creek had cornered "Charcoal" in the mountains, and fired eight shots at him the night before. We proceeded there and en route met Mr. Herron, with one of his party, who said he thought they must have wounded the Indian. Or reaching the timber we searched it thoroughly for three hours and then struck a trail leading out of the mountains, which showed the Indian had got out during the night. Next day, November 13th, whilst following the trail towards Blood Reserve, we heard "Charcoal" had been captured the morning before. Whilst in the mountains neither men or horses had anything to eat, and the snow was belly deep.

A great deal of credit is due Mr. Herron and the civilians from Pincher Creek, who on several occasions, when they thought they could be of use, turned out and gave us every assistance. In this instance Mr. Herron's party had a great deal to do with the capture of the Indian, for they no doubt drove him out of the mountains and kept him travelling, and part of his party with Inspector Cuthbert on November 12th followed the trail of the Indian as far as the Cochrane Ranch. I might say that after Sergeant Wilde's death not only the settlers of Pincher Creek but those along the Kootenai River were aroused and turned out, the Stewart Ranch and others offering horses and anything we required.

The fact of these civilians turning out shows that the settlers in the district could appreciate the enormous difficulties we had to combat, difficulties which even those who knew the conditions could barely realize, and which we can hardly expect to be understood by those who know nothing of the country and Indian characteristics.

That the Indians recognized more than we did, how tough a nut we had to crack and what the fugitive was capable of doing, there is no doubt whatever. They were all very much frightened and generally desired to render assistance and have the criminal captured.

As examples of the Indians fears, I might say that "Red Crow" during the whole pursuit slept on the floor of his house; he was afraid to sleep in his bed, the position of which "Charcoal" knew, for fear of a pot shot through the window. "Red Crow" was also afraid the fugitive might go to the High River school and kill his son.

"White Calf" used to sleep in the loft over his house and pull the ladder by which he ascended up after him when he retired for the night.

The Indians we had employed did excellent work and everything that Indian ingenuity could suggest they did. Their power of tracking and picking up signs were, in some instances, simply marvellous, and in this connection I would mention "Green Grass," "Many-tail-feathers-round-his-neck" and "Calf Tail" who are regularly employed scouts. There was not much to chose, however, between any of them, they were all apparently willing to go anywhere and take any chances. All, I think, who have been connected with this pursuit, have come away with a much higher idea of the Indian character than they had before.

"Charcoal" during the whole time of the pursuit kept within this district. Knowing he would be caught eventually, wherever he went, he desired to leave a record as a bad man with his tribe for generations to come. His conduct after killing "Medecine Pipe Stem" showed that he intended to do as much shooting as he could. Towards the end his particular prey were the police for the uncomfortable time they had given him, hence his reasons for shooting at Corporal Armer, and the evident delight he displayed when he shot Sergeant Wilde. Mr. John Brotton who was close by tells me that the Indian shouted and sang when he committed this last foul murder.

Had the criminal not been kept moving in the manner he was there is no doubt that more murders or attempted murders would have been committed.

In regard to the non-commissioned officers and men with whom I worked I cannot very well pick out any for special mention, all were eager and determined in spite of many fruitless rides by night and day, which could not but have a disheartening effect. The old proverb of crying "Wolf" too often, was at fault in this case; no information, no sign or trail was ever left until it was thoroughly sifted and its correctness or incorrectness established.

Of course many non-commissioned officers and men were more experienced than others, owing to the nature of the work they had been employed in, in the force, and the length of time they had served. Should I single out any, it would be probably Staff-Sergeant Hilliard, who was particularly useful on account of his thorough knowledge of, and long acquaintance with, the Indians we were dealing with. The whole affair cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the command, and will give to those who have not been engaged on similar work before some knowledge of what they are able to undergo and endure.

Our horses considering the work they did have come through it all remarkably well. Several times odd ones played out, but a day's rest put them on their legs again. Only one or two sore backs came under my notice. The last few days were particularly trying on horseflesh, the weather being cold (15 degrees below zero one night) the snow deep and the crossing of the numerous rivers and creeks very bad due to their only being partially frozen over.

I returned to the post on the morning of November 14th in time to attend the funeral of the late Sergeant Wilde.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,
*Inspector.*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR P. C. H. PRIMROSE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

MACLEOD, 16th November, 1896.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions of the 10th, I beg to submit the following report, in addition to those which you already have of my actions in the pursuit of "Bad Young Man." On the evening of 18th October, report having come in that "Charcoal" was on the Peigan Reserve, I proceeded there with six men and found that it was at Legrandeur's, 8 miles further up the river, that he had been seen. After Mr. Nash and Sergeant Bertles had supper, we proceeded there and arrived at 1 a.m., 19th inst. and found Inspector Cuthbert, had had the horses stolen from Bright's ranch picketed in the pasture as decoys, with a party watching them Considering the idea good, I had the guard assisted by relief and kept up during the night.

19th October. As soon as we could see I divided my party and caused Sergeant Bertles to search the brush up the river, and myself with the remainder beat the brush down the river with Legrandeur's as our starting point. On going through the brush I found it so thick I had to dismount and in this way I stumbled on a small camp fire which had not been dead for many hours. I at once searched for and found one of my party, and got Mr. Nash, who had an Indian examine it with the result that we found Inspector Davidson's saddles cached near by which he "Charcoal" had stolen from Bright's ranch. Tracks were found leading up the river in the soft mud and after the Indian "Jack" had worked for a couple of hours on both sides of the river, he said "Charcoal" had gone up backwards and then came back putting his feet in the same tracks. We then had dinner at Legrandeur's, shortly after which you arrived together with Inspectors Cuthbert and Jarvis and large party. Immediately after dinner the brush was searched by the whole party and kept up till night fall with no result. The following morning, 20th, Constable Lott arrived with the report that "Commodore," a Peigan Indian, had been shot at during the night by an Indian who was trying to steal his horses. Early on the same morning we proceeded to agency and Commodore's tent and found that "Charcoal's" son had been captured during the night. I at once sent Sergeant Camies with a party and the boy as guide to the timber, about 16 miles away, to try and find the camp from which the boy said he had come the night before with his father. With the remainder of the party, I started to search the brush from "Long Mane's" tepee up the river, as the Indians seemed to think that he was hiding somewhere in it. Searched till noon when party was reinforced by Inspector Cuthbert from Pincher Creek, and Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton from Macleod, and Mr. Herron and party of citizens from Pincher Creek. Sent Inspector Cuthbert and three of Mr. Herron's party to Tennesse Coulée en route to Pincher Creek and to give grub to Sergeant Camies. Inspector Jarvis and large party to beat brush down river, Mr. Wroughton and large party up the river—parties searched till night fall—no result. Patrols kept out all that night and Long Mane and family arrested. Next day, 21st inst., parties searched river up to Beaver Creek, and from there up some distance; also the Hills and country to the north. Inspector Sanders then took command. 22nd inst., an Indian boy gave the whole command a fruitless chase and pumped out the horses. We got back to camp at 8p.m.

On 23rd and 24th. In camp at Peigan Reserve waiting for Indian scouts to pick up the trail.

At 9 p. m. despatch arrived for Inspector Sanders and bulk of party to go to Kootenai; they pulled out at 10.20, and immediately afterwards word was brought in by a minor chief that a man and two women were seen by the scouts on Beaver Creek, and that they had fired on the scouts. Proceeded there at once and on

arrival found it to be another false report. Arrived back in camp at 3.15 a.m. 25 inst. Sunday 25th inst., sent parties of Indian scouts out both by day and night accompanied by a constable, and they reported not being able to find any tracks, in the hills or leading in or out of the reserve. 26th inst, "Long Mane" and family released and "Charcoal's" boy sent to Macleod. Patrols kept up day and night by the Indian scouts, each party accompanied by a policeman; no results. 27th inst. The Peigan scouts according to your order were discharged all except ten and as we had a good fall of snow I made a large circle of the reserve to see if any tracks were leading either in or out; rode all day and found nothing; arrived in camp and found orders to bring party to Macleod to attend treaty payments; had supper and proceeded to Macleod taking in the majority of the carbines which had been loaned to the Indians. I remained in barracks doing post duty until the evening of the 31st October, when I received orders to proceed to Red Crow's camp, as "Charcoal" was supposed to be in hiding in the bush. Started at 5 p.m. and after some difficulty found Red Crow's camp but could not make ourselves understood. Could not ascertain Staff Sergeant Hilliard's whereabouts. Some Indians gave us to understand "Charcoal" was in a house not far away; went there; broke into house; no "Charcoal." Then was given to understand he was coming there that night. Cached ourselves and waited for some hours; Indians then heard something further down the reserve and rushed down the river; I followed on after we had got our horses but could not find our Indian friends, who, I think, were then about asleep in their lodges. In disgust I went to the Stand-Off detachment for some supper and arrived at 3.15 a. m. 1st November; took two hours' sleep and started up the river again and met Inspector Davidson, Sergeant Hilliard and party, who were camped at Bull Horn, about 5 miles above "Red Crow's." Searched up the river with no result. Inspector Sanders and party arrived the same day. 2nd November patrolled down the river about 10 miles and back with no results except that "Bear's Smoke" found "Charcoal's" rope and flour, etc., cached in brush and appropriated same. 3rd November, at midnight word received of the shooting at Lee's Creek, and proceeded there and arrived before 3 a.m. Was detailed by Inspector Sanders to search the Indian lodges; this was completed at 4.30 a. m. with no results. Parties out to follow trail at daylight; trail lost at nightfall by breaking back. I sent Sergeant Hilliard Corporal Brankly, interpreter and scout to lower part of reserve and taking Corporal Grabill and a scout with myself proceeded to the upper part of the reserve following the "Bull Horn Coulée," as I imagined the Indian would be striking to the reserve. Reached reserve before daybreak. 4th November proceeded to Stand-Off detachment to ascertain if any word was received and sent in word up to date. About midnight received orders to proceed to Lee's Creek. November 5th went over to Lee's Creek, saw nothing. November 6th, received orders from Inspector Sanders to investigate report of a Mormon who had seen an Indian going south; reached there before sunset, wind blowing, snow deep; Indian was accounted for by scout "Bear's Smoke" as a south Peigan who was going south to his reserve, so I struck over to "Big Bend," arriving there early in the evening. November 7th, leaving my party to reinforce Big Bend detachment I proceeded to Stand-Off and reported to Inspector Sanders. November 7th, Sunday, we rested our horses, and on the 8th November proceeded to headquarters. I would not care to attempt to single out any non-commissioned officer or constable as they all did their duty. The Indian "Sword" *alias* Jack, a Peigan, who was present at the shooting when Sergeant Wilde was killed, having distanced all his own party, and was on the lead in a chase Inspector Sanders had up in the timber, Tennesse Coulée, was the first Indian I met at Legrandeur's and gave his services with, at that time, no promise of reward.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Inspector*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. R. CUTHBERT.

INSPECTOR CUTHBERT'S SUBDISTRICT.
MACLEOD DISTRICT, 14th November, 1896.

SIR,—Having been absent from my subdistrict last Saturday and more or less continually for some weeks, I now submit my report from 1st to 14th instant.

A report dealing with action in pursuit of "Charcoal" also being required, and practically the only duty done within the last weeks being directly or indirectly in connection with that matter, my report covers the whole ground. Much of this must necessarily be a recapitulation of other reports made from time to time, as occasion required. And in so far as it deals with "Charcoal's" pursuit, I will have to go back to the 18th October, when the Indian first came north.

On that day about 3 p.m., a Peigan Indian (Joe) came to my quarters and although I could not clearly understand him, I knew he meant that "Charcoal" was near Legrandeur's. Having the previous day received your despatch that he was surrounded at the head of Belly River, I could hardly believe it possible. I got down to Legrandeur's as soon as I could with the Indian, sending word to the detachment for Maylor and Ambrose, who were there, to follow. On examining the horses which had been taken from the bush and hearing Mrs. Lagrandeur's story of the breaking in of their house, I no longer had any doubts, and commenced to search the bush about Legrandeur's; "Joe" and another Indian (the latter only for a moment) helping me. The other Peigans on the hills refusing to come in the brush. I forwarded a despatch by the only messenger I could get (young Legrandeur) and he would only go to Macleod. The result of my despatch (which I understand was forwarded to you without delay) was the arrival of Inspector Primrose and 6 men at Legrandeur's at 1 a.m., of the 19th, who then had charge until your arrival at about noon of the same day. Before dark of the 18th, Constables Maylor and Ambrose joined me in searching the bush and I sent to notify the Peigan detachment. Constables Hatfield and Lewis were then on the way and missed my messenger, arriving at Legrandeur's at dark. I had the recovered horses picketed out at night as a decoy and placed Hatfield and Lewis on guard, which was the state of affairs when Inspector Primrose arrived a few hours afterwards. I returned to Pincher Creek that night warning settlers en route to look after their horses. Thinking "Charcoal" might follow the river bottom to South Fork Pass, I worked down the south fork and main river with all assistance I could get—distributed as follows: Constable Ambrose in charge detachment, Constables Good and Gray and Peigan "Joe," on the north side of South Fork, and Old Man's, Constables Maylor and Burder working from Legrandeur's up, I taking the south side of South Fork and Old Man's, searching the bottoms and coulées from opposite Pincher Creek to Legrandeur's, which I reached a few minutes before you did. I then on your order returned to Pincher Creek with four men detailed to go to Fort Steele, which order was subsequently cancelled. From that date to the 14th inst., my movements in connection with search have been as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th | October, | at Peigan Reserve and Tennessee Coulée. |
| 21st | do | Peigan Reserve. |
| 22nd | do | Pincher Creek and Beaver Creek. |
| 23rd | do | do do |
| 24th | do | Kootenai. |
| 25th | do | Pincher Creek. |
| 26th | do | Foothills. |
| 27th | do | Head North Fork, Kootenai. |
| 28th | do | Pincher Creek. |
| 29th | do | do |
| 30th | do | Foothills. |
| 31st | do | Pincher Creek. |

On some of above dates, viz., 19th, 20th, 21st and 27th, I reported to senior officers in charge of the principal search parties in localities mentioned. On other occasions at Pincher Creek, I or my servant, or both, were in charge of the detachment, owing to the one or two duty men left me, and who I had to send with despatches from time to time when not on patrol, being kept where I happened to send them. Until the 9th inst., with a few changes as necessity occurred, Sergeant Wilde, Constables Hatfield, Maylor, Wilson, Story, Special Constable Holloway and scout "Tail Feathers," were watching South Fork and Crow's Nest Pass. Constables Hatfield and Wilson returned from Fort Steele on the 9th inst., and after the withdrawal of the main party from the Peigan Reserve, Constable Lewis was alone at that detachment.

Of the zeal displayed and work done by every member of the Pincher Creek detachment and other men I came in contact with I cannot speak too highly—it was work of the most trying kind and required continual alertness—it was cheerfully undertaken and accomplished.

From time to time I reported to you how very short handed I was, in the event of the necessity for men arising. This was unavoidably—but to a lesser degree—still the case when Sergeant Wilde was shot. I regret exceedingly that on that day I was absent from my subdistrict and therefore unable to take part in the pursuit. In reference therewith I would especially call your attention to the work done by "Tail Feathers" and Special Constable Holloway, especially the former whose efficiency and faithfulness as an Indian scout is invaluable.

Special reports have been already made by me dealing with Sergeant Wilde's death, facts preceding and following it. I would in this connection state my firm conviction that "Charcoal" would not have passed the day of the 12th inst. without capture, even if not captured by the Indians in the manner that was done. On that morning the tracks were again taken up by "Tail Feathers" at head of North Kootenai, where I joined him, together with Special Constable Holloway, Constable Burder and a few civilians who had kindly volunteered their services, we followed him to the Belly River, where we learned he was caught, we were a few hours behind, but as it did not blow that day, or even the next, we could not have lost his track.

As to a detail of my actions from 1st to 14th inst., diary is attached, also mileage.

I would call your attention to the very kind action of certain civilians of Pincher Creek who were so prompt and zealous in assisting us in that subdistrict on two separate occasions and contributed on the last occasion (11th and 12th) in rendering the capture of "Charcoal" on the 12th inst. practically certain. They were Messrs. Herron, Thibaudeau, Foote, Craig, Guthrie, Nash, F. Morden, Redpath and Hogan. The two first especially should have the fullest appreciation.

In addition to the personal services of the above, when necessity arose and fresh horses were required for the pursuit, any request I had occasion to make to a rancher for one or more fresh horses was cheerfully acceded to.

On the 28th October I had completed arrangements—subject to your approval—for some Stonies to take me where "Charcoal" had last been seen at the head of the North Fork of Kootenai and from there to track him till run down, which they thought of being able to do in a short time. This arrangement as you already know was not carried out—"Charcoal" having it was thought gone back to the Blood Reserve—of which you notified me, at the same time cancelling the authority already granted to employ two Stonies at 50c. per day and rations.

My report necessarily concerns my own movements, as at no time during the search were there more than 3 or 4 men under my immediate orders, and these were chiefly employed in carrying despatches to yourself and officers in charge of the searching parties, based on reports heard from time to time. My patrols as set out were done by myself, on some occasions with one or two men and on two occasions with the Pincher Creek civilians who volunteered their services.

In reference to the four cartridges which missed fire in the Lee-Metford, when fired at "Charcoal," two with Special Constable Holloway and two with "Tail Feathers" I am not in a position to give a reason. The carbines having been thoroughly tested

at the post and served out to the detachments as being reliable in any weather, and the orders in reference to their care, inspection, absence of oil which could in cold weather freeze having been carried out, I am unable to throw any light on the matter. If due to the cold weather in conjunction with any surplus oil—this oil was not on any part of the carbine visible and usually inspected. As to the bolt the men know they are not allowed to strip it. I have already handed to you the four cartridges which missed fire.

I cannot close without giving expression to the loss Pincher Creek detachment has sustained in the death of Sergeant Wilde and to the genuine feeling of sorrow of his comrades and the people of Pincher Creek.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Inspector.*

Sunday, 1st.—At Pincher Creek.

Monday, 2nd.—Kootenai. Left for Belly River via Clark's. Went to Stand-Off.

Tuesday, 3rd.—Patrolled up Belly River. Police camp left for Cardston where "Charcoal" heard of. Returned Pincher Creek in p.m., via Kootenai, oats received there. Still no beef or butter from contractor. Supply sent from Kettles & Co. Report sent in.

Wednesday, 4th.—At Pincher Creek. Attended to despatches, paid cheques, and occupied with subdistrict matters.

Thursday, 5th.—At Pincher Creek. Attended to detachment matters. Complaint of J. Miller *vs.* Kettles & Co., *re* seizure of cattle. Party at South Fork Pass withdrawn.

Friday, 6th.—At Peigan Reserve on patrol. Visited detachment. Constable Lewis absent. Detachment locked. Went to Macleod in p.m.

Saturday, 7th.—Left Macleod for Lethbridge on officers board *re* telegraph line.

Sunday, 8th.—At Lethbridge, duty *re* telegraph line.

Monday, 9th.—Returned from Lethbridge, inspecting telegraph line.

Tuesday, 10th.—At Macleod. Completed board and returned to Pincher Creek at 8 p.m. During my absence, report received by Sergeant Wilde that "Charcoal" had gone to Peigan Reserve day before, 9th, stolen a horse and going south. Hatfield returned to Peigan Reserve from Fort Steele, yesterday. At midnight, report brought to me that Sergeant Wilde killed at 4 p.m. at Dry Fork. Forwarded report to O. C. Went to detachment and organized pursuit by civilians, &c., wrote report and left before daylight to get Wilde's body.

Wednesday, 11th.—At Dry Fork of Kootenai and Pincher Creek. Arranged *re* remains, coffin, &c. Attended inquest and other detachment matters, waiting instructions, Dr. Haultain arrived 8 p.m. for body, &c., which left next morning.

Thursday, 12th.—Left in a.m. to join pursuit of "Charcoal" via Foothills (8 in. snow) caught up to scout (Tail Feathers) and civilians at 11 a.m. on "Charcoal's" tracks at head of north Kootenai, thence followed them down river, across at Gielruth's and over Cochrane to Belly River, when told "Charcoal" captured that morning. Slept at Big Bend.

Friday, 13th.—Returned from Big Bend to Pincher Creek via Kootenai. Found order requiring witnesses of Wilde's death at Macleod this night, left at once (7 p.m.) with witnesses (S. C. Holloway and Tail Feathers) for Macleod.

Saturday, 14th.—Arrived Macleod at 2 a.m. owing to break down and walking from Scott's Coulée part way, riding team remainder. Attended Sergeant Wilde's funeral and other matters.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. J. A. DAVIDSON.

LEE'S CREEK, 20th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding N. W. M. Police,
Macleod District.

*Re Pursuit of Indian "Charcoal."*

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to forward this my report of the part taken by me in the pursuit of the Indian murderer "Charcoal."

On the 16th of October, I was informed of the murder and directed to turn out all available men of my subdistrict.

Corporal Armer and Constable Bushe, the members of Lee's Creek detachment were already on patrol; but at 8 that evening I started with Constable Nettleship, taking with me horse No. 1993, my trooper; and a private horse of my own, on which I mounted Constable Nettleship. I had previously notified the outposts at St. Mary's and the quarantine ground, to turn out and patrol constantly.

Nettleship and I proceeded that night (16th) to Boundary Creek, arriving there about 2 a.m. on the 17th. At daybreak on the 17th I again proceeded on patrol, taking with me from the Boundary Creek detachment, Corporal Fyfe and Constable Christianson. I proceeded via the saw-mill, through the brush, crossed over the mountain, having to scramble and lead our horses over the fallen timber, and came down into the cañon of Belly River.

We proceeded to patrol down the river, searching for any tracks of "Charcoal."

While passing over a portion of Belly River Pass, known as Beven's Bottom, our attention was attracted by signals flashed by a glass from the hill on the south side of the river, where the bush is extremely thick. We crossed the river and proceeded to climb the hill to investigate the circumstance. We found the signals were made by Staff Sergeant Hilliard and his party of police and Indians, whom we met there.

Staff Sergeant Hilliard informed me then that Inspector Jarvis and party had a short time previously on that morning, struck "Charcoal's" camp, in an open space in the bush higher up on the hill; that shots had been exchanged, but that "Charcoal" himself had escaped, his tent and camp outfit with two of his squaws having been captured. Ascertaining that Inspector Jarvis had returned to his camp at West's ranch, about 8 miles lower down the river, I proceeded there with my party, and met him.

Judging that "Charcoal" must still be in hiding on the hill, and that he would most probably try to break out during the night, towards the boundary line, I proceeded round the end of the hill to get on the south side of it.

I also sent orders by a civilian to Corporal Armer, who I expected would by then have returned to Lee's Creek, to come out with Constable Bushe, and join me at Bright's Ranch.

I chose this point, as it was on the south side of the hill on which "Charcoal" was, and also was opposite the part of the hill where he had been found that morning. There was then no person living at the ranch.

On arriving there about 6p.m., I directed Corporal Fyfe to continue on with Constable Christianson to Boundary Creek, to pick up there Constable McAllister, and then to start at daybreak again of the 18th to patrol to the mill and then along the trail running along the crest of this hill.

The horses ridden by Constable Nettleship and myself were pretty well played out, having been travelling the previous night, and throughout the day. I decided

to put them in the stable at the ranch, and to go out on foot into the bush with Nettleship to watch for "Charcoal." We required our horses for work next day, and they could not have been of any use had they not had a chance to rest and feed.

I expected Corporal Armer and Constable Bushe to join me at midnight. About 9 p.m., Constable Nettleship and I left the ranch, and proceeding west, got out into the bush, I should say about 2 miles from Bright's. We remained there until I thought it was time for Corporal Armer's arrival, when we returned to the ranch. Armer and Bushe I found had just arrived there previously. Constable Nettleship then on going to the stable to see if the horses were resting all right found they were not there, also that our saddles were missing. I at once suspected that "Charcoal" had been watching us and had come and taken them. I at once proceeded to Inspector Jarvis's camp at West's ranch, about nine miles off, and from there reported the matter to you at Big Bend. This would be at 5 a.m. of the 18th October.

Being there joined by Sergeant Hilliard with a party of police and Indians, I at once returned to Bright's. As soon as possible the Indians were put on the track, and we followed it up going from the ranch, south into the timber. After following the trail for about 8 miles, we lost it in a large patch of dense brush, and were unable to pick it up again. As the trail when lost had been leading as though "Charcoal" were making for the boundary line in the direction of the Boundary Creek detachment, I split up my party, Sergeant Hilliard with one portion starting out in that direction, while I with the remainder continued to try and pick up the trail in the vicinity of where we had lost it. Neither of us was successful and I returned to Bright's with the party, sending a report to you. This day I was joined by Sergeant Macleod and party.

During this night (18th) I received instructions from you to call in all available men, post them round the brush where we had lost "Charcoal's" track the previous afternoon, and then beat the bush out thoroughly. I was also notified that Inspector Jarvis and party would arrive to co-operate, and that everything was to be ready and the beating out of the bush commence at 7 a.m., by which time it would be thorough daylight, and there would be no chance of mistakes being made, and some one being shot by accident.

I accordingly made all arrangements, notifying Corporal Fyfe and Sergeant Hilliard to join me during the night. At 4 a.m. on the morning of the 18th, Inspector Jarvis with his party joined me.

Just before the time I had arranged for starting out (7 a.m. of 19th October) I received notice from you that "Charcoal" had been located on the Peigan Reserve, and directing me to at once join you at Big Bend with all available police and Indians. This I at once did, and reported myself to you there, bringing with me a party of 22.

You then directed me that I was to remain making Big Bend my headquarters. To send on all men who might pass through there, to join you at Legrandeur's ranch (except those told off for duty under myself, ten in number). I was to watch the Kootenai Pass and the Belly River Pass, to watch the Blood Reserve, and to generally guard the boundary line. You yourself proceeded the same forenoon to the Peigan Agency.

My party was then posted as follows:—

At Boundary Creek, Corporal Fyfe and two constables.

At Bright's ranch, Corporal Armer and two constables.

In Belly River Pass, Corporal Browne and two constables.

In Kootenai Pass, four constables.

At Big Bend, myself, Sergeant Hilliard, one constable and two scouts.

As directed by you, I sent on all men and Indians to join you as they arrived at Big Bend and started patrols going constantly.

On the 20th, 21st and 22nd no news of "Charcoal" was received by our parties, nor any traces of him found.

At 5 on the afternoon of the 23rd, I received information that during the previous night, three horses has been stolen from Black Eagle's Camp on the Blood Reserve. I left immediately for this camp with Staff Sergeant Hilliard and Indian

scout. On arriving there I met Mr. Wilson, Indian agent. We could however, obtain no further information beyond the fact that three horses were missing. I sent over notice to Inspector Jarvis at the Peigan Agency, and then returned, following the river to Big Bend, arriving about 2 a.m. on 24th October.

The 24th October passed without bringing us any fresh intelligence of "Charcoal"; but at 8 a.m. on the 25th I received a despatch from Stand-Off to the effect that "Charcoal" had been seen near the Cochrane Ranch on the previous afternoon. I at once left with Staff Sergeant Hilliard, Corporal Brown and Indian scout. We followed the river down, beating through the bush. On arriving at the Cochrane Ranch I found there Inspector Jarvis with party detached by Inspector Sanders and obtained from him Constable Angers, whom I then left at the Cochrane Ranch to watch, and with my party returned again through the bush to Big Bend, without finding any trace of "Charcoal."

On the morning of the 26th October, I again left with Sergeant Hilliard, Corporal Brown and scout, at day break. We searched through the bush from Big Bend down to Cochrane Ranch, and on to Red Crow's camp.

This night we camped at Bull Horn's camp to watch, having obtained Indians from agency.

On 27th, having obtained no news or signs of "Charcoal," I left Sergeant Hilliard and Constable Angers for duty at Bull Horn's camp, and myself with Corporal Brown and Indian scout returned to Big Bend. I also on this day sent on to Inspector Sanders, on North Fork of Kootenai, the pack ponies from Big Bend and Boundary Creek detachments, as directed by you.

On the 28th there was no news of "Charcoal." I sent a patrol under Corporal Brown into Kootenai Pass to visit the out party there. Sergeant Watson and two constables arrived.

On 29th October I sent Sergeant Watson and party to connect with Inspector Sanders on North Fork of Kootenai. I, myself, with Corporal Brown and Indian scout patrolled along Belly River, through the bush, to Bull Horn's camp, returning to Big Bend in the evening.

On the 30th I had Fish Creek and Bull Horn's coulée patrolled, also towards Kootenai and the Kootenai Pass. Inspector Sanders with Constable Beyts arrived at Big Bend this evening. This night I received a despatch from Staff Sergeant Hilliard stating that "Charcoal" had been on the Blood Reserve, and had gone thence to Cardston, and that he (Hilliard) with a party was after him. On the morning of the 31st, I started as soon as it was light enough to see. I spread out my party as far as I could cover the ground. On arrival at Cardston I found that Staff Sergeant Hilliard had been there, had not found "Charcoal"; but had arrested some of his relatives and returned to the reserve. I at once followed with my party and joined him. Camped there for night, leaving Indians out on watch.

On the morning of 1st November, with Sergeant Hilliard and party, at day-break, we started out, searched various camps and empty houses. While returning from this duty I was met by Inspector Primrose who had come up from Stand-Off with a party. Inspector Sanders with his party also joined the same evening.

On the morning of the 2nd November, we were all employed patrolling the reserve, and in the afternoon under orders from Inspector Sanders, I with Corporal Armer and Constable Bush, returned to Lee's Creek, arriving there about 6 p.m.

At about 8.30 the same evening, Corporal Armer came to me and reported having been shot at by some person presumably "Charcoal," while he was walking from the detachment quarters to the stable. As Corporal Armer has already made a full report of this matter, it is I suppose unnecessary for me to give the details not being present myself at the time of the shooting; but I may express my perfect conviction that it was done by "Charcoal."

I sent a despatch over at once to Inspector Sanders reporting what had occurred; and I warned the people of Cardston to watch their horses, as I supposed that "Charcoal" was on a horse stealing expedition. I also patrolled the village during the night. Inspectors Sanders and Primrose with party arrived in Lee's Creek about 3 a.m.

On the 3rd November, as soon as the light allowed, the Indians were put on to find any traces they could. I with a party of police and Indian scout being sent by Inspector Sanders up Lee's Creek.

At a settlers, about 3½ miles up, I found that the settler's wife (a Mrs. Lamb) had during the previous night after going to bed, her husband being away from home at the time, heard some person gallop furiously along the trail which runs close by the house. She knew from the rate the person travelled at that it was not her husband, and was frightened. She then heard a noise in the storeroom, built behind the house, as if some person were pulling things about, and on going in there in the morning found that a quantity of bread, butter, fat and flour had been stolen during the night. From this house the Indian scout "Green Grass" got on the track of a large unshod horse, we followed it going up the creek until it crossed at another settler's named Leighton, 2 miles higher up than Lamb's.

The trail then led over the hill from the creek in the direction of the place where "Charcoal" had been first discovered by Inspector Jarvis's party on 17th October. From this point I sent back word to Inspector Sanders in Lee's Creek, stating what I had found out. Shortly after this, however, the track of the horse we were following suddenly disappeared. Up to this point it had been going along on the trail but suddenly left it. We hunted round but could not pick it up, so then rode on in the direction to which the trail had been pointing; but being able to pick up nothing further, other settlers not being able to put us on any clue I returned to Lee's Creek. "Charcoal" was at this time supposed to be riding a large cream horse which he had stolen from the reserve. This horse was, I understand, found in a played out condition at the Lower Agency on this very morning; which would make it appear that after shooting at Corporal Armer he had made up the creek, towards the hills, then had hidden his track by leaving the trail and taking to the grass, and doubled right back to the reserve, and went down to the agency.

Hearing in the evening that this cream coloured horse had been found, and that others had been stolen, Inspector Primrose left at once for the reserve. On the 4th November, Inspector Sanders who starting after me on the previous day had missed me, and made Boundary Creek, returned. During this day and the following, patrols were kept up in the vicinity, and the Indian camp closely watched, but no suspicious circumstances noticed. On 6th November, Inspectors Sanders and Primrose left Lee's Creek for the reserve, leaving me three constables here for duty as a temporary reinforcement. From this date patrols were kept up constantly and the Indian camp visited, but without any further news of the movements of "Charcoal" being received, until the forenoon of the 11th inst., when I received your telegram informing me of Sergeant Wilde having been shot by "Charcoal" on the previous afternoon. I at once notified St. Mary's quarantine, and Boundary Creek detachments, and set out myself for Big Bend with all available police and two Indians whom I engaged here. I proceeded via Buffalo Flats, warning all settlers en route; but being able to pick up no information. On the 12th inst., I patrolled Fish Creek, Bull Horn Coulée and Belly River, and on returning that evening to Big Bend, I received the news of "Charcoal's" capture. The following morning I returned to Lee's Creek, and left again at once for Stand-Off en route for Macleod to attend the funeral of Sergeant Wilde, on the 14th inst.

In thus concluding this report I would like to bring to your notice the excellent behaviour of, and the cheerful alacrity with which all the non-commissioned officers and constables, who at any time were under my orders, performed their duty. These duties were often arduous, had to be performed at all hours of the day and night, and in all weathers. For all any one could tell they might or may have been often attended with considerable danger, but there never was any question of such things. The duty was done willingly and cheerfully.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

HUGH J. A. DAVIDSON, Insp.
*In charge of Lee's Creek Subdistrict.*

## REPORT OF Mr. JOHN HERRON.

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., 19th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding "D" Division,
North-west Mounted Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—In compliance with your request for a report on the action taken by the people of this place in the pursuit of "Charcoal," I have the honour to report as follows:—

On Monday, 19th October, information having reached here that "Charcoal" was near Legrandeur's, an informal meeting was called, as a result of which, at 9 a.m. the following day, a party left the village for the scene of operations. This party consisted of the following:—P. Herron, T. Craig, G. B. Ryckman, A. R. Dempster, H. Nash, B. Bolster, F. McKenzie, W. Reid, G. J. B. Jonas, M. D. Gray, Ameri Lagrandeur, S. S. Fraser, M. Bolton, J. Herron. The party proceeded to the Peigan Agency, and reported to Mr. Primrose, placing their services at his disposal and stayed out two days.

The party was then divided, being attached to several parties of police, and did duty for two days returning home when it was understood the police were leaving this neighbourhood.

On the 25th October, Sunday, Sergeant Wilde having received a report that "Charcoal" was near the Dry Fork of the Kootenai, requested assistance, as he had no available men.

G. J. B. Jonas and myself accordingly placed our services at his disposal, and proceeded with him before daylight on Monday, 26th October, to that neighbourhood, where about noon we met a party of police under Mr. Jarvis, whom we joined, Sergeant Wilde then returning to the creek. We remained with the party for two days, searching the country at the head of the North and Dry Forks of the Kootenai, and then the police being present in sufficient numbers for the duties to be performed, returned home.

On Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 a.m., a report having reached here that Sergeant Wilde had been shot by "Charcoal" the previous afternoon, I called up some of the inhabitants, who held a meeting, as a result of which the following party left here before daybreak, reaching the scene of the shooting at daylight: John Thibeaudeau, James Foote, T. Craig and J. Herron.

About a mile from that spot, on the track by which "Charcoal" had apparently proceeded, the party was joined by Hugh Leaper, and about two miles further on by the scout "Many-tail-feathers." Proceeding on the track, with some difficulty we reached a spot in the mountains, on the south branch of the North Fork of the Kootenai, where I saw "Charcoal" standing in the brush on the edge of big timber, with his rifle levelled at us. At this moment John Thibeaudeau and "Many-tail-feathers" were with me, the others of the party being about a mile in advance.

There being no cover where we were, we moved to cover, which brought us about 300 yards of the Indian; "Many-tail-feathers" fired at "Charcoal," and ordered him to surrender, when "Charcoal" began to move off. I then commenced firing with a revolver, having no rifle, and fired ten or twelve rounds, "Many-tail-feathers" firing four or five, but without effect. The remainder of the party, hearing the firing galloped back, but by that time "Charcoal" had disappeared in the timber.

We then divided into three parties, guarding both sides of the timber while Leaper and "Many-tail-feathers" searched the timber, which was of considerable extent; and continued the search until after dark.

We then found quarters for the night at Mr. Geddes and Mr. Glasgow's ranches, and at daybreak on the twelfth "Many-tail-feathers," Foote, Leaper and Craig

returned towards the mountains on our former tracks, Thibaudeau and myself proceeding to the mountains on another branch of the river further south.

Having searched the mountains in that pass as far in as possible, it appeared clear that the Indian had not passed in that direction, and we started on our return to the spot where we saw "Charcoal" the night before, and on the way met a party of police under Mr. Sanders, whom we then joined, searching the timber until dark that night, it appearing that "Charcoal" had moved towards the reserve.

Meanwhile the other four men of our party had found the track, and were following it towards the reserve in advance of us, at a considerable distance, until that (Thursday) night they were informed of "Charcoal's" capture, of which we also heard when following the same track on Friday morning.

The party then returned home.

In connection with this report, I wish to state that had it been possible to promptly obtain in the village, suitable arms and ammunition, a larger number of volunteers could have readily been obtained on each of the above occasions, and also that much less time would have been taken up by the several parties in preparing for a start.

I should wish also to specially mention the conduct of the scout "Many-tail-feathers," who throughout the time I was with him showed great coolness, ability as a tracker, and also, especially in searching the brush in the dusk, and until dark, considerable courage, and I sincerely trust his conduct will be recognized.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HERRON.

# APPENDIX B.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTORS J. A. McGIBBON, C. STARNES, A. C. MACDONELL AND E. GILPIN-BROWN.

DEPOT DIVISION,
REGINA, 22nd December, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Depot and the Headquarters District, together with the reports of the following officers commanding sub-districts :—

Inspector J. A. McGibbon, Saltcoats.
do C. Starnes, Estevan.
do A. C. Macdonell, Moosomin.
do E. Gilpin-Brown, Regina.

### GENERAL.

The past year has been a prosperous one for Assiniboia. The yield of wheat has been good, and in some parts higher than the average for years. Owing to the late spring and the heavy growth of straw which resulted from the abundant rainfall, a good deal of the grain was late in ripening and therefore was touched with frost, consequently the quality is not, in many places, equal to that of last year.

The price has been higher however, and compensated for the lack in quality.

### STOCK.

The growth of grass was great and the pasturage luxurious, but the flies were unusually bad, and worried the cattle a great deal.

The cattle industry has become of great importance in Assiniboia.

There has been practically no immigration. The entries at North Portal have almost ceased, where three or four years ago, there was quite an influx of settlers for the Edmonton district. A few settlers have left, but not as many as last year.

### CRIME.

The following table gives the cases dealt with during 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, classified according to Criminal Code.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in the Headquarters District for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

| Offence. | 1893. | | 1894. | | 1895. | | 1896. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | |
| Offensive weapons— | | | | | | | | | |
| Unlawfully having pistol in possession | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Escapes and rescues— | | | | | | | | | |
| Escaping from custody | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | |
| do prison, lock-up, &c. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Corruption and disobedience— | | | | | | | | | |
| Obstructing peace officer | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | 3 | |
| do sheriff | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | case withdrawn 1. |
| Contempt of court | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| Misleading justice— | | | | | | | | | |
| Perjury | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Offences against religion and morals, &c.— | | | | | | | | | |
| Neglecting to support family | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | |
| Gambling | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | |
| Gaming houses | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| Vagrancy | 13 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 41 | 34 | 47 | 42 | |
| Drunks, disorderly and creating a disturbance | 39 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 46 | 44 | |
| Common nuisance | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Selling things unfit for food | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| Creating a disturbance in church | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| Acts of gross indecency | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | |
| Offences against the person— | | | | | | | | | |
| Aiding suicide | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Attempting suicide | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| Murder | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | |
| Manslaughter | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Rape | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Seduction of girl under 16 years of age | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | |
| Pointing fire arms | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| Assault, occasioning grevious bodily harm | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| do threatening do do | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | |
| Assault | 37 | 30 | 52 | 29 | 38 | 20 | 56 | 44 | Awaiting trial, 1. Case withdrawn, 1. Absconded, 2. |
| do indecent | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | |
| Leaving excavations unguarded | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | |
| Offences against property, &c— | | | | | | | | | |
| Passing counterfeit coin | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| Arson | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | |
| Shooting cattle and horses | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 6 | 6 | |
| Malicious injury to properties | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 2 | .... | 4 | 2 | |
| Horse stealing and cattle stealing | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 7 | Awaiting trial, 1. |
| Theft | 61 | 27 | 79 | 38 | 65 | 32 | 55 | 36 | |
| do of registered letter | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| House breaking to commit an indictable offence | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Libel | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | Case proceeding, 1. |
| Fraud | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .... | .... | |
| Forgery | 2 | .... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Withdrawn, 1. |
| False pretenses | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | .... | .... | |
| Robbery | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Cruelty to animals | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 9 | Awaiting trial, 1. |
| Trespassing | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| Receiving stolen property | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Extortion | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | |
| Harbouring a minor | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | |
| Offences against Indian Act— | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambling | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | |
| Taking liquor on Indian reserve | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | |
| Holding sun dance | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| Selling intoxicants to Indians | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Giving do do | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | |

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in the Headquarters District for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896—*Concluded.*

| Offences. | 1893. | | 1894. | | 1895. | | 1896. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | Cases Entered. | Convictions. | |
| Offences against Indian Act—*Con.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Indians having liquor in possession | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| do drunk | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Trespassing | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| Offences against Railway Act— | | | | | | | | | |
| Stealing rides | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25 | 25 | 32 | 29 | |
| Offences against North-west Territorial Ordinances— | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling liquor on election day | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | |
| Prairie fires, setting out, &c | 20 | 14 | 34 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 47 | 39 | |
| Refusing to turn out to fires | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 7 | |
| Masters and servants | 11 | 4 | 21 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 22 | 20 | |
| Liquor ordinances | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 8 | Withdrawn, 2. |
| Peddling without licenses | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Inspections and contagious diseases | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| Insanity | 10 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 13 | |
| Game ordinance | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 9 | 9 | |
| Sunday observance | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Refusing to do statute labour | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| Pollution of streams | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| Miscellaneous offences under ordinances | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13 | 6 | 9 | 3 | Awaiting trial, 1. |
| Giving prohibited person liquor | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| Total | 231 | 154 | 298 | 192 | 400 | 260 | 462 | 361 | |

The foregoing summary presents no startling features.

There is a remarkable sameness in the number of cases of prevalent offences during the four years.

For example, the number of convictions for creating a disturbance, &c., only vary from "37" in 1893, to "44" in 1896.

There is an increase of 62 in the number of cases entered, and of 101 in the number of convictions secured.

The number of convictions is 78 per cent of the number of cases entered, as against 65 per cent last year.

| | |
|---|---|
| There were committed for trial on indictable offences | 44 |
| Convictions | 29 |
| Not guilty | 10 |
| Awaiting trial | 4 |
| Prosecution withdrawn by the Crown | 1 |

The remainder of the cases—418—were disposed of summarily.

The enforcement of the "Vagrancy Act" furnished 47 cases and 42 convictions, to which should be added 29 convictions under the "Railway Act," for stealing rides, making a total of 71 convictions. The offenders were non-residents of the territories and of the tramp class. There is a steady flow east and west, during the summer months of these people, 58 of them served their terms of imprisonment in our guard room. I am therefore able to state that, from my knowledge of them, gained in this way, they are a most undesirable class, and that I believe the law cannot be too rigorously applied in dealing with them. I am confirmed in the opinion expressed by me last year, that the Railway Act should be so amended as to enable hard labour to be awarded, and the term of imprisonment increased.

A tramp travelling west reaches Moosomin, and desires to reach Regina quickly and in comfort. He therefore ostentatiously steals a ride, is promptly arrested and sentenced to 10 days, imprisonment, without hard labour, in Regina guard room, where he is escorted by us. Here he is well fed, cannot be worked, and is in capital trim to continue his western tour at the expiration of his 10 days of luxury.

Assaults add 44 to the list. These are of a trivial nature, and in none have fire-arms or any other weapon been used.

There are 44 cases of drunk and disorderly, and 37 of theft, as against 32 in 1895, and 34 in 1894.

In one case of horse stealing, the offender has fled across the "line."

The other cases noted are of little importance in the sense that horse stealing as a prevalent crime does not exist.

There were 103 convictions under the North-west Ordinances—an increase of 30 over last year. There is likely to be a steady increase from year to year, as the North-west Legislature creates new offences.

I have again to remark the absence of crime along the boundary line.

Of the 4 murder charges, two were in connection with the Frog Lake massacre in 1885, and the remaining two were the Thompson case referred to later.

There have been very few cases reported that the offenders have not been brought to trial. In two serious cases only, we have not found out the authors, and in two other cases, we have not been able to arrest the offenders owing to their flight from the country.

There is certainly no other part of Canada so free from crime of a serious nature, nor where the law is more rigorously enforced.

The following are the most serious cases dealt with, during the year.:

*Frog Lake Massacre.*

"Lucky Man" and "Little Bear," two chiefs of the Crees, who fled to the United States after the rebellion of 1885, were returned to Canada with their bands by the United States authorities last July. They were arrested by order of Superintendent Deane, at Lethbridge, on the charge of participating in the massacre at Frog Lake, and were brought to Regina for preliminary examination, as it was more convenient to bring the witnesses here. On July 8th, the hearing was commenced before Inspector White-Fraser and myself. Mr. H. Halpin, of the Indian Department, was examined as he was present at the massacre. The hearing was adjourned from time to time for the purpose of obtaining further evidence. On July 31st, it was concluded. The charges against both were dismissed as there was no evidence connecting them with the actual murders, although strenuous efforts were made to obtain it. It was conclusively proved that they were present under arms, and as chiefs directing the Indians, but it was not evident that they had instigated or directed the massacre, consequently they were protected by the terms of the amnesty.

"Little Bear," who by the way is a clear headed, intelligent man, and a fine type of the Indian race, was very indignant at being arrested. He assured me that he had been informed by an officer of the American army that he would not be molested, and he produced a copy of the Governor General's amnesty, certified to be a true copy, by an officer of the American service. Some of the Montana papers accused us of bad faith, and thought that the matter should be taken up by their own government. Some feared that trial and execution would follow with awful rapidity, and that the first news to reach them would be of the death of the Indians.

I am satisfied that "Little Bear" misunderstood the terms of the amnesty; the interpreter having failed to convey its correct meaning.

However, when discharged, he professed himself as pleased, believing that the suspicion which many had, that he had been actively concerned in the massacre, would now be cleared away.

He produced many letters from citizens of Montana, bearing testimony to his good character, and the behaviour of his band.

*Horse Stealing at Wood Mountain.*

On the 13th June, two police horses were stolen from the police stable at Wood Mountain. The stable is situated about 100 yards from the men's quarters, and is not surrounded by a fence. As soon as the theft was discovered, parties were despatched in search of the thieves. About 25 miles south-west of Wood Mountain, their camp was found, and all their camping outfit was seized and taken to the post. The next day the police horses were recovered near the post by a party of one non-commissioned officer, two constables and two Indians, which was again proceeding to hunt for the thieves.

Their trail was picked up, and one of their horses captured, but the thieves were not overtaken. It is quite probable that they were two Americans who were wanted in Dakota on a charge of murder. They lost their own horses, and stole ours to enable them to recover theirs.

Letters appeared in some of the newspapers, stating that our strength in the Wood Mountain district was not sufficient to prevent such crimes. At the time we had in that district—1 officer, 3 non commissioned officers and 8 constables, but not as many as in former years. In my opinion the strength maintained there last summer was quite sufficient. I have been in command of this district for five years, and this case is the first serious one during that time.

*Schwitzer Case.*

Hubert Schwitzer, a German living at Strasburg, was convicted on four charges of theft and sentenced to 2 years on each—sentences to run concurrently.

For a number of years back, different articles had been stolen in Regina, some of considerable value, but no trace could be had of the thief. After Schwitzer's arrest, many of the missing articles were found in his possession. He was evidently a professional.

*Thompson Case.*

In my last year's report, I referred to the murder of a young girl, named Thompson, north of Moosomin. A man named Smith and his wife were charged with the murder, and tried at Moosomin on 6th January. The charge against Smith was withdrawn from the jury—but that against Mrs. Smith was proceeded with and resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." Perjury on the part of principal witnesses for the Crown was so apparent that the judge directed the Crown prosecutor to go carefully over the evidence and to prepare charges of perjury wherever he thought it necessary. As a result, S. H. Thompson was convicted and sentenced to 6 months, and C. A. Thompson, who had been the chief witness against Mrs. Smith, his own sister, was convicted and sentenced to 14 years. This was the last phase in this deplorable case. Without doubt a murder had been committed under very repulsive circumstances, but owing to the deliberate and wholesale lying on the part of the relatives of the murdered girl—the real offender was not brought to trial.

*Archekouse Case.*

Mr. McGibbon has reported on this case, and I only desire to emphasize his remarks relative to the capture by Constable Lock. This constable followed "Archekouse's" trail 120 miles north of Fort Pelly, over a thickly timbered country and intersected with rivers and swamps, eventually overtook, arrested, and safely conveyed him back to Fort Pelly.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

THE following table gives the prairie fires in this district for 1894, 1895 and 1896.

| Information. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month of April | 10 | 40 | 15 |
| do May | 11 | 15 | 6 |
| do June | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| do July | 4 | Nil. | 3 |
| do August | 35 | 6 | 6 |
| do September | 17 | 11 | 30 |
| do October | 6 | 31 | 52 |
| Total fires | 85 | 109 | 118 |
| Fires were traced to the following causes:— | | | |
| Ascertained persons | 23 | 21 | 43 |
| Railway locomotives | 18 | 19 | 9 |
| Lightning | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Crossed boundary from Manitoba | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| do Dakota | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Burning coal mine | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ascertained causes | 52 | 43 | 58 |
| Unascertained causes | 32 | 66 | 60 |
| Estimated area burnt over | Sq. miles. 7,000 | Sq. miles. 3,000 | ⅔ of district. |
| Convictions for setting out fires | | 8 | 25 |
| do burning without guards | | 10 | 14 |
| do leaving camp fires | | 1 | 0 |
| do refusing to aid in extinguishing | | 10 | 7 |
| Total | | 29 | 46 |
| Average fine for allowing to escape | | $8 75 | $27 00 |
| do burning without guards | | 1 00 | 5 36 |
| do refusing to turn out | | 0 95 | 0 00 |

There are 17 more convictions this year than last, under the Prairie Fire Ordinance.

The first serious fire occurred on 22nd September.

Up to that date the grass was very green and rains frequent.

Detachments were at once established at Caron, Buffalo Lake, Lumsden and Long Laketon. Owing to demands made on us, no more men could be spared until October 1st, when twelve men and seventeen horses were sent to different points in Eastern Assiniboia. Fires were then burning fiercely, and this party fought fire all the way to Broadview.

Twelve detachments were established for the season.

We had fifty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and sixty-one horses scattered over the district.

The number of convictions shows only in a partial way the work done. In two cases, costs were given by the magistrates against our constables. In neither case was there any good reason why. Our men had simply performed a duty in enforcing the ordinance, a duty which is not a pleasant one very often, but the proper and energetic performance of which is of importance to the country. The North-west Government has always paid the costs.

I need not remind you that, should the practice become general of assessing the costs against us when we fail in a prosecution, our men will become chary and will only prosecute where there is no doubt as to the result.

The average amount of the fine inflicted is three times as much as last year.

The fires were very fierce and destructive. A conservative estimate of the area burnt over would be two-thirds of the whole district. The damages and losses were

greater than in previous years. In the fifty-eight cases in which the causes of the fires were ascertained, it was found that they were directly traceable, in forty-three cases, to the carelessness of different persons.

INDIANS.

The Indians maintain their reputation for good behaviour. Complaints have been made that they kill cattle in the Touchwood country. Three convictions were secured on this charge, but the cattle were the property of the Indians, or of the reserve.

Although a letter had appeared in the public press that the ranchers were being driven out of that country by the depredations of the Indians, it is a fact that only one complaint, other than those above stated, has been made to the police detachment stationed in that country.

The annual sun dances were prohibited this year by the Indian Department. At File Hills the Indians assembled and were determined to proceed. On the request of the Indian Department, an officer was despatched there, who, with the assistance of the agent, succeeded in persuading the Indians to return to their different reserves and to give up their dance.

On the Crooked Lakes reserves, Colonel Macdonald prosecuted and convicted one Indian for inciting the dance which stopped it in a very summary manner.

There have been about the same number of convictions under the Indian Act. Only a small amount of intoxicating liquor reaches their hands, and in most cases it is supplied by or purchased for them by half-breeds.

No prosecutions have been had under the regulations for the compulsory education of Indian children.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

*Indian.*

The treaty money for the different reserves was delivered by us to the agents, and escorts attended the payments where required.

The refugee Crees from Montana were rationed and attended to. Three parties which came by trail were met at Rush Lake, to which point they were brought by "A" Division. 103 were brought in by special train, arriving here 23rd June, a second party numbering 24, arrived by trail on August 1st, the third party of 34 arrived on August 23rd, and the fourth party of 7 on the 29th of September. Total number 168.

*Agriculture.*

A full report of the work done at the Wood End quarantine, which has been in our charge, has already gone forward. The number of cattle was less than last year. Early in October, the stables, corrals, and a large supply of hay, were destroyed by a prairie fire, which came in from the east.

The whole ground was well fire guarded, but without avail. Our men, attempted to check it but could not do anything, as the fire was so fierce. The loss amounted to about $1,000.

By the special authority of the Minister of Agriculture, the cattle which were in quarantine were released and sent to destination, after being carefully examined by a veterinary surgeon.

If the same quarantine regulations are to be enforced next spring, preparations should be made to rebuild corrals, &c., during the winter.

In the Wood Mountain country American cattle have given much trouble. It is not possible to keep them from drifting across the "line," and well into the territories, without employing a considerable number of range riders. Their presence has always been more or less of a bother to our own ranchers, but this year as there

is very little feed left, the prairie fires having run over the whole district, the settlers complain bitterly. There is scarcely enough pasture left for their own herds and certainly not enough to carry 1,100 head of American cattle in addition. The American owners were frequently requested last summer to come in and round up their cattle, but with no effect. Unless they are subjected to some pecuniary loss they will never trouble to keep their cattle out of this country.

East of Wood End along the boundary our patrols, which have been made several times during each week, have tried to prevent the intermixing of Canadian and American cattle, but where settlers are living close up to the "line" on either side, and their cattle freely pasture on the open prairie, they are bound to come in contact more or less. American cattle come as far north as Old Wives Lake and Crane Lake. Under these circumstances it cannot be said that the quarantine is effective.

Since July last our veterinary surgeons have been doing the most of the inspection work in this district. Constable Mountford, a qualified veterinary surgeon, was sent to the Saltcoats district, and inspected many of the herds of cattle. He found several cases of "lumpy jaw." Constable Macdonald, also a veterinary surgeon, inspected the Touchwood herds, he found "anthrax" in several, and also cases of "lumpy jaw."

The latter disease is spreading gradually, and cases have been found all over the district. For some years, no attempt was made to stamp it out, and the disease has gradually spread.

There have been a few cases of glanders, but on the whole the disease has not increased.

*Customs.*

Wood Mountain post is still a customs port. Very few entries were made this year. The detachment at North Portal has given assistance to the sub-collector there.

We gave assistance to the municipality of Qu'Appelle, to stamp out diphtheria which was prevalent last winter. Detachments were sent at different times to Fort Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle Station, Pasqua Reserve and File Hills Reserve.

PATROLS.

The patrol system has been maintained much the same as last year, but owing to the reduction in the strength of the different detachments, the patrols have not been as frequent as before. 250,000 miles were travelled by our horses on patrol duty during the year.

The routes of the patrols were made as irregular as possible, but in the district contiguous to the boundary they are controlled by the watering places.

DISTRIBUTION.

Attached to this report will be found distribution states for 30th September and 30th November respectively.

The average strength in this post during the summer was 120. This number includes all the headquarter staff of the whole force, and the recruits undergoing training. The actual number of trained men available for duty is very small. The result is that recruits have to be taken for the ordinary duty and their training is retarded.

Forty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and men are permanently on detachment, and are distributed among twenty-two outposts.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Sixty-two recruits joined during the year and were put through a course of training. Of these forty-three were finally engaged as constables, the remaining nineteen having been discharged, either as not likely to become efficient constables, or at their own request on finding the life not suited to them.

The whole division was put through spring drill. During the winter months all attended rides.

Mounted parades took place during May and June.

Military sports were held on July 1st, and training of men and horses commenced in May.

Target practice was carried out under the direction of Inspector Gilpin-Brown at this post. The men on detachment fired at the subdistrict headquarters.

Only 24 of the whole strength did not fire, 19 of these were at the Yukon, and the remainder were not able to do so on account of other duty. Taking into consideration the number of recruits who fired, the average shooting, both with carbine and revolver was good.

The highest score with carbine was 277 points made by Reg. No. 2832, Corporal Richardson.

The highest score with the revolver was 166 points, made by Reg. No. 3002, Constable Ketchen, H.

A rifle club was formed during the summer in the division, with a membership of 70.

Competitions took place weekly, and in September the annual matches were held. The different events were keenly contested, and some good scores were made. A free grant of 50 rounds of ammunition was made by the department to each member of the club.

I think that every encouragement should be given to these voluntary clubs by a generous free grant of ammunition, and by a substantial reduction in the price of ammunition.

"CHANGES IN DIVISION."

*Officers—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Transferred from Depot | 1 |
| do to Depot | 1 |

*N. C. Officers and Constables.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Recruits taken on probation | 62 |
| do do as constables after two months' probation | 43 |
| do discharged | 14 |
| do at present on probation | 5 |
| Transferred to Depot from other divisions | 17 |
| do from Depot to other divisions | 41 |
| Re-engaged | 3 |

*Discharged.*

| | |
|---|---|
| By purchase | 6 |
| By death | 1 |
| By invaliding | 2 |
| By expiration of service | 8 |
| By dismissal | 3 |
| By desertion | 4 |

*Special constables for particular work.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Engaged | 8 |
| Discharged | 7 |
| Died | 1 |

The dismissals were made for the following reasons:—One on account of theft and two for drunkenness.

The causes for the desertions are not actually known Two men deserted while on leave, one from detachment and one from this post.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the division has been very good.
Drunkenness still remains the cause for all serious breaches of discipline.
The following table gives the number and nature of punishments inflicted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Imprisoned and dismissed | 3 |
| Imprisoned | 5 |
| Fined | 36 |
| Minor punishments—Admonished, reprimanded, C. B., &c. | 102 |
| Total | 146 |
| Total amount of fines | $306 25 |

The number of minor punishments is large, because so many recruits join the division, and they take some little time to learn to be tidy, punctual, and exact in the performance of their duties.

HEALTH.

The general health has been excellent. There were two cases of scarlet fever in the post in September, but the disease did not spread, owing to the prompt measures taken by Assistant Surgeon Bell.

I regret to have to record the death of Reg. No. 3,100, Constable Kern, who was drowned in Short Creek, near Estevan, on April 28th. He was proceeding on patrol duty from North Portal, where he was stationed, to Wood End. In trying to cross the creek, which was at flood, he was in some way drowned. His horse got out and went to a settler's place. The saddle was still on the animal with cloak attached. The settler reported this to our detachment and search was prosecuted immediately. The body was not recovered for some days. Constable Kern was a well educated young Englishman and had served about one year and eight months. His untimely death was much regretted. He was buried at Estevan.

Special Constable Champion died on the 27th January. He had been in poor health for a long time.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of very good quality. The bread ration was complained of several times, and the beef was refused a few times. The butter was supplied by the canteen until October. The canteen purchased locally from the farmers, but often had a lot of difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of good quality.

A contract was let for creamery butter in October, and we have received very good butter on this contract.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied to this post have been of excellent quality. The oats were purchased locally and were as good as we have ever received.

At all detachments forage of good quality was purchased locally at very fair prices. Oats for the Wood Mountain detachments were sent out from here by freighters.

FUEL.

I must reiterate my remarks of last year on this subject. Many of the buildings in this post are mere shells, and it is false economy not to erect new ones.

LIGHT.

Electric lights were put in during the summer and the whole post is now well lighted by electricity.

BARRACKS.

The following improvements were made :—

The riding school, hospital and stables were painted by prison labour.

Some necessary roads in the stable yard were graded, and the dam below the post repaired.

HORSES.

A number of old horses were cast, and sold at fair prices, considering those now being paid for young horses.

Thirty-six remounts were purchased for the division.

Nineteen horses were transferred to other divisions.

Four horses died on herd. They were old horses, and with one exception worth very little.

The remount horses have been carefully handled and trained under Inspector Belcher's care. A number of those received last November were used in the sports on 1st July, and did wonderfully well, standing fire perfectly, jumping freely, and proving to be well trained animals.

There were a number on herd for the winter.

The horses on patrol and actual duty travelled 250,000 miles. In the mileage the work in the post is not included.

Nine horses did over 5,000 miles each, and 12 over 4,000 miles each.

The remount horses are not sent on patrol duty, and as far as possible only old horses are sent on detachment.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have more saddlery than we require, and it would be well to sell twenty or twenty-five of the single cincha.

The harness is in good repair. Several sets are old and should be condemned and sold.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has been kept in good repair and well painted.

INSPECTIONS.

The different detachments have been regularly inspected by the officers commanding the subdistricts.

This post has been subject to your constant supervision.

I inspected Wood Mountain post in July and Moosomin in January. Wood Mountain post was inspected four times during the year.

ESCORTS.

An escort was furnished His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening and the closing of the North-west Legislature. A salute was fired at the opening.

GUARD ROOM.

Our guard room is a common jail.

Eighty-two civil prisoners were incarcerated during the year. On 30th November, there were fifteen prisoners in the guard room.

The average length of sentence was seventy-five days fifteen hours.

Fifty-eight were sentenced either for vagrancy or stealing rides.

The power of punishment under the jail regulations is scarcely sufficient to properly deal with the vagrant class. Bread and water is not an uncommon diet for many of them, and when inflicted in jail is not considered a very severe punishment. The prison labour is a great advantage to us, and without it we would not be able to keep this post in a respectable condition. The prisoners relieve the men of a lot of fatigue duty.

The officers of the division have, without exception, done their duty thoroughly and the non-commissioned officers and constables whether in the post or on detached duty have done their work with zeal and intelligence.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
*Superintendent Commanding Depot.*

DISTRIBUTION of Depot Division for month ended 30th September, 1896.

| Place. | Commissioner. | Assistant Commissioner. | Superintendent. | Vet. Surgeon. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Staff-Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Special Constables. | Total. | Horses. | Ponies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regina | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 66 | 19 | 122 | 103 | 3 | 106 |
| Qu'Appelle | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Town Station | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Fort Qu'Appelle | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Moose Jaw | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Kutawa | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Ottawa | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Moosomin | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 5 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| Grenfell | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Wolseley | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Whitewood | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Cannington Manor | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Saltcoats | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| Yorkton | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Fort Pelly | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Estevan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | 5 | .... | 5 |
| North Portal | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Gainsboro' | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Oxbow | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Arcola | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Wood End | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| Wood Mountain | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | .... | 9 |
| Willow Bunch | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Yukon | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | .... | 19 | .... | .... | .... |
| Prairie Fire Stations— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broadview | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Buffalo Lake | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Caron | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Fleming | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Hyde | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Kenlis | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Longlaketon | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Lumsden | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Parklands | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Rocanville | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Sheho Lake | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Sumner | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 118 | 20 | 201 | 165 | 3 | 168 |

# North-west Mounted Police.

DISTRIBUTION of Depot Division for the month ended 30th November, 1896.

| Place. | Commissioner. | Assistant Commissioner. | Superintendent. | Vet. Surgeon. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Staff-Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Special Constables. | Total. | Horses. | Ponies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regina | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 81 | 19 | 138 | 121 | 1 | 122 |
| Qu'Appelle | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Town Station | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Fort Qu'Appelle | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Moose Jaw | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Kutawa | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Ottawa | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Moosomin | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 5 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| Grenfell | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Wolseley | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Whitewood | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Cannington Manor | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Saltcoats | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 6 | 6 | .... | 6 |
| Fort Pelly | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Yorkton | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Estevan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 | .... | 6 | 6 | .... | 6 |
| North Portal | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Roche Percée | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Gainsboro' | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Oxbow | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Arcola | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Wood Mountain | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | .... | 5 |
| Willow Bunch | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Yukon | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | .... | 19 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 122 | 20 | 206 | 165 | 3 | 168 |

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. McGIBBON.

(SALTCOATS SUBDISTRICT.)

SALTCOATS 30th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

The headquarters of the subdistrict is at Saltcoats with detachments at Yorkton and Fort Pelly.

During the fall prairie fire patrols were stationed at Sheho and Stony Creek.

### CRIME.

On the third of June an Indian named Archekouse was sent up for trial for breaking into the Hudson Bay store at Fort Pelly, on 24th May, and stealing a quantity of goods. He also stole a horse from an Indian named George Mooseau. This Indian belongs to one of the reserves of Fort Pelly, but has been living at Pine Creek, Manitoba, for the past two years. Reg. No. 3015, Constable R. H. Lock, investigated, and eventually caught this man 120 miles north of Fort Pelly. On 21st July, Archekouse was sentenced to two years for burglary and one year for horse stealing by His Honour Judge Wetmore.

On the 12th August, C. M. Abbott, hotelkeeper, of Yorkton, was brought before Edward Bolton, J. P., and myself, and fined for selling liquor on election day, 23rd June, in contravention of section 83, chapter 8, Revised Statutes of Canada. He gave recognizances to prosecute an appeal.

On the 4th November, W. H. Adams, cattle dealer of Saltcoats, was committed for trial by Ed. Bolton, J. P., and myself, for theft of a steer and heifer.

On the 25th July, Reg. No. 3110, Constable V. Hansen, laid an information against Charles Vandyck, a farmer late of Sheho, now of Spokane, U. S., for theft of a horse, the horse has been recovered and given up to the owner. I sent warrant to Regina.

On the 12th October, S. T. Grontage, a farmer of Crescent, laid an information against George Partridge, a farmer of Crescent, under sections 182 and 183 of the Criminal Code, seduction of servant under age, and also under promise of marriage. Partridge has not been arrested, as he cannot be found.

I hold a warrant of commitment for want of distress against Henry Reimer, for selling liquor during prohibited hours on 31st December, 1893. He was fined and appealed the case. The appeal was never brought forward and Reimer has left the country.

A man named Robert Park, living at Horse Shoe Lake, committed suicide on Friday, 27th November, by hanging himself in the stable. Thomas McNutt, coroner, held an inquest on 30th November. After hearing the evidence the jury returned

a verdict of "came to his death by strangulation, at his own hand in a fit of despondency due to his heart disease."

| Names of Cases. | Number of Cases. | Convictions. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horse stealing | 3 | 1 | Warrant not served, 1. |
| Theft | 6 | 1 | |
| Harbouring a minor | 1 | 1 | |
| Drunk and disorderly | 3 | 3 | |
| Theft of cattle | 3 | 1 | One to be tried. |
| Criminal negligence | 1 | | |
| Resisting bailiff seizing goods | 1 | | |
| Masters and servants | 6 | 5 | |
| Assault | 8 | 8 | |
| Altering date on lien note | 1 | | Committed for trial. |
| Obstructing policeman in discharge of his duty | 1 | 1 | |
| Allowing disorderly conduct in a licensed hotel | 1 | 1 | |
| Creating a disturbance in hotel | 3 | | Prosecutor withdrew charge. |
| Escaping from lawful custody of police | 1 | | Committed for trial. |
| Setting out prairie fire | 2 | 2 | |
| Swearing on the street | 1 | 1 | |
| Causing a disturbance on street | 1 | | |
| Contravention of Dominion Election Act | 4 | 1 | |
| Seduction of servant under promise of marriage | 1 | | Warrant issued, party cannot be found. |
| Insane | 1 | 1 | |
| Taking forcible possession of horse from an Indian | 1 | | |
| Cruelty to animals | 2 | 2 | |
| Purchasing hay from an Indian without a permit | 1 | 1 | |
| Burglary | 1 | 1 | |
| Gambling. Indians | 1 | 1 | |
| Trespass on Indian reserve | 1 | 1 | |

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

*Saltcoats.*

One inspector, one hospital staff sergeant, one teamster and two constables, five horses.

Patrols are made in different directions each day and the settlers visited.

Patrols are made to Wallace, Cut Arm, Langenburg, Rothburg, Crescent, Crofter settlement, Icelander settlement, Churchbridge, Riversdale, Bradenburg, Perley, Meadowville, Armstrong Lake, Rokeby, Thingvalla, Sumner, and numerous trips were made to Whitewood during the year.

*Yorkton.*

One constable and one horse. Patrols are made to Devil's Lake, Whitesand River, Leach Lake, Wallace, Ebenezer, Theodore and Insingers.

*Fort Pelly.*

Two constables and two horses. Patrols are made north to Swan River, south to Kamsack, Wallace and Saltcoats, east to Stony Creek and Manitoba boundary, west to Pollock's Mills and Devil's Lake. The three Indian reserves are visited frequently.

One constable patrolled to Lake Winnipegosis in September as escort with the treaty money.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A police escort delivered treaty money for Shoal River Indians to the agent at Côté in September, and for the Key, Côté and Kee-See-Kosse reserves in October. A constable as escort to the agent attended payment.

MAIL SERVICE AND TRAINS.

No change since last year.

HEALTH.

The health of the members of the detachment has been good. See medical report attached. Reg. No. 2903, Constable Strathey, M.D., relieved Reg. No. 2464, Staff-Sergeant McNamara for six weeks, while on leave.

RATIONS.

The men are boarding. One complaint from Fort Pelly. I spoke to the party boarding the police and board has improved.

ARMS.

Most of the carbines are slightly honeycombed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice was held in August. Reg. No. 3015, Constable Lock, R.H., made a score which entitled him to go to Regina to shoot for the gold medal. Two members of the detachment are entitled to wear cross carbines, and two members cross cartridges for revolver shooting.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the detachments about once a month.

DRILL.

I put the men through the manual exercise at inspections of detachments and when at Saltcoats about twice a week.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

These are in a serviceable condition; any small repairs are attended to by members of the detachment.

FORAGE.

Hay supplied has been good. The contract price for oats at Saltcoats was twenty-five cents per bushel, and a good quality of oats was supplied. At Yorkton and Fort Pelly I had frequently to speak about the oats.

STABLES.

At all detachments satisfactory.

BARRACKS.

The barracks at all detachments are good.

ROADS AND BRIDGE.

Room for improvement.

SETTLERS.

The settlers in the district are doing well.

CROPS.

The wheat crop is very good. 68c. was the highest price per bushel paid here. The oat crop is large but light in weight. 9,320 bushels of wheat and 15,358 bushels of oats shipped from Saltcoats from 30th November, 1895, to 20th November, 1896.

RANCHES.

The ranchers are numerous, but have small herds. There is no doubt that north of Saltcoats and north-west of Yorkton is a good country for small ranches. Hay being plentiful and shelter good. 320 head of cattle were shipped from Saltcoats, 620 head of cattle, 300 sheep, and 67 hogs were shipped from Yorkton.

CREAMERIES.

J. S. Crearer, of Yorkton, shipped 52,600 pounds of butter. Sidney G. Fisher, of Saltcoats, shipped 47,510 pounds.
The farmers shipped 3,320 lbs.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

No cases, but it is suspected that it is done.

GAME AND FURS.

Large game and furs getting scarce.

INDIANS.

There are three reserves in the neighbourhood of Fort Pelly. They had small patches in crop this year, and I think, adding them all together, there would be about 100 acres. I should judge there would be about 106 families. The land reserved for them is exceedingly large, they have a considerable number of cattle.

HALF-BREEDS.

A few in the district, they are quiet and industrious.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The prairie fires were numerous in the spring, but at a time when the sloughs were full of water and the bluffs full of snow. The growth of grass was very great this year and almost the whole district was burnt over during the fall. When people see a fire coming I think they set out back fires as the whole country seemed to be on fire at once. The smoke was so dense this fall that we could not locate the fires. We had to turn out the people at Saltcoats and Yorkton to keep the fires from coming into the towns. We only succeeded in getting two convictions this past season.

TRANSPORT.

Single buckboard No. 41 was condemned and sold. Single buckboard No. 43, of Yorkton, is almost worn out. The flat sleigh is worn out. Two jumpers, Nos. 84 and 86, ought to be condemned, they are horse-killers, as they plough the snow.
Remainder of transport in serviceable order. Transport was painted during the year.

NEW POST OFFICE.

Nil.

CHANGES IN DETACHMENT.

During December the Fishing Lake detachment was called in. During the month of May, Reg. No. 2384, Corporal R. J. Jones, was transferred from Fort Pelly to Regina and Reg. No. 3015, Constable R. H. Lock, from Regina to Fort Pelly. In July, Reg. No. 3130, Constable J. J. Mountford, veterinary surgeon, arrived from Regina, and was stationed at Saltcoats; in October, he was transferred to Regina. In October, Reg. No. 1994, Constable W. S. Ashe, arrived here from Regina on fire patrol.

MILEAGE.

The eight horses in the district have travelled 36,955 miles.

DESERTIONS.

None.

HORSES.

Horses 1909 and 1472 had mud fever, 1909 is at present here but is now in condition to be sent to Regina. Horse 1472 was sent there in October. Horse 1984 was sent to Regina this fall, he is generally used up. Horse 1952 although a sturdy animal travels at so slow a pace that he is unfit for police work.

Mare 2113 was sent here this fall, I do not think she will stand the work.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

There were a considerable number of animals affected with actinomycosis. Constable Mountford, V.S., had all animals that were reported to us as being affected, isolated. Some parties killed their animals, others still have them tied up. Three horses were killed in the district for being affected with glanders.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Assiniboia Lumber Co. had a number of men in the bush at Fort Pelly during the winter and got out a large quantity of logs.

Last March seven houses were moved from Churchbridge to Saltcoats.

During the summer a cottage hospital was built at Saltcoats and opened on the 23rd September by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Spring this year was about a month later than last.

There was a rain storm in February, a very unusual thing at that time of the year.

The Assiniboine River ran very high in the spring and the water backed up through the swamps and ran north-east into the Swan River.

This was an exceptionally good year for wild fruit.

I inclose mileage report for the year and medical report and map.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,
*Inspector.*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. STARNES.

ESTEVAN, 30th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding
N.W. M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

I took over the command of the subdistrict from Inspector J. O. Wilson, on the 19th of March, 1896.

### GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year has been a prosperous one, the crops were good both on the Souris branch and along the foot of Moose Mountain. The yield was not quite as great as last year, but the good prices paid for wheat amply compensated for this. Good houses and barns are being erected all through the Oxbow, Carnduff, Carievale and Gainsborough settlements, and are gradually replacing the sod shacks. New elevators were built at Carievale and Alameda.

The mines are again being extensively worked, the Roche Percée coal having improved in quality as they get further in, the demand is increasing. Gilmore's mine has been improved by the addition of a track up to the dump and the building of boarding house, office, etc. Total output for past year 15,000 tons. Estevan is now practically only a railway town, although the land around is good, and the very few farmers who are left had good crops.

### CRIME.

There has been no serious crime in the district, but the number of minor offences has increased, as will be seen from the following summary of cases tried:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Theft | 3 |
| Drunk and disorderly | 12 |
| Assault | 3 |
| Breach of prairie fire ordinance | 9 |
| Non-payment of wages | 2 |
| Vagrancy | 18 |
| Insane | 3 |
| Hunting game out of season | 8 |
| Contempt of court | 1 |
| Selling liquor without license | 1 |
| Riding on trains without paying | 5 |
| Deserting employment | 1 |
| Refusing to cut noxious weeds | 2 |
| Cattle stealing | 2 |

*Theft.*—Of these, in one case the man was committed for trial, but procedings withdrawn by Crown prosecutor, one case was dismissed, and the other was a conviction.

*Drunk and disorderly.*—The twelve cases were convictions.

*Assault.*—Two convictions and one dismissed.

*Prairie fire cases.*—Six convictions and three dismissals.

*Non-payment of wages.*—One conviction and one case settled out of court.

*Vagrancy.*—In this there were seventeen convictions and one dismissal. Two of the men, Casey and Barret, who were sentenced by me to three months' imprisonment for this offence, were afterwards claimed by Sheriff Coleman of Dickey County, N.D., for murder; they were sent to Regina where they put in their three months,

they then were taken over to the American side, and have since been sentenced for life.

*Hunting game out of season.*—Seven convictions and one dismissal.

*Contempt of court.*—A conviction.

*Selling liquor without license.*—This case was brought up by the license inspector in Oxbow, but the case was not considered proved by the J.P. and the case dismissed.

*Riding on trains without paying.*—Convictions were obtained in all cases.

*Deserting employment.*—This case was against a railway man and a conviction obtained.

*Refusing to cut noxious weeds.*—One conviction, the other case withdrawn, as magistrate had no jurisdiction.

*Cattle stealing.*—These cases were against the father and son, the case was one where the son had made an exchange of cattle, which he had claimed to be his, the father refused to recognize the exchange, and some months after came with his son and took the cattle away.

*Insane.*—There have been three cases of insanity in the district. One case was dismissed. One case, a railway man at Milestone, was taken before a magistrate at Regina, the case remanded, and afterwards dismissed. The other case was an old Frenchman who became despondent over family troubles, he gradually became worse from want and misery, although he had enough money. He was sent to the asylum.

*Breach of incorporated Towns Act.*—There have been no cases under this.

*Violation of Custom law.*—There has been one case in which a seizure of a team of horses was made. The department ordered that the owner should pay double duty and all expenses. Our patrols have kept a sharp look out over the boundary, and there is very little smuggling, if any.

### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

One man attended the treaty payment at the West reserve this fall, and makes regular patrols there, we have not been called upon for further assistance.

### INSPECTIONS.

I have inspected the detachments in the subdistrict once a month.

### OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The following is the distribution of the outposts during the past summer, with Estevan as headquarters.

| —— | Officer. | N. C. Officer. | Constable. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estevan | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Wood End | | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| North Portal | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Gainsborough | | | 1 | 1 |
| Carnduff | | | 1 | 1 |
| Oxbow | | | 1 | 1 |
| Arcola | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 | 3 | 9 | 14 |

This includes one special constable engaged for quarantine work at Wood End for the summer months.

At the end of October, there being no more cattle in quarantine, Staff Sergeant Mitchell who was at Wood End in charge, was sent in charge of Portal, and the non-

commissioned officers from there sent to Roche Percée for a winter detachment, there being a great number of miners at work during the winter season The other constable at Wood End was transferred to Estevan, and Wood End closed for the winter. A regular patrol was kept up by the Portal detachment along the boundary, between Wood End, North Portal, Boscurvis, Souris Valley, also taking in Roche Percée, on going or returning from Wood End. These patrols were made as much as possible at irregular days, hours and routes.

The men at Carnduff, Oxbow and Gainsborough have regularly patrolled all settlements south and north of the Souris branch, visited all settlers, who signed their patrol slips, and they patrolled the boundary line in their respective districts.

The man at Arcola has patrolled all the settlements at the foot of Moose Mountain from the French settlement (Townships 6 and 7 of Range 7) to Carlyles, also made regular patrols to the west reserve and in the mountain.

### HORSES.

There were 14 horses in the subdistrict during the summer, most of them being good serviceable horses.

### RATIONS.

Rations at Estevan and Wood End supplied on contract were of good quality. Men at other outposts are boarded out at 60 cents per diem.

### FORAGE.

Oats have been purchased for Portal and Wood End at 22 cents and at Estevan at 25 cents. At other places horses are still boarded at 40 cents per diem.

### SETTLERS.

Very few settlers have come in this district during the year, but a few from around Oxbow and Estevan left last fall. Those who remained have done exceedingly well, and all seem to be satisfied. The two families which left Estevan had no complaints against the country, said they had done well; they were in a school district (Bienfait) which was once well populated, most of those, however, had left, and the two remaining ones had to bear all the school taxes between themselves.

### RANCHES.

There are but two or three small ranches in the subdistrict.

### CROPS.

The crops all along the Souris branch have been good, the average yield was not as large as last year, being about 20 bushels to the acre, but all the wheat was of high grade, the greatest part of it being No. 1 hard. There was very little damage done by frost.

### GAME.

Ducks have been most plentiful, prairie chickens were scarce in some parts, but there were quite a number in the Moose Mountain, around Roche Percée, and between Oxbow and Carnduff. There are a few deer and antelope left, but I am afraid that a great many will die of starvation, the fire having destroyed so much of the grass and brush, west of here, for hundreds of miles.

There are yet a few beavers on the Souris and Long Creek, but they would have all been destroyed this winter had not the new ordinance protecting them for five years in Assiniboia been passed.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are only three families of half-breeds, they are all working and very respectable.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The whole command was put through target practice at Wood End.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

I have been very fortunate in having a very good lot of men in the subdistrict, and their conduct has been excellent.

DESERTIONS.

Reg. No. 3000, Constable Porter, deserted on the 8th December, 1895.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied has been of good quality.

QUARANTINE.

I have had charge of the quarantine stations at Wood End. Only a small number of animals were entered this year. The following is a list of animals inspected by the N.W. Mounted Police on entering Canada:

| Description. | Head. | Valued. |
|---|---|---|
| Horses | 234 | $7,016.00 |
| Cattle | 66 | 1,335.00 |
| Sheep | 2 | 9.00 |
| Swine | 10 | 54.00 |

A few head of cattle drifted across the line, but on the owners being notified they were at once re-taken across. The quarantine was inspected by Dr. McEachran in June last.

There were a few deaths from black leg among young cattle, in the Workman settlement. Staff-Sergeant Mitchell, V.S., was sent there and saw that the regulations as to burying, etc., were carried out.

My report of the quarantine work was sent to you in November.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. STARNES,
*Inspector.*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. C. MACDONELL.

MOOSOMIN, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report of the Moosomin subdistrict, for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

### GENERAL STATE OF THE SUB-DISTRICT.

The town of Moosomin, subdistrict headquarters, cannot be said to have made much progress during the past year. The wonder is that it does not go ahead rapidly and attract more people. It is an orderly, well-conducted town, situated in a bluffy country and the centre of a large farming community, and is probably the best town for sport and amusements of all sorts in the territories, keeping up a pack of fox hounds, cricket, tennis and foot ball clubs, &c., &c.

The crops in the vicinity have been as a rule good, and the farmers have done well and seem satisfied. A few on the south side of the Qu'Appelle Valley were hailed out. Regarding Cannington Manor, Constable Emery reports the majority of settlers in this vicinity are Englishmen who have incomes of their own and the district is not a farming community to any great extent, stock raising being the chief occupation, and owing to the excellent shelter and pasturage the cattle on the whole have done well.

Big Fish Lake, 13 miles from Cannington Manor, is becoming a favourite summer resort for people in Eastern Assiniboia. The whole district was swept by fire in September which did a great deal of damage.

Concerning the district around Whitewood, Constable Schaab, reports there are six nationalities in this district, Canadians, English, a few French, Finns, Swedes and Hungarians.

The Canadians, the majority of whom live in the Montgomery district south of Whitewood, have done well, averaging from 20 to 25 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre, and their oats and potatoes also did well. The French sheep ranchers at Moose Mountain lost heavily in hay by the prairie fires; but they expect to winter their sheep, amounting to between 5,000 and 6,000 head successfully.

The Finlanders east of Whitewood, on Range 1, are reported as going ahead fast, their crops averaging 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, they are also great market gardeners. They never have any trouble amongst themselves and rarely with an outsider, and practically give the police no trouble whatever.

The Swedish colony is on the north side of the Qu'Appelle Valley, they are also doing well, each of them averaging from 400 to 800 bushels of wheat and about the same of oats.

The Hungarian colony is also on the north side and they had the largest crop of all, averaging about 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of wheat and oats apiece, they also excel in raising vegetables; they are troublesome at times and have a somewhat lax idea of the difference between *meum* and *tuum* especially where outsiders are concerned, but lately are settling down into our ways better.

The English colony at Sumner go in for mixed farming and are not heavy wheat growers, on the whole they have done well.

Staff Sergeant DesBarres reports that at Grenfell a good many substantial buildings of stone have been built during the past year, and that since the harvest business has been brisk. The crops in the vicinity as a general thing have been good and the Germans have done well and are paying off most of their debts for implements, &c. The prairie fires were especially destructive, some farmers lost everything, and a lot of grain and hay was burnt. G.A.E. Hyde has built a model hotel at Hyde in the Qu'Appelle Valley and hopes to make it a popular summer resort. The farmers in the vicinity of Wolseley have done well and business in the town is more than holding its own.

CRIME.

I attach list showing the total number of cases, convictions and dismissals under the Criminal Code and North-west Territories ordinances respectively. The list is somewhat long.

The sequel to the Sarah Jane Thompson murder case was as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Silvester Smith were brought in "not guilty" by the jury and acquitted. Charles Albert Thompson, brother to Mrs. Smith and the unfortunate Sarah Jane, and the star witness for the Crown in the Smith trial, was found guilty of perjury on two counts on the Smith trial and sentenced to three years on the first and fourteen years on the second, sentences to run concurrently, at Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Samuel Thompson was also found guilty of perjury on the coroner's inquest and sentenced to 6 months in Regina jail. Old man Thompson and Fleury made many contradictory statements under oath, but escaped being sent up for trial, through lack of sufficient proof as to which statement really was perjury. In connection with this case Staff Sergeant McGinnis is deserving of praise for the able way in which he worked out all the details; and Constable Quinn was of great assistance to him also. Staff Sergeant McGinnis has proved invaluable in connection with crime during the year, having had great experience in handling cases and working them up. As a rule he acted as prosecutor in the summary cases and it is no disparagement of the regular practitioners to say that he more than held his own with them.

CRIME.

| —— | Total Cases. | Convictions. | Dismissed. | —— | Total Cases. | Convictions. | Dismissed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Criminal Code.* | | | | | | | |
| Theft | 22 | 14 | 8 | Malicious injury to domestic animals | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Perjury | 5 | 3 | 2 | Breach of Indian Act | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Assaults | 17 | 14 | 3 | Indecent exposure | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Drunk and disorderly | 13 | 12 | 1 | Escaping from lawful custody | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Suicides | 2 | .... | .... | Creating a disturbance | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Vagrancy | 26 | 19 | 7 | Fraudulently omitting to acc't. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Trespass | 1 | ..... | 1 | *Murder | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Breach of Railway Act | 11 | 10 | 1 | | | | |
| Cruelty to animals | 8 | 7 | 1 | *Ordinances N. W. T.* | | | |
| Attempting to carnally know girls under 14 | 1 | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Illegal possession of horse | 1 | ..... | 1 | Masters and servants | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| Damaging trees | 1 | 1 | .... | Insanity | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| Threatening to do bodily injury | 1 | 1 | ..... | Poison ordinance | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Passing counterfeit coin | 1 | .... | 1 | Herd ordinance | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Horse-stealing | 1 | 1 | .... | Profanation of the Lord's Day | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Arson | 1 | .... | 1 | Breach of prairie fire ordinance | 31 | 26 | 5 |

* Mr. and Mrs. Silvester Smith charged with the murder of Sarah Jane Thompson.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines are in very fair condition, the sighting at the longer ranges is defective. The Enfield revolvers are in good order, excepting for the fact that the barrels in most of them are loose at the breech.

The ammunition supplied for both arms is good.

BARRACKS.

A few minor repairs were made to the quarters in the court-house, at Moosomin, by the Public Works Department. Stops under the doors, &c., but from

early spring until October, there was a foot or more of stagnant water in the cellar under the men's barrack room, which tended to make it damp and unhealthy. A pump was at last supplied by the Department of Public Works and failing any better method of keeping the cellar dry, I would ask that it be kept rigged, ready for work next year from April until October.

The stable is comfortable, but would be much improved if a double door opening on the inside was put on the east entrance. The present door fits badly and it is the coldest side of the stable.

The boundary fence on the north side of the stable yard owned by Mr. Smith, fell into disrepair during the summer and was renewed by police labour and material, so that the government now own all the fencing that incloses the yard.

### DESERTION AND DISCIPLINE.

No deserters. A constable stationed at Wolseley was awarded imprisonment and was subsequently dismissed from the force by order of the commissioner; and one of the constables on fire patrol duty was fined. With these two exceptions the discipline and conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men has been excellent.

### FORAGE.

The forage supplied to the Moosomin detachment under contract was good. And the hay and oats supplied at the livery stables, where the other detachments' horses are boarded, were as a rule of good quality. Hay is expected to be higher this year than last on account of the prairie fires.

### GAME.

Deer are reported fairly plentiful in the Qu'Appelle Valley and at Moose Mountain. Prairie chickens are scare. Bush rabbits plentiful. Ducks while more plentiful than last year, were not very numerous. In comparison with the country further west there are very few geese.

### HEALTH.

The health of the men on the whole has been good. Constable Quinn was laid up some time with an attack of quincy this autumn.

### HORSES.

Several horses were weeded out during the year and sent to headquarters. Reg. Nos. 1406 and 1624 stationed at Moosomin are getting up in years and beginning to stiffen up, but will, I think, with care stand a season or two more work. The other horses are younger and well up to their work.

### HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

With the exception of the set of single harness at Moosomin, already condemned by a board, the harness is in serviceable condition and the saddlery also. The wheeled transport is in serviceable condition. I would like to see one of the double buck-boards stationed at Moosomin exchanged for a light spring wagon. The jumpers require a few repairs in order to be thoroughly fit for the winter's work.

### INSPECTIONS.

The detachments have been inspected monthly at unexpected times by myself; and detailed inspection reports forwarded to division headquarters.

Subdistrict headquarters, Moosomin, has been visited and inspected by the commissioner and by the superintendent commanding and the horses have been twice inspected by Inspector Burnett, senior veterinary surgeon.

INDIANS.

Concerning the Moose Mountain reserves, Constable Emery reports: "The indians on these reserves as a whole are thriving and industrious, earning their own livelihood by work on their farms."

The Indians on the Crooked Lake reserves are also doing well. Staff Sergeant DesBarres reports they harvested about 9,000 bushels of wheat and cause us little or no trouble.

All reserves are frequently patrolled and the agencies visited, and any requests the agents have made to the mounted police have been promptly attended to. The usual escorts to the treaty money were furnished, the payments passed off quietly on all the reserves.

KITS.

The articles supplied are of good quality with the exception of the long boots.

LIQUOR LAW.

The law was on the whole well kept in the subdistrict and most rigidly enforced on election day which in consequence passed off very quietly.

NOXIOUS WEED ORDINANCE.

The ordinance does not provide for the case where the owner or occupier cannot be found, and as it is no one's duty to eradicate them, the weeds flourish and spread to the adjacent farms.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The sub district has been well patrolled and the men generally have a thorough knowledge of the country in their vicinity. Including the fire patrol stations there were nine detachments stationed in the subdistrict during the year. In connection with these detachments I beg leave, sir, to bring Staff Sergeant McGinnis (in charge of the Moosomin group) and Staff Sergeant DesBarres, (in charge of the Grenfell group) to your favourable notice, for the creditable way in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The ordinance was strictly enforced, and during the summer there were a number of convictions for kindling fires, for the purpose of clearing land without the proper guards; and I am bound to say that this clause of the ordinance, while very necessary, is apparently hated by the farmers generally, and enforcing it tends to make the mounted police unpopular. Prairie fires were numerous during the latter part of September and the early part of October and our men and horses were worked as hard as flesh and blood could stand; and on all sides I heard favourable comments as to the way the men had performed their duties as fire guardians. The country from Cannington Manor to the Pipe Stone is burnt and on the westward to beyond Wolseley south of the railway line, and in addition there have been a number of smaller fires north of the track. The loss in hay and grain, and in some cases outhouses and buildings, would amount to a very large sum. The origin of the largest fire is unknown; but a number of convictions for the smaller ones have been obtained. Threshers are the principal offenders.

No statute fire labour districts are organized in the subdistrict, as far as I have been able to find out, but there can be little doubt that well ploughed township roads would tend to check and confine the fires. One of the causes of fire spreading rapidly, is the practice thriftless farmers have of not making guards, and then when danger threatens, they set what they term a back fire to guard themselves and plead absolute

necessity if prosecuted. These fires add volume to the original fire and often do great damage and in many cases have been lighted through over anxiety when not absolutely necessary and so all the pasturage in a district, if nothing else, is burnt, simply because some farmer has been too lazy to guard his farm properly in the first place.

RECRUITS.

Two recruits were sent to headquarters from Moosomin and one from Whitewood.

SETTLERS AND RANCHES.

Very few new settlers came in during the year, there are no new ranches.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Owing to an accident to myself, the practice was carried out under Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, on the range belonging to the Moosomin Rifle Association, we furnishing our own targets. The men from the other detachments were called in to attend. The shooting was fair, but scarcely as good as last year owing to wind, the proximity of growing crops preventing proper allowance being made for it. The men also suffer from the inconvenience of firing from a wagon box at two of the ranges.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at Moosomin is not satisfactory, the well not holding enough water for the horses in the winter. We have watered the horses during the past year as follows: from the tank in the cellar while it lasted, from melting snow, from ponds in the spring and from the well in the summer and autumn.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servent,

A. CAMERON MACDONELL, Insp.
*Commanding subdistrict.*

To the Officer Commanding,
Depot Division, N. W. M. Police,
Regina, N. W. T.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. GILPIN-BROWN.

REGINA, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying report of the Regina subdistrict for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

### CRIME.

The following are the convictions for the year in the subdistrict:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Theft | 5 |
| Assault | 22 |
| Drunk | 9 |
| Obstructing police | 1 |
| Selling liquor to Indians | 3 |
| Horse-stealing | 1 |
| Cattle-stealing | 1 |
| Indians killing cattle | 3 |
| Insanity | 3 |
| Prarie fires, setting out | 12 |
| " " refusing to turn out to | 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 23 |

The numerous cases of asault arose chiefly out of a family quarrel between German families. The Indians convicted of killing cattle were allowed out on suspended sentence. In the first case an Indian killed a steer on the reserve, and belonging to the reserve, and in the other, two Indians killed a beast belonging to an Indian without the permission of the Indian agent.

The man convicted of stealing cattle was also allowed out on suspended sentence.

### PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The subdistrict has been thoroughly patrolled throughout the year.

Six fire patrols were added at different points towards the end of September, namely, at Caron, Buffalo Lake, Lumsden, Longlaketon, Parkland and Kenlis, and these with the assistance of the settlers did much towards saving property from the extensive prairie fires which were numerous and destructive.

One non-commissioned officer and constable leaving Kutawa on the 15th December, 1895, made an extensive patrol through the Nut Lake country and all the rough and wild country to the north and west of that point, in search of the Indian murderer "Almighty Voice." The party remained out until the 27th March, 1896. Efforts are now being made to ascertain with exactitude the present haunts of this Indian. When these are decided further efforts will be made to effect his capture.

The mileage reports have been sent weekly to headquarters.

### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The treaty money has been forwarded by escort to the different agencies, when forwarded by the Indian Department for delivery at such agencies.

The escort, when required to do so, has remained during payments, which however have invariably passed off quietly.

At the request of the Indian Department the aid of the force was called in to deter the File Hills Indians from holding their "sun dance" on June 11th. On the arrival of the police at the reserve, after some slight hesitation, the Indians abandoned all idea of the dance.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

Several convictions against the tramp class for travelling on trains without tickets have been obtained.

During the late strike of telegraph operators on the Canadian Pacific Railway, non-commissioned officers and men were ordered to two points, Pasqua and Moosejaw. No disturbances arose at either point.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the non-commissioned officers and men in the subdistrict is good.

HEALTH.

No sickness has occurred amongst the men posted in the subdistrict.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

Excepting at Kutawa, where there is a police building, the constables are comfortably boarded at the different posts.

At Kutawa the rations are good and sufficient.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The articles supplied are satisfactory.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines in the possession of the non-commissioned officers and constables are serviceable, though some of them are much worn.

The Dominion Cartridge Company's ammunition supplied this year was satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS.

Owing to stress of work at headquarters, I have been unable to personally inspect the detachments as often as usual. They have been found in a satisfactory state, whenever inspected.

HORSES.

The horses on the whole have stood the work well, though it was found necessary to bring in to headquarters for rest some of the older ones.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

All saddlery, harness and transport in use in the subdistrict, is in good and serviceable condition.

BARRACKS AND FURNITURE.

The North-west Mounted Police building at Kutawa, a log house, is in a very bad state at present, but authority having been received to pull it down and rebuild, a somewhat smaller building will be put up in its place. This very necessary work will be commenced in the spring.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied at the different posts have been satisfactory.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The trails throughout the district, generally speaking, are good. The bridges over the Qu'Appelle River and those in other parts of the district are in serviceable condition.

LIQUOR LAW.

The liquor law has been fairly well kept. Three convictions were obtained for selling liquor to Indians, when heavy fines were imposed.

RANCHES.

The cattle on the ranches in the Touchwood country have done fairly well, but are not in such good condition on the whole as they were this time last year, owing to the flies which were extremely bad during the summer, and the grass not ripening until very late from the wet season. The wet season also caused a good deal of trouble in the feet, and a consequent loss of condition.

Lumpy jaw has been somewhat prevalent and at the present time the herds in the Touchwood country are being inspected with a view of ascertaining the extent of this or other disease.

The extensive prairie fires caused great loss in hay and feed, and the winter having set in early with great severity, some loss must be expected during this winter.

CROPS.

Excepting in the vicinity of Regina, where the wet spring delayed seeding, the crops throughout the district have been good. In the country about Fort Qu'Appelle they are reported as having been the best on record. The price of wheat has been considerably above that of last year.

GAME.

Geese and duck were plentiful, and there are more prairie chicken in the district than usual.

Other game is very scarce.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves have been well behaved. One was convicted of killing a beast on Muscowpetung's Reserve and two others for the same offence on the File Hills Reserves. The cattle in each instance belonged to the reserves. The Indians were allowed out on suspended sentence.

FIRES.

Owing to frequent rains no fire of any extent occurred until September 28th. On that date however a fire started (origin unknown) near the File Hills Reserve, which burnt over a large extent of country. On the same day a fire was started near Parklands by two Germans (conviction) which going before a high wind, ultimately joined the first mentioned fire, after doing a considerable amount of damage. The combined fire split into two separate fires again, to the north-east of the File Hills. One part burning nearly up to Yorkton, and the other taking a westerly direction reached Muscowpetung's Reserve where it was put out on the 1st October.

A fire from the Long Lake direction also reached the Touchwood country on October 3rd, and burnt nearly all the remaining feed between Parklands and some four miles to the north of Kutawa. A large amount of hay, some cattle and horses, stables, etc., were destroyed in this fire.

On Friday, October 2nd, the most disastrous fire of the year was started by a threshing engine near the Hill Farm. This fire burnt through the Hill Farm and Chickney districts causing immense damage, five farmers being completely burnt out; some 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of oats, besides some cattle, horses, and pigs being destroyed. A conviction was obtained against the owners of the threshing engine.

A very extensive fire raged for some days at the end of September and beginning of October, to the south of Regina. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the police and settlers little could be done towards stemming its progress, owing to the high wind, though by guarding particular buildings and shacks a good deal of property was saved.

Other fires occurred in the Qu'Appelle and Moose Jaw districts, which though doing damage, do not call for special remark.

### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables on duty in the subdistrict have been excellent.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the district has been fairly good on the whole. Diphtheria did not finally disappear in the district about Fort Qu'Appelle until June 26th. From the commencement of the year until that date there were some twenty cases reported, and seven deaths occurred. Scarlet fever is reported in Regina and Fort Qu'Appelle at present and one case of diphtheria is reported near Qu'Appelle Station.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. GILPIN-BROWN,
*Inspector.*

The Officer Commanding
Depôt Division, N. W. M. P.,
Regina.

# APPENDIX C.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION, 1896.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1896.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of "K" Division for the year ended the 30th November, 1896.

### GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

It has been on the whole an uneventful year. Business has been steady, and if Lethbridge is not better off than her neighbours, she is at all events no worse.

At the close of last year we had great hopes that the Great Northern Railway would become a permanent consumer of the Galt coal, but it seems that there were other considerations than the best and cheapest coal and the punctuality of trains. The owners of the Sand Coulée mine in Montana were determined to force their coal upon the railway, and were strong enough to carry their point.

Galt coal is, however, far better for domestic consumption than any competing coals in Montana, and its increasing sale there is proof of its superiority. Just now the demand is very great; 130 tons were recently sold in one day in Great Falls alone, in small deliveries of tons and half tons.

A hurricane on the night of the 26th December last caused a good deal of damage hereabouts, and the barracks, being rather more exposed than the town generally, felt the full force of it. Our coal shed was overturned and broken up, and half of a 60 ton stack of hay was blown over. A large quantity of the hay being scattered over the prairie for nearly two miles. The same gale blew the coach, caboose, and a coal car off the Canada and Great Falls Railway a little to the south of Coutts. A passenger, who was in the coach with his wife and child, brought an action for damages against the company, but lost his case.

In my report of 1894 I gave an account of some half-breeds who had been arrested by our men for killing cattle (in Montana, as it turned out) and whose extradition was refused. One of them, named Belcour, returned to Montana in the following year and bragged about how he had "fooled the police, &c.," in Canada. A Mr. Ringwald, a United States inspector, got wind of this, and the result was that the cattle killing charge was revived, and Belcour was sent to the penitentiary for five years. Fortunately we were able to produce the branded hide.

There have been five fatal accidents in the district since the 1st January. The first was that of an old French pensioner, who had lost 3 fingers in the Franco-German war. He was employed on the railway here, and fell off a car during some shunting operations. Then an Italian miner was drowned while bathing in the Belly River. The body lodged on a sand bar about five miles down the stream, whence we recovered it after some time and handed it over to his friends for burial. An Indian, named "Pemmican," who had brought some hay into town for sale, was killed here on the 5th September. His team run away and he fell off and under the rack.

A brakesman, named McAdam, was killed on the railway at Stirling, while shunting, and on the 27th October, a lad named George McLean was fatally injured on the railway here.

A question was raised as to the necessity for holding an inquest in this case. I am not responsible for the exercise of the coroner's discretion, although he sometimes consults me, but I consider that the case of young McLean was just such a case as would in England have called for a Board of Trade inquiry. A switch was altered by a person who had no business to touch it, a train was thereby directed on to a line of rails whereon stood a loaded car, and the boy's thighs were broken in consequence. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A few days before this occurrence, the London *Times* (Oct. 13) had a leading article headed "Crowner's Quest law," of which the following are the few opening lines:—

"That an inquest or inquiry of some sort should take place in all cases of sudden or violent death is natural and right. Machinery of some sort for this purpose exists in every civilized country. But it is scarcely less clear that the investigation now conducted by a coroner's jury is by no means what is wanted, &c., &c."

### REFUGEE CREE INDIANS.

In the early part of the year there recommenced in Montana an agitation which had about 18 months previously run its little course and died a natural death. It originated in this wise. During the year 1885, a large number of Cree Indians went into the United States. Some one conceived the idea that they constituted a nuisance to the United States public, and, by dint of importunities, impressed the governor of Montana with the same belief. The governor applied to Washington, and the Canadian Government consented to receive their refractory wards.

A United States federal officer was then despatched to Montana to take the matter of deportation in hand, and found that many settlers, so far from being anxious to get rid of the Indians, were inclined to think them rather useful than otherwise. This officer reported accordingly, and the matter dropped until it was revived this year by politicians. The Federal Government pointed out that Canada had consented for the second time to receive the Indians, expressed the mild hope that the citizens of Montana knew their own minds on this occasion, and appointed a Major Sanno, of the 3rd Infantry, to superintend the deportation.

Congress, I should say, had appropriated $5,000 for this service, and it was arranged that the Indians should be delivered by railway at Coutts. Meanwhile the Indians had not been idle, those of them who were not incredulous began to scatter and, in some instances, seek the more genial hospitality of sister states. Matters were in this condition when, on the 1st June, Mr. Forget, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived here with Interpreter Hourie. Not knowing what arrangements the United States authorities had made or were making, he considered it advisable to go into Montana to inquire, and requested me to go with him. No information was procurable at Great Falls, so he went to Helena and saw the governor, who knew nothing, and advised him to see the officer commanding at Fort Assiniboine.

Leaving with the governor a copy of the amnesty proclamation of 1886, and pointing out that its provisions did not apply to any Indians guilty of cold blooded murder, Mr. Forget returned to Great Falls, and together we journeyed to the fort. The commanding officer there knew as little as any of us, but had just been notified of Major Sanno's appointment. There was nothing therefore to be done but to return to Canada and await events, which we did, after Mr. Forget had informed Col. Mizner that I would receive the Indians on behalf of the Canadian Government.

Major Sanno wired on the 17th June, that he expected to ship some Indians within 3 or 4 days. I was then visiting the Milk River detachments, and hurried back to town on the morning of the 20th idem. The Indian train containing 110 men, women and children, 176 horses, 30 vehicles and a large quantity of impedimenta, came in at 2.30 p.m., the same day.

Dr. McEachran, who was here, inspected the horses on debarkation, and the Indians camped about a mile and a half out of town, alongside the Canadian Pacific and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's (narrow gauge) railways. The horses were thus within striking distance of the river, and the camp was conveniently situated

for us to haul wood, water and rations thereto. These Indians had come from Havre on the Great Northern, and were transferred to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's train at Shelby Junction. The few railway hands there had a very interesting time of it. In the first instance, the American soldiers went to bed, the Indians refused to work, and as the ponies uniformly declined to move voluntarily from the broad gauge into the narrow gauge cars, they had to be hauled bodily in one by one. Railway representations to Fort Assinniboine resulted in a little military assistance after a time, and the transfer was at length completed, but the omnium gatherum of wheels, parts of wagons and carts, tents, poles, pots and pans and miscellaneous rubbish, thrown pell-mell into the various cars, required to be seen to be appreciated.

The train was unloaded, and by midnight of Sunday, the 21st, we had order evolved out of chaos, and the camp was assorted into two divisions, one division composed of those Indians who wished to go to eastern points, such as Battleford, Crooked Lake, &c., and the other of those who whished to go westward in the direction of Edmonton.

On the Sunday afternoon, I received a telegram from Great Falls, that a train load of 96 Indians, 177 horses and the usual et ceteras had left at noon for Lethbridge. I declined to receive the Indians except in daylight, and the train slowed up so as to arrive here at 5.30 a.m., next day. The horses were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Evans, and the Indians as they unloaded were directed to join and to carry their belongings to one of the two divisions of the camp. No one who has had any experience of Indians will fail to form an approximate estimate of the amount of talking entailed by the operations I am describing, but we made fairly good progress, and by sunset of the 22nd June, the camps were comfortably settled down.

There was a tragedy in connection with this second deportation. These Indians had been for some time in the neighbourhood of Great Falls and were very loth to leave. They did not in fact believe that they would have to emigrate. When I was there with Interpreter Hourie, I told them what the United States Government was going to do, but they were too indifferent and incredulous to pay any attention to what was said. A few of them interviewed Mr. Forget before he left, but I think they were pinning their faith to a lawyer whom they had retained, and who had staked his reputation on their not being disturbed. He had obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from a state court and this was returnable on the 23rd June.

On the 17th June, however, a troop of cavalry, 50 strong, took charge of the Indian camp and allowed no one to leave. The officer in command arranged with the A. R. & C. Company to have a train ready at 5 a.m. on the 21st, and the Indians were peremptorily told to get into it. They refused, but found that they could not help themselves. Their legal adviser had omitted to tell them that a state court had no jurisdiction over a federal officer. "Day-Bow," who appears to have been one of those implicated in the Frog Lake massacre, shot himself, when he found that return to Canada was inevitable.

A strong escort accompanied the Indians as far as the boundary and the general superintendent fearing trouble and disclaiming responsibility for delivery of the Indians at Lethbridge, applied to me for a police escort from Coutts northwards. I thereupon sent the following telegram to Inspector Williams, at Coutts:—

"Accompany Indians here in train to-morrow. It is said they are inclined to be troublesome. Remember we have no right to coerce them, and the law will hold us responsible for abuse of its powers. Make no display of force, do nothing to irritate them, keep them from leaving the train if possible, but take no steps from which you may have to recede. For these reasons I wish you to come without other police."

As I expected the Indians gave no trouble at all and soon after noon on the 23rd June, a C.P.R. train carried off 98 men, women and children with 152 horses and baggage to Regina in charge of Sergeant Davis and two constables.

The remaining 77 Indians and 167 horses who wished to go to the Peace Hills and Bear's Hills near Edmonton, were despatched thither by road on the 24th June in care of Corporal Clopp and one constable with a team. They escorted them to

Calgary and handed them over to "E" Division. The Indians were delighted to travel by road instead of by train, and after we had given them a few bolts and nuts and tinkered up their old carts, they went off in high spirits.

Another consignment of 71 Indians came in from the south at 9 p. m. on the 25th June. They owned 340 horses which were unloaded at Coutts and inspected there by Veterinary Surgeon Evans. A party of police from the outposts drove them half way to Kipp's Coulée, where a party from here met them and brought them in on the 28th. They had received very hard treatment for several days previously while in the trains, and four of them died shortly after being taken out of the cars.

The Indians were at first apprehensive at being separated from their horses at the boundary, but when told that the Mounted Police had charge of them, they said they were perfectly satisfied.

We found that "Lucky Man" and "Little Bear," said to have been two of the Frog Lake murderers, were in this band, and pursuant to your orders I issued a warrant upon Inspector Morris's information, and arrested them on a charge of murder.

Evidence of identity having been given, I forwarded the prisoners together with the opening of the preliminary examination to Regina by train.

On the 27th June, Major Sanno telegraphed:—

"It is proposed to deliver at Coutts Station balance of Crees for deportation by taking them over land. Would such arrangement be satisfactory to you?"

The fact was that the $5,000 grant had been expended and the work was not nearly done.

I replied that it would be quite satisfactory, and I was very glad of the change for several reasons. It would very much lessen the expense to our government, it could not make our duty more harassing and troublesome, and it would give me an opportunity of correcting some false conceptions on the part of the Indians, before coming into the country.

I found that they had been studiously tutored to believe that their deportation from Montana was due to the request of the Canadian Government.

I found also that the deportation *vi et armis* was characterized by a certain want of discretion. One instance will suffice to illustrate this: One of the so-called refugee Crees deported with the last mentioned band was an American citizen, named Louis Thomas. His grandmother was a Cree and his mother a half-breed. He was born in Pembina on the American side. His father lives in Dakota on the south of Turtle Mountain. He said he was well known from Turtle Mountain to Fort Benton. He had a house and a ranch at the mouth of the Mussel Shell on the north side of the Missouri River with 100 cords of wood ready for the boats plying thereon. He was cutting cordwood at a saw-mill near Fort Custer when he was taken by the American soldiery and shipped into Canada as a refugee Cree. He brought with him the following certificate:—

"ON TRAIN—NEAR COUTTS, CANADA,
"June 24th, 1896.

"The bearer Louis Thomas was by mistake transported to Coutts, Canada, with a band of Cree Indians. I am authorized by Major Sanno, United States army, to state that he should not have been taken across the line, and that he and his family have permission to return to the United States. Major Sanno had charge of Cree transportation.

"W. S. WOOD,
"*2nd Lieutenant, 10th United States Cavalry.*"

Needless to say, as soon as his horses came in, I wished him "God-speed," with sufficient grub to carry him to the boundary, for he had no means of providing any for himself. Another half-breed was also allowed to return.

We had to keep this consignment of Indians here for a few days to rest their horses, but on the 30th June, Corporal Mountain, with one constable driving a team,

started with forty-two Indians, 173 horses, and eleven wagons and carts for Calgary with ten days' rations, and on the 2nd July, Sergeant Caudle with one constable and team, conducting 50 souls, 164 horses and eleven vehicles, and carrying 15 days rations, pulled out, via the Milk River, for Maple Creek, where "A" Division relieved us of the further care of them.

On the 22nd July a lieutenant of the 10th United States Cavalry, with 2 non-commissioned officers, 10 troopers and mule teams, arrived at Coutts with a further consignment of Indians. The occupants of this camp were nearly all well-to-do. Their horses were above the average of Indians' horses, their transport and camp equipment in better trim, and their habits were cleaner. Veterinary Surgeon Evans inspected the horses.

With the consent of the American officer I explained to the Indians while they were camped at Sweet Grass how it was that their deportation had been brought about. That the Canadian Government did not want them—rather the reverse—that the people of Montana had objected to their living in that state, and that the Canadian Government had consented to let them return to their fatherland in order to oblige the Government of the United States. I explained the conditions of the amnesty and how it was that "Lucky Man" and "Little Bear" had been arrested. I also gave them plainly to understand that they would not be allowed to settle along the railway belt, nor to infest towns and villages, but that they would be required to settle in some of the northern reserves and devote themselves to work which would relieve the government of the necessity of supporting them entirely, and would in time help them to become as prosperous as their kinsfolk who had never strayed away. Lieutenant Ryan, who was present, told me that he was very glad to have heard my exposition as he had not properly understood the matter before. Next morning the camp was struck and the procession crossed the line in column of route. We counted heads, took their names, and kept them on the move. 57 Indians with 143 horses, 12 wagons, 10 carts and 1 buckboard, took the road, via the Milk River, by easy stages to Many Berries Creek where Sergeant Caudle and one constable delivered them to "A" Division, and the remaining family, consisting of 5 souls, with 15 horses and 2 wagons were conducted by Corporal Waller to St. Mary's, where Sergeant Clopp received them and escorted them to "E" Division at Mosquito Creek.

On the afternoon of the 6th August, 3 officers and about 50 men of the 10th United States Cavalry arrived at Sweet Grass with a very poorly equipped assortment of Indians, whose number was not ascertained to be 192 until we had had charge of them for some time. The weather had recently been very wet, roads and camping grounds bad, and the Indians were in wretched condition with bronchitis and cold. They had travelled about 350 miles from Missoula County, and the experiences they had gone through had not tended to put them in good humour. On the evening after their arrival, with a view to saving time, I tried to ascertain their names, &c., and to find out where they wished to go. They were very impudent and intractable, and would not answer any questions, so I told them they would get no grub until they did answer, and left the camp. The cavalry were very anxious to hand over their charge, but it appeared that one of their officers was a doctor, and his presence was explained by there being measles in the camp. This necessitated reference by the quarantine officer, Mr. Tennant, to his department, and Dr. Mewburn was sent for from Lethbridge. The United States surgeon thought there was no risk of further infection, but Dr. Mewburn thought otherwise, and the sequel showed that he was right. Your reply to my telegram reached me at 5 p.m., on the 7th August, about the same time that Dr. Mewburn arrived (he had driven 72 miles in 10 hours) and I informed the commanding officer that I would receive the Indians as soon as he could arrange to deliver them in column of route. He glanced at the few red coats dotted about the landscape and asked rather uneasily how we should manage to hold them. I assured him that he need not feel any anxiety on that score, and by 7 p.m., he was free to consider his duty accomplished. There were 450 horses with this consignment and these were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Evans. One, which had a running at the nose, was destroyed by the American

escort with the owner's consent. We camped the Indians on Red River, about 3 miles from the boundary for the first night, and next day moved them on about 3 miles to a spot on Milk River within the limits of the cattle quarantine ground. There we isolated the infected lodges and held the whole band in quarantine until the 3rd September. Corporal Bullough, hospital steward, went out to the camp in medical charge, with a supply of cod liver oil, &c., &c., and as the Indians gradually recovered their health they also recovered their good humour. We used to send out their rations, including fresh beef, 3 times a week from here, and kept them supplied with firewood, which we had to collect from a distance. Five fresh cases of measles appeared but there was no mortality.

There were some cases of great hardship among these poor creatures. One woman, a widow of 2 years' standing, with two children, said she had her little place in Montana, and was earning her own living when the soldiers came along and compelled her to leave all she owned behind her. For such as she we had to provide police transport.

An English half-breed, named Isbister, of Calgary, had gone into Montana on a visit, and he too was gathered into the folds. He had nothing but what he stood upright in, and for the sake of humanity I could not deny him refuge. An old French half-breed and his wife, who had taken scrip, said they were earning a living and were not allowed to collect their horses and belongings that they might have brought. They asked if I could give them any sort of tent for shelter. We had recently condemned three old pack tents and I wired for them to be sent out. They said the officer that took them told them the Canadian authorities wanted them and not their horses and property. I had made it my business to explain the situation to these Indians exactly as I had done in former instances, and when the old woman told me this I asked if she noticed that the American officer was present and had an opportunity of contradicting me if I said anything untrue. The old couple nodded and their eyes brightened, they had not though of that. I told the officer that if these half-breeds objected to coming with me I should be unable to coerce them, but they were dependent on me for food and shelter, and I advised them to go to Regina and see the Indian Commissioner.

A half-breed woman, who had a little boy of well marked Chinese paternity, and who had recently married an Indian, was much disgusted because I could not give her a bill of divorce, and a very refractory old Indian, who continued to be troublesome to the last, declared that he would charge the government $10 a day for detaining him in quarantine. I politely wished he might get it.

On the 3rd of September, the camp was declared to be free from infection. Seventy-one Indians, with 125 horses, and 11 vehicles, conveyed by Corporal Waller and 2 constables driving teams, followed the usual route to St. Mary's, where Sergeant Higinbotham took charge of them and handed them over at Calgary. This journey covered 210 miles.

Sergeant Caudle with two constables and a wagon escorted the remaining 120 Indians with 308 horses and 25 vehicles to Maple Creek, a distance of 151 miles.

On the breaking up of the camp, Interpreter Hourie returned to Regina. His services from first to last were invaluable. He is no longer a young man, but he was never too old or too tired or disinclined to do anything that was required of him, and the long hours and never ending calls upon him would have tried many a younger man. It is very largely due to his tact and knowledge of the Indian character, as well as of the individual Indians, that we had so little trouble. He and Sergeant Higinbotham had a very tedious and trying duty in obtaining and registering the Indians' names, etc., and the work was thoroughly and well done.

We received altogether 531 Refugee Crees, and 1 Cree released from Deer Lodge Penitentiary, who wanted to go north, and who was sent out to join the quarantine camp. Total 532.

Of these we distributed 520. "Lucky Man" and "Little Bear" were arrested for murder. "Ca-qua-ta-ca-mick" was arrested for horse-stealing. Two American half-breeds were returned to the United States. 2 Indians with 4 horses deserted from Corporal Waller's camp en route to St. Mary's, and 5 Indians and 4 horses deserted

from Sergeant Caudle while en route to Maple Creek at the breaking up of the quarantine camp. Total 532.

Of 1,301 ponies which were brought into the country we can only account for 1,247, plus 8 admittedly taken by deserters, and 4 which died. This leaves a deficit of 42—but the Indians herded their own horses, and they all admitted having their proper number of animals on distribution, so the loss must be laid at their own door. They either lost them on herd, or lent or gave them to deserters. If they had been stolen they would have complained.

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year:—

| Crime. | Convictions. | Dismissals. | Refused to prosecute. | Awaiting trial. | Unaccounted for. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Offences against the person | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| Mischief | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Theft | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Offences against Indian Act | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Liquor license law | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 24 | 2 | 1 | | | 27 |
| Lunacy | 2 | | | | | 2 |

| Horses. | Total. | Recovered | At large. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses reported stolen | 2 | 2 | |
| do strayed or lost | 4 | 3 | 1 |

The first item includes a charge of wounding against an Italian miner, who was punished by 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The case of mischief is that against one William Morgan for killing a calf belonging to a neighbouring settler on the Milk River. The trial of this charge was adjourned at the late session of the Supreme Court to some day in January. The same man stands also committed for trial on a charge of stealing a bull, the property of the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Company. As these cases are still *sub-judice* it is advisable to say nothing more about them just now, although the evidence that will be given will be extremely interesting to stock owners.

The law with regard to branding is in hardly a satisfactory state just now, as the following instance will show.

On the 11th July, a man named John Matchett, was arrested charged with cattle-stealing. The evidence taken at the preliminary investigation before me showed that a cow and a bull calf belonging to the Walrond Ranch were running on the Pot Hole with some other cattle. The cow was branded W.R. and the calf was not branded at all. Running in the same bunch was a cow branded ⨉, which had no calf, the property of Mr. Parker. Matchett and a boy were working for Mr. Parker, and Matchett expressed doubt as to which of the two cows the unbranded calf belonged. In order to solve this doubt he suggested to the boy they should "alter" the calf, which would then run to its mother. This they accordingly did, the boy being entrusted with the duty of holding the calf's head down during the operation. While the calf was on the ground, Matchett put a hair brand 77 on him, by scraping the hair off with a knife. When the calf was set at liberty he ran to the W.R. cow. The 77 was Matchett's brand. The prosecution in this case was abandoned for want

of an amendment to the Criminal Code that a brand is *prima facie* evidence of ownership, following a judicial decision in a case where a similar question was raised.

The crimes under the other headings do not call for any special comment, except that there are two cases of bringing into Canada property which the importer had stolen in Montana. In one case the owner of the property was himself serving a term in Deer Lodge penitentiary, and his wife, after requesting us to catch the thief, refused to prosecute. The articles stolen were a horse and saddle, and the thief was apprehended by Inspector Jarvis in the Macleod district, through which he was taking his prey northwards. In the other case the prisoner was apprehended by the Coutts detachment at Milk River Crossing and, on a plea of guilty, was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The two lunatics came from the United States. The first named Abraham Shattock, was reported by the section foreman at Grassy Lake on the Dunmore Railway, and was found living in a ditch on the 4th December, 1895, with no means of subsistence and no protection against the weather. He was brought in here in a starving condition, and under care and treatment improved so far that he was not bad enough to be sent to an asylum, and yet was not fit to be at large. He said he came from the state of Indiana, and I wrote to several people whose names he mentioned, and to the Chief of Police of Indianapolis, but none of them replied to my letters, and the old man is still here. He is able to do a very little work and is quite harmless. A plug of chewing tobacco now and again makes him quite happy.

On the 2nd July, a man named Willie St. Aubyn Burdett was brought here by train from Great Falls. The chief of police there had paid his passage and put him in the train. He had lived near Edmonton for some time, been cast off by his friends, and had gone into Montana, where he came under the notice of the police and was sent back to his country as a lunatic. He was sent to Brandon Asylum.

I intimated to the chief of police at Great Falls that we did not do things in quite that manner under the Union Jack, and instanced the case of Shattock. He invited me to send him to Great Falls and his own countrymen would look after him. It may be so, but his own relations will not answer correspondence about him.

### INDIANS.

Indians have given no trouble at all this year nor do they come here as much as usual, as we insist on their having a pass from their agent.

### OUTPOSTS.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men on outpost duty during the summer was as follows:—

| Outposts. | Officers. | N. C. Officers. | Constables | Special Constables | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milk River Ridge | | 1 | 3 | | 7 |
| Coutts | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 9 |
| Writing-on-Stone | | 1 | 5 | | 10 |
| Pendant d'Oreille | | 1 | 3 | | 8 |
| St. Mary's | | 1 | 2 | | 7 |
| Little Bow | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Quarantine Camp | | 2 | 2 | | 3 |
| Round-up | | 1 | | | 1 |

The outpost buildings are all in good repair and condition. The lower logs of the house at Writing-on-Stone were found to be very rotten, and Corporal Dickson, and the men of his detachment removed them and replaced them by a sandstone foundation. That improvement and a new kitchen floor to the same building comprise the extent of repairs on the Milk River.

At St. Mary's a small room has been built on the old log building for the use of the non-commissioned officer, and an excellent stable has been put up with room for eight horses. This work was done by Sergeant Davis, and the cost of the stable and the room amounted to $176.28.

Having acquired a sufficiency of posts from the old telegraph poles between here and Kipp, we shall, on receipt of the necessary wire (purchase of which has been authorized) complete the fencing of a pasture at St. Mary's, which will be a great boon to the herd. 2,300 yards of fence will inclose our river bottom from water to water, including both fords.

As usual, contracts have been let for hay at all the outposts, 25 tons at each of the places, Milk River Ridge, Coutts, and Pendant d'Oreille cost $8.00 per ton, and 50 tons at Writing-on Stone cost $8.70, while at St. Mary's a contract was let at $8.40 for 20 tons.

The strength of the division will admit of only one constable at the Little Bow, and I may have to withdraw even him later on.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No cattle have been brought into Quarantine at Coutts this year, and the feed on the quarantine ground has been better than I have ever seen it. This is attributable to the action of two American firms, Flowerree & Co, and Conrad Kohrs & Co. The latter is usually spoken of as "the D–S outfit", the brand D–S being an abbreviation of the letters D H S. Mr. Con Kohrs is the pioneer cattle man of Montana. Each of these firms has provided a range rider, one of whom has made Coutts, and the other Writing-on-Stone his headquarters. The quarantine ground lies between these places, and the men were particularly employed to keep American cattle from trespassing thereon. I must say that they have done their work very well indeed. When the quarantine ground did not claim their attention they employed their time in driving American cattle back to the boundary at other points. These men lived with our detachments and, as their contribution towards the messing, they were empowered by their employers to kill a certain amount of beef. This arrangement has worked very well, and the work has been done for Canada without costing the country a cent. In May last, great numbers of American cattle were thrown upon the Milk River range and their numbers appeared to increase until in the month of August it was reported that there were upwards of 10,000 head on the Milk River between Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Oreille. The two range riders could not cope with such numbers, although they still succeeded in keeping them off the quarantine ground. To meet this difficulty, before the cattle should swarm all over the country, I sent out Sergeant Davis to organize a small police round-up. His orders were to draw a mounted constable from each of the 4 detachments, together with a 4 horse teamster and team with camp equipment, and gradually work the cattle down the river with the least possible distress to his own horses. The ultimate object was to drive the cattle, if possible, as far as Kennedy's Crossing, where the Milk River crosses the boundary, and there discharge them into Montana. From that point the Milk River trends southward and eastward, and I hoped that the animals would continue to follow it.

One of the largest owners of the trespassing cattle was the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Co., whose brand is known as a circle, and they did not employ a range rider on this side, whereat the other firms felt somewhat aggrieved, as they were doing more than their share of the work. Staff Sergeant Davis and his men collected in the first instance about 3,000 head of cattle and drove them about 50 miles down the river to Kennedy's Crossing. The cattle were so restless that he had great difficulty in holding them and it became necessary for him and his men to herd them by night as well as drive them by day. This was obviously very hard upon their horses as well as on themselves, but he carried out his object and returned to Writing-on-Stone after an expedition occupying 8 days from first to last.

I met the party at Writing-on-Stone, and early on the morning of the 5th September we started for a second round-up. I asked the two range riders to go

with us and to leave the quarantine ground to take care of itself for the time being. Within 10 miles of the river we gathered between 5,000 and 6,000 head and camped for the night at a point about 20 miles from Writing-on-Stone, arriving there about 5.30 p. m. After watering the cattle we drove them up on the northern bench and essayed to "bed them down" but they were very restless and would not be beguiled. Sergeant Caudle and his party of refugee Crees were camped hard by, and I had engaged 4 Indians to herd for the night. They duly kept their appointment, but it kept us all busy, Staff Sergeant Davis and myself, 4 constables, 2 riders, and 4 Indians, to prevent the cattle from straying. This went on until about 9 p.m. None of us had had anything to eat since noon, and our horses were very leg weary. I went off therefore with Staff Sergeant Davis and engaged 4 more Indians to help. After some haggling they turned out, and our party straggled into camp to supper from 10.30 to 11.30 p. m.

For the benefit of those who have not tried it, I may say that driving refractory cattle on a tired horse is very poor fun.

After breakfast at 4.30 a.m., on the 6th September we relieved the Indians who had kept the herd together as well as could be expected and continued to work eastward. After a little while we found that a number of cows with young calves could not keep up with the rest and we dropped from 500 to 600 of them. I left the party then and returned to barracks. Staff Sergeant Davis, however, completed his work and drove the herd into Montana at Kennedy's Crossing. This left, according to our calculations, about 2,000 head in the country, and these were removed by American round-up parties with whom we communicated.

Large numbers of the same cattle have since drifted back, however, and finally the foreman of the Flowerree Co., finding that he got no adequate assistance from the other owners, cut all his own cattle out and drove them away to another range. He has also withdrawn his range rider from Coutts.

I should say that I have now engaged two men, nominated by the foreman of Dr. McEachran's ranch to ride the boundary, as authorized by the Department of Agriculture. I have been informed upon what I believe to be reliable authority that the United States Government decided some time ago that American cattle straying into Canada need not undergo quarantine on their return to their own country. This means virtually that American owners may fatten their beef on Canadian ranges, free of all charges, and have access to the Chicago market on terms which are denied to their Canadian neighbours.

I may perhaps be allowed to mention the exceptionally good work done by the men of Staff Sergeant Davis's party, namely Constables Randle, Whittaker, Ashley, Thorn and Alexander, teamster. Staff Sergeant Davis speaks very highly of the energetic and cheery manner in which they went about their work. I doubt if, in the history of ranching, so many cattle have ever before been handled by so few men with so few horses.

### PRAIRIE FIRES.

This district has been remarkably free from prairie fires this year.

Smoke was seen in the Pot Hole country on the 1st August at about 15 miles distance, and Sergeant Higinbotham and four constables were sent from here. On arriving they found a constable of St. Mary's detachment working at it, and in a very short time it was put out, having burnt over about 6 square miles. It apparently started from a camp fire but we could not discover who allowed it to escape.

### DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The division has been very shorthanded and has done a great deal of work in a most uncomplaining manner. At the time we had so many men employed in connection with the Cree Indians, a good deal of extra work devolved upon the men in barracks. Perhaps I may without impropriety be allowed to say that a strength of

80 of all ranks is none to great for the work of this district. It is picquet or night guard duty that emphasizes the necessity for more men than we have now. For instance, ever since last June we have been able to mount only two men with a non-commissioned officer on night guard. The latter cannot close his eyes at all. The two constables divide the night between them. During the winter months the guard mounts at 6.30 p.m., and is not relieved until reveille at 6.30 next morning. A sentry beat of 6 hours, whether taken in homœopathic doses or not, is too long when the thermometer is ranging from zero to 40 degrees below zero, as we have had it during the past month. The man who is off sentry can get no sleep to speak of. The non-commissioned officer is called away frequently and the remaining constable has to take charge of the guard-room and prisoners and stay very much awake, until the non-commissioned officer returns. The turn of guard comes round about every 7 or 8 nights, and, in order to provide the two men required, every employed man in barracks, including my orderly room clerk, has to take his turn. Such men, of course, are not available for duty next day until noon stable parade hour, and this of itself very often causes great inconvenience, not to mention the fact that such routine as this has a tendency to cause men to fight shy of special and necessary employment.

There should be at least 3 men in the Little Bow cattle country, where there is now only one, and a detachment of a non-commissioned officer and 3 men ought to be stationed in the Pot Hole country, where at present there are none.

The quartermaster's department was very hardly worked during the summer, and Staff Sergeant Belcher is entitled to great credit for the manner in which he kept pace with the many clerical and other additional demands upon him.

### DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Every member of the division, except myself, went through the usual course of musketry practice during the autumn. I was too busy elsewhere. The shooting was better than that of last year, and the men take an increasing interest in it. Such little target practice as I had for amusement, enabled me to discover that my carbine at 400 yards requires two thicknesses of match board under the sight to bring it on the centre circle.

### PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

There has been very little sickness, and the hospital has been for long periods bare of occupants.

Constable Wilson was a patient for 65 days, following the amputation of a hammer toe on each foot.

Constable Evans at Writing-on-Stone had his middle finger caught in the bight of a rope which was attached to a calf and the top joint was torn almost off. He was in hospital for 41 days.

Sergeant Brymner came in, on the 12th of November, from Coutts with a troublesome gland in his groin, which was removed. He is in hospital still.

In all 31 patients have been in hospital for 248 days.

### RE-ENGAGEMENTS, ETC.

One corporal, 3 constables, and 4 special constables have been discharged, and 3 constables have purchased their discharge.

One sergeant, 2 corporals, and 6 constables have re-engaged for a further term of 3 years.

### DISMISSALS.

One constable has been dismissed.

### DESERTIONS.

Constable Tryhaft, who was granted leave to New York, failed to return on the expiration thereof. Constables Murray and Goodman deserted from Lethbridge. Women and whisky being the *vis a tergo*, and Constable Frizzell deserted from here, and shortly afterwards surrendered himself at Regina.

### HORSES.

Our horses have as usual done a great deal of work this year, and there have been no losses. Two, which were completely used up, have been cast and authorized to be sold. The upset price of one being fixed at $10, and the other to be sold for anything he will fetch. They look first rate, but freighters and people round here have more horses than they want, and there has been no opportunity of disposing of them.

The 10 remounts purchased have turned out remarkably well.

### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddlery and harness is undergoing an exhaustive overhaul which will enable it to withstand the wear and tear of another year, but it is likely that at least one new 4-horse set of harness will be required then.

### FORAGE.

Our oats for the current year, supplied by a Regina contractor, are costing us 35½ cents per bushel, which is the lowest figure ever quoted here.

The contract price of hay is $10.45 per ton.

### TRANSPORT.

Of our 12 heavy wagons, we have only 5 now fit for the road, and two Schuttlers will be required next year. Out of 6 double buckboards, only two are really serviceable, and we should have at least one new double and one new single buckboard.

### INSPECTIONS.

The post has been inspected by yourself on two occasions during the year, and once by the assistant commissioner.

### BARRACKS.

The grant for repairs to barracks was not received until too late in the season to admit of much being done before early winter overtook us. The weather side of the quartermaster store building, sergeants' mess, and division office has been resided. The rest of the building will be similarly treated in the spring, and No. 2 officers' quarters will also have the old clapboarding replaced by new siding. After this, the buildings which require it will receive a coat of paint.

The quartermaster sergeant's office was refloored and replastered this year at a cost of $26.12.

Our electric light bill for the year amounts to $471.41 including hire of metres and lamps.

We had a thunder storm on the night of the 16th August which demoralized the entire system, and the barracks were without light for the 16th and the 17th.

RANCHING.

The cattle in this district came through last winter very well, and there has been a good crop of calves. The outlook for the present winter is by no means bright.

5,287 head of cattle have been shipped here for England, and in this connection there is a matter that requires to be attended to.

On the 16th October a consignment of cattle were shipped to England, and on the following day, when the train was on its way to Winnipeg, it was reported to me that a steer belonging to a Montana stock owner had been included in the shipment. It was not possible to ascertain who was responsible for the sale of the animal, and the local buyer refunded its value to the owner and paid the duty, but the fact remains that by reason of the presence of this American steer the entire consignment was liable to seizure by the Customs Department. This is by no means the only case that has occurred, but it is nobody's business to look after it. A government stock inspector is very urgently required, and I have heard cattle men say that they would gladly pay a tax of say 25 cents per exported head in order to ensure themselves from loss in this way. The money so raised would pay the wages of a capable man. Such a man would necessarily have some authority and would be able to prohibit the system of night loading that goes on. The practice of driving cattle into the stockyard at night-fall and loading them into the cars when it is impossible to see their brands is inimical to the interests of every stock owner in the country, and should be stopped. If the railway authorities were to act on the rule that they would not receive cattle except in daylight, the difficulty would be met.

As it is we have had considerable difficulty ourselves in connection with the recording of brands of horses, which it is our duty to read prior to shipment for the east.

298 horses have been shipped eastward, chiefly to Manitoba.

AGRICULTURE.

The failure of crops has been due to want of rain at the proper time. We had some most genial and seasonable rain in the spring, and the crops promised to be unusually good. A long period of drought, however, accompanied by hot winds, dried out the soil and burnt everything up.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is still in a flourishing condition. Last summer we bought a first rate second-hand Knabe piano for $250 for the recreation room out of the profits.

I beg to inclose a return of criminal cases tried in this district, together with a return of the distances travelled by the horses of the division during the past year, a distribution state of the division during the summer months, and a table of distances within the district, together with a map of the district.

I also beg to inclose the reports of the medical officer and of the veterinary staff-sergeant.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
*Superintendent Commanding "K" Division.*

# North-west Mounted Police.

DISTRIBUTION State of "K" Division during the summer of 1896.

| Stations. | Superintendent. | Inspectors. | Staff-Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Scouts and Special Constables. | Total. | Horses. | Ponies. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lethbridge | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 35 | 26 | ... | 26 | |
| Milk River Ridge | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 4 | 7 | .... | 7 | |
| Coults | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | ... | 5 | .... | 7 | 9 | .... | 9 | |
| Writing on Stone | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | 6 | 9 | 1 | 10 | |
| Pendant d'Oreille | .... | .... | ... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | |
| St. Mary's | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | |
| Little Bow | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | |
| Town duty | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | |
| On command | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | 5 | Employed with Indians |
| do | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 3 | do do |
| do | .... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 3 | do do |
| On herd | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | 10 | |
| Lost in 1895 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | |

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1896.

R. BURTON DEANE,
*Superintendent Commanding.*

# APPENDIX D.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, 1896.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "G" DIVISION.
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report of "G" division and the district under my command for the year ended the 30th November, 1896.

### GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is, generally speaking, in a fairly prosperous condition. The crops were in the major part of the district good. There is a noticeable increase in the yield of wheat, owing, I have no doubt, to the change of seed. I have seen a number of samples of wheat raised from the seed issued by the government last spring to settlers, and I never saw a better average quality of grain.

Owing to the failure of crops last year in some parts of the district, relief in the shape of seed grain, flour, clothing, provisions, medicines, etc., had to be issued during the winter and spring.

There were issued altogether 7,815 bushels of wheat, 20,165 bushels of oats, 7,617 bushels of barley and 140 bushels of potatoes, also $2,500 worth of flour, $100 worth of beef, $200 worth of clothing, boots, etc., and a quantity of medicines. Two hundred meals were also given to persons who applied at the barracks here.

I was ably assisted in this distribution by Messrs. Carstens, Sherwood and Alexander of the Department of the Interior. There was a surplus of seed grain left after the issue had ceased, this was caused first, by the settlers not coming for the grain they applied for, and which had been ordered, second, finding out that they had ordered too much, third, by settlers leaving the country between the time of ordering grain and the date the issue was commenced.

I would suggest, that in the event of the government having in the future to come to the assistance of the settlers with seed, that some guarantee be taken from the applicant to the effect that he will take the amount of grain set against his name. I disposed of the surplus as follows: Oats, 2,832 bushels taken over by the N. W. Mounted Police here, 1,400 bushels shipped to N. W. Mounted Police at Calgary. Barley, 2,691 bushels sold to the Brackman and Ker Milling Co., 771 sent to the N. W. Mounted Police at Prince Albert. Wheat, 1,453 bushels sold to the Edmonton Milling Co.

About 15,000 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of barley and 140 bushels of potatoes were purchased locally, the balance of the grain was shipped in from Manitoba. 505 bushels of oats were also shipped from Edmonton to Olds for distribution.

The seed, particularly the wheat, gave entire satisfaction everywhere.

I do not think that the same amount of assistance, both as regards seed grain and provisions will have to be given again, but I am of the opinion that a few families of Russians and Galicians who arrived here late will have to be assisted, and it is my intention, subject to your approval, to make them earn whatever relief is given to them, by cutting brush, wood, etc., and by doing this I think that some persons who no doubt would apply for relief if they thought they would receive it for nothing, will be stopped from applying.

The mills in this district are paying 65 cents for wheat, and 23 cents for milling oats. Merchants are paying 16 cents in cash and 18 in trade for feed oats.

Potatoes have been as low as 12½ cents per bushel, and of excellent quality at that, other vegetables at equally low prices.

The farmers all seem satisfied with the year's crops and with better prices towards spring for their oats and potatoes they should be in a prosperous condition.

During the past summer mining on the Saskatchewan River has been carried on on a larger scale than ever. The machinery required to work and develop a mine was shipped up the river to a point above the Goose encampment, 80 miles or so from Edmonton. Mr. Justice Rouleau, who appears to be the chief mover in the enterprise, has made several trips to the mine, and seems satisfied that success will crown his efforts. It is rather difficult to estimate the quantity of gold taken out of that part of the Saskatchewan that runs through this district, owing to the fact that a large number of the miners are from points down the river situated out of the district, and when the season for mining is over they depart for their homes, taking the result of their summer's work in their pockets, consequently the amount taken out by them cannot be arrived at, there is also a certain amount of gold mined that is shipped out of the country and not handled by the merchants or banks. The banks in Edmonton have purchased $43,500 worth of gold during the season. Of this amount $40,000 was taken out by "Grizzlys," 1,500 by steam dredges, of which there were two at work for a short time and $2,000 was taken by hand dredges, three being worked during low water.

The quantity of fur brought into Edmonton during the season was nearly double that of the year before, $271,000 being the value of it.

The Indians are still grumbling about the indiscriminate use of poisons by trappers and hunters in the "Athabasca" and "Peace River" districts, and unless something is done to prevent the abuse of the use of poisons, and done quickly, I am afraid the Indians will emulate the example set them by their southern brethren, and do some shooting. Staff Sergeant Hetherington informed me that he had heard Indians at different times last summer making ugly remarks as to what they intended to do unless the white trapper was stopped from putting out poison, when and where he liked.

This wholesale use of poison is one of the principal causes of the fires in the northern district, the Indians to get even with the white men set fires at points where they know poison has been put; by doing this they revenge themselves, as they think, and also make it safer to travel on account of there being no poisoned baits for their dogs to get at. I would make a suggestion here which I think is worthy of consideration by the North-west Assembly, it is this: that all persons applying to the druggists for poisons for the purpose of killing wolves, etc., should produce a license obtained from a justice of the peace, authorizing them to put out such poison.

Boring for oil at the Athabasca Landing was proceeded with during the summer but without success. I believe it is the intention to move the machinery, &c., in the spring to the Pelican Rapids, 100 miles down the river.

The division furnishes the following outposts which, with the exception of Glengarry, Stoney Plain, Beaver Lake, Saddle Lake, Edna and Manawan, are permanent ones.

### EDMONDTON.

One officer, one non-commissioned officer, four constables, one interpreter, one special constable and six horses.

### SOUTH EDMONTON.

The northern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. One constable and one horse.

ST. ALBERT.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and two horses.

GLENGARRY.

One constable and one horse.

STONEY PLAIN.

One constable and one horse.

LAC STE. ANNE.

One constable and one horse.

BEAVER LAKE.

One constable and two horses.

Owing to the number of prairie fires occurring in this district and the amount of work in connection therewith, Constable Todd requisitioned for and was given an extra horse.

SADDLE LAKE.

One constable and a horse stationed here during the summer.

WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse.

This place is situated near the old "Peace Hills" farm, and is on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

LEWISVILLE.

One constable and one horse.

EDNA.

One non-commissioned officer and a horse.

MANAWAN.

One constable and a horse.

RED DEER.

One non-commissioned officer, two constables and four horses.

INNISFAIL.

One constable and a horse.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

This is a most important point, being the inlet and outlet for the Peace, Athabasca, and Mackenzie River districts, all the supplies for these districts being shipped from this point. The Hudson's Bay Company's freight for the Mackenzie River is shipped from this place on the steamer "Athabasca" to the Grand Rapids, where it is transhipped to flat boats and goes on down the river to its destination. The Peace River district freight is shipped on the same steamer to the mouth of the Little Slave River, and from thence to Slave Lake and other points by flat boats.

Owing to the small number of men at my command, the strength of this detachment was reduced to one non-commissioned officer, two constables and one interpreter, instead of one officer, two non-commissioned officers, six constables and two interpreters as heretofore, the detachments at the Grand Rapids and the Little Slave River being done away with, and as the term of service of one of the men (Constable Williams) stationed at the Landing expired in the middle of August last, he was brought in to take his discharge and was not replaced, consequently Staff Sergeant Hetherington, Constable Phillips and Interpreter Gullion had their hands full overhauling freight, fighting prairie fires, &c.

The weight of goods shipped from the landing this year was 739 tons, being an increase of 342,000 lbs. over last year. I found it necessary to place a horse upon this detachment during the year.

### LAMMERTON.

One constable and a horse stationed here.

### PATROLS.

Although the division has been, and is still, far below strength, the usual patrols were kept up during the past season. The reports from the patrols have been, for the most part, satisfactory. The new arrivals in the country seem to be very well satisfied with it and are to all intents and purposes in a fit shape to face the inevitable five months of winter ahead of them. Parties on patrol were instructed to inquire about and report on any cases of diseases amongst cattle or horses brought to their notice. Several cases of glanders and lumpy jaw were reported, particulars of which are given under another heading. Patrols visited Lac Ste. Anne, Island Lake, Pembina River, Macleod River, Buffalo Dung Lake, Rocky Mountain House, White Whale Lake, Rivière Qui Barre, Stony Plain, Egg Lake (north) Morinville, Cut Bank Lake, Sturgeon River, Glengarry and Deep Creek.

Patrols from Red Deer visited Innisfail, Penhold, Lone Pine, Devils Pine Lake, Edwell, Quill Lakes, Horse-shoe Lake, and Little Red Deer to the south, Buffalo Lake, Lammerton, Tail Creek, Spotted Creek, Blindman River, Lacombe, Wolfe Creek, Battle River, Hobbema, Holbrooks, and Gull Lake to the north and east and Icelandic and Swede colonies, Burnt Lake, Snake Lake and Medicine River in the west.

Parties also visited Edna, Manawan, Beaver Lake, Victoria, Crooked Rapids, Saddle Lake, Egg Lake (south), Whitefish Lake, Goodfish Lake, Hay Creek, Lac la Biche, Limestone Lake, Beaver Hills, Beaver Creek, Spring Creek and numerous other small settlements.

The whole of the district has been visited by patrols at some time during the past year.

### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A good deal of assistance has been given the Indian Department, especially in cases of giving or selling liquor to Indians, there having been no less than 14 cases tried at Wetaskiwin alone, nine convictions being obtained.

A number of refugee Crees from the United States were taken over at Red Deer and Innisfail from "E" division escorts and taken to the Hobbema Agency and there handed over to Indian Agent Clink.

A constable was stationed at Saddle Lake and patrolled through the different reserves there and at Whitefish and Goodfish Lakes, during the haying season. The presence of this constable kept the Indians at their work during haying time and was of great use to Mr. Ross and his instructors. The treaty money for Hobbema Agency was taken from Red Deer by Staff Sergeant Dunning, who handed it over to Mr. Clink, and then returned to Red Deer, the agent not requiring the police at the payments owing to the absence of traders, they not being allowed on the reserve,

while payments were in progress. Assistance was given the Rev. Mr. Somerset, Principal of the Industrial School at Red Deer, on several different occasions, re-runaway pupils, both male and female. One boy ran away to his home at Saddle Lake, he was handed over to me here by Indian Agent Ross, who requested me to send him to Red Deer, this I did having occasion to send an escort south just at the time the boy was handed over to me.

The money used in paying treaty on all the northern reserves, was received from the express company at South Edmonton by Inspector Snyder. On September 14th and 15th, payments at Lac Ste. Annes and White Whale Lake were made and were attended by a small detachment under a sergeant. Payments upon the Stony Plain, Michael Calihoo's and Rivière Qui Barre reserves were made on October 29th, 30th and 31st, and were attended by a party of men under a non-commissioned officer.

Inspector Howard and a party escorted the money used at Saddle Lake to that reserve, leaving here on the 27th of October and returning on the 11th of November. Payments on all the reserves passed off quietly, owing, I think, to the small number of traders attending them.

### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good. The number of breaches of discipline being very small. One constable was dismissed for insubordination.

### CRIME.

Crime I am sorry to say has increased during the past year not so much in number as in enormity.

The number of cases tried in this district in 1895, was 211, this year they amount to 254 as per schedule attached.

CLASSIFIED summary of crimes in "G" Division District, 1895-1896.

| Nature of Offence. | Number of cases tried. |
|---|---|
| Offences against the administration of law and justice | 2 |
| " " religion, morals and public convenience | 23 |
| " " the person and reputation | 42 |
| " " the rights of property, etc | 69 |
| " " public order internal and external | 56 |
| " " North-west ordinances | 43 |
| " under Indian Act | 19 |
| Total | 254 |

### DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Spring drills were held prior to the patrolling season.

During the year, when possible, mounted and dismounted parades were held.

The annual target practice was gone on with as men were available.

### LECTURES.

Lectures were delivered during the winter months by Inspector Howard and Staff Sergeant Sweetapple.

### PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is up to the standard.

### CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied is of good quality, with the exception of the long boots received last year, the leather in them having evidently been burned in tanning.

### RECRUITS.

One recruit was engaged here during the past year.

One non-commissioned officer and 18 constables re-engaged.

One non-commissioned officer and 7 constables took their discharge at the expiration of their term of service, and two constables were allowed to purchase their discharge.

### HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good during the past year, no contagious or infectious diseases having occurred in barracks.

The utmost care and vigilance was exercised by Staff Sergeant Watson as regards sanitary matters.

### HORSES.

The horses belonging to this division are in good order and condition. A number of minor complaints and injuries unavoidably occurred during the year, none proving serious except in the case of horse Reg. No. 1639, which died here of pneumonia. At the time of writing four horses are off duty with typhoid fever, they are all progressing favourably and no further trouble is anticipated from this disease.

The horses on the detachments were frequently inspected by Staff Sergeant Sweetapple and have always been found to be well cared for and looked after.

Written instructions were given by the veterinary staff sergeant to the shoeing smiths who do the work for the different detachments. One horse was cast and sold during the year, as unfit for furthur service. There are still several old horses which I intend to recommend to be cast and sold shortly.

One horse purchased locally, three transferred from "E" division, and seven remounts were added to the strength of the division during the year. All of these will apparently turn out servicable animals.

The actual distance covered by the horses during the year was 154,000 miles.

### ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The carbines belonging to the division are in good order and repair. One Winchester carbine was condemned and destroyed during the year.

Reg. No. 1103, Sergeant Brooke, represented the division at the annual rifle competition at Regina.

The pistols are in good order and condition, all necessary repairs were executed during the year.

I have no artillery in my charge.

The arms and accoutrements in my care, belonging to the Militia Department, were all thoroughly overhauled and cleaned during the past year.

### DESERTIONS.

I regret to have to report that one constable deserted during the year, viz., Constable Greenlees.

### SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

The total amount of money deposited in the Government Savings Bank during the year was $1,109.10.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division was inspected by yourself on the 1st May last.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good order and condition. One single set was condemned during the year.

The saddles are in fair order, all necessary repairs on saddles and harness were executed by a local saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition.

Two heavy wagons (9 and 20) were condemned during the year, one ½ spring wagon and two heavy wagons were purchased from John Walter, of Edmonton, during the year.

FORAGE.

The oats now being used at this post are those that were taken over from the relief commission. They are of good plump grain, and free from dust and foreign substance.

No oats so far have been taken from the contractor. The contract prices are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Saskatchewan | 19 cents per bush. |
| Edmonton | 25 do do |
| Red Deer | 25 do do |

The hay is of exceptionally good quality and costs at:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Saskatchewan | $4.45 and 4.80 per ton (50 tons at each price) |
| Edmonton | $4 70 per ton. |
| Red Deer | 5 00 do |
| St. Albert | 3 50 do |

FUEL.

The principal fuel used at this post is wood, it being used all over the barracks, with the exception of the latrine, hospital, canteen and engine-house, in which places coal is used.

Contract price for coal at:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Saskatchewan is | $2 15 per ton. |
| Edmonton do | 1 75 do |

Wood costs at:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Saskatchewan | $0 98 per cord. |
| St. Albert | 1 50 do |

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The Government telegraph service have a wire running from Edmonton east via Battleford, to Qu'Appelle, with offices at Fort Saskatchewan (village), Fort Saskatchewan (barracks), Victoria, Saddle Lake, Moose Creek, Onion Lake and Fort Pitt. The Canada Pacific Railway Company's line runs from Edmonton to Calgary with offices at South Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Red Deer and Innisfail.

The Roman Catholic Mission have a line of their own running from the Bishop's Palace in St. Albert to their church at Morinville, near Little Egg Lake, a distance of 12 miles. The town of Edmonton has a complete telephone system, having connection with St. Albert and South Edmonton.

### FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all necessary hose, appliances, etc., is kept in a small building situated in the barrack square and in close proximity to all buildings except the hospital. A tank which holds over 3,000 gallons of water is situated under the engine-house and is kept filled from a well close to it and under the same roof.

The necessary precautions are taken against fire, the buildings all being supplied with babcocks, fire buckets, water barrels, etc.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Saskatchewan River water is still used for all purposes here, and at Edmonton.

There are two wells at this post, but the water is not used for drinking purposes.

### ROADS.

The roads in this part of the district are for the most part good, there being only two really bad trails, viz., one leading to the Athabasca Landing and the other to Lac La Biche, the part of the latter running through the reserves to the north of here was, however, greatly improved during the past summer, thanks to the energetic movements of Indian Agent Ross. The trails ploughed up a year ago along the road allowances are gradually getting into shape.

A new trail has been ploughed and graded from Fort Saskatchewan, in a south-easterly direction to Beaver Lake, this will shorten the distance between the two places considerably. The new descent to the ferry at Victoria was graded and completed during the summer.

The usual number of complaints were received *re* settlers fencing up old established trails.

### BRIDGES.

The bridges in some parts of the district are not as good as they might be. One was built on the new trail running from Fort Saskatchewan to Beaver Lake, over a ravine just on the outskirts of the village.

The bridge over the Red Deer was badly damaged by ice last spring, and will have to be repaired.

A bridge over the Red Deer River at the mill near "Cash City" would greatly benefit the settlers near there, also travellers to the Rocky Mountain House. The ford at this point is very dangerous in high water.

A bridge over the Battle River at or near Lewisville would be of great assistance to the settlers and the travelling public.

The bridge over the Blindman River on the Calgary and Edmonton trail is in very bad shape.

Several new bridges have been erected in the Innisfail district during the year.

### FERRIES.

There are altogether in this district 6 ferries in operation, viz., three at Edmonton, run under municipal license, one at Fort Saskatchewan, one at Victoria and one at Crooked Rapids. The latter was built during the winter and put into running order last spring. The owner of this scow, Amable Paradis, was given assistance by the Indian Department, the North-west Government and the Police. The placing of this ferry at the point where it was operated has been the means of opening up a splendid farming country, viz., that part situated between Egg Lake and Saddle Lake, by means of a good trail, and also shortens the distance from Saddle Lake to Edmonton by 30 miles.

This ferry would never have been built if it had not been suggested to Paradis, by myself, that some assistance might possibly be given him from the different sources mentioned above to enable him to purchase the cable, etc., necessary to run it, provided he put in a good serviceable scow, and that any assistance granted to him could be worked out by crossing Indian Department and Police teams, etc., the amount granted by the North-west Assembly per Mr. Tims, M.L.A., to be expended on the approaches, etc. Paradis acted upon my suggestion and put in the ferry, which is secured to the government by a mortgage, until such time as the amount of the grants given him are worked out in crossings.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in vogue in the district.

Infractions of the law, as regards the giving of liquor to Indians, etc., have been dealt with and the offenders punished.

This year there is a considerable increase in the number of convictions obtained, especially where the supplying of liquor to Indians is concerned.

The detachment at Athabasca Landing cancelled permits for 233½ gallons of wine and spirits during the summer.

The boundaries of the unorganized districts are laid out in such bad shape that it is next to impossible to do anything towards enforcing the law, or keeping the illicit traffic under control, especially in the western and northern parts of the districts.

I would suggest that a new northern and western boundary be laid out so as to facilitate the discharge of their duty by members of the force engaged in this important branch.

GLANDERS AND LUMPY JAW.

In several parts of the district glanders was found to exist. Staff Sergeant Sweetapple visited several farmers at Innisfail and Fort Saskatchewan, and found that glanders had got amongst their horses. He issued the usual instructions and advised owners to destroy the animals, etc., his instructions and advice in all cases were carried out.

Two outbreaks of symptomatic anthrax occurred during the year (one at Fort Saskatchewan and one at the Sturgeon River), prompt action was taken by the owners and the loss in both cases was light.

Strangles was found to exist amongst some young stock in the Beaver Hills, this outbreak is now entirely stamped out.

Last September Staff Sergeant Sweetapple examined a number of horses at Beaver Lake and found them to be suffering from typhoid fever, some carcasses examined by him there revealed the fact that death had resulted from this disease.

Instructions were received lately to apply the tuberculine test to a number of cattle supposed to be suffering from turberculosis, but owing to the unfavorable state of the weather since these instructions were received it has been impossible to apply the test as yet.

The Order in Council passed on the 22nd October last appointing veterinary inspectors was much needed, as there was no regularly appointed inspector in this district.

I might here suggest that considerable benefit would be derived by adding the names of one or two veterinary periodicals to the list of papers now supplied the recreation room.

I would also suggest that it might be of some use to outposts were they supplied with copies of the *Territorial Gazette*, which contains not only changes in the boundaries of districts, important to members of the force, but the sheet *re* stray animals. Many persons make inquiries *re* these animals who are unable to see this sheet, which might contain a description of the animal "lost or found" by them.

The Ordinance of 1894, respecting Estrays, states in section 2, such notice shall be forwarded to every post of the North-west Mounted Police in the territories.

### SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

The immigration, last year, did not as far as numbers are concerned, reach the same point as the previous year, but the stamp of settlers who arrived is rather better. With the exception of some Russiams who settled at Edna, about 25 miles from here, all the newcomers are, I think, in a fairly prosperous condition, being for the most part Canadian and English farmers of some means and experience.

The crops generally speaking have been good, the yield per acre in some parts of the district was somewhat light, but the grain was of exceptional quality.

The grain brought in and issued by the government was quite noticeable by the threshers, it being so much superior to the local seed, which evidently had run out.

Potatoes were a good crop.

The hay crop was an exceptionally heavy one, much upland hay having been cut.

The calf crop throughout the district is reported as having been good. Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides purchased a considerable number of beeves for the English market in the district during the year.

Three to four carloads of baled hay are now being shipped weekly from Penhold siding (south of Red Deer) to the mountains.

The settlers throughout the district appear to be contented.

In spite of the "gold fever" in the Kootenai, no farmers have left to go there as yet, a few persons have left the district with the intention of making fortunes in the mountains, but they were of the "rolling stone" variety of settlers, of whom I am sorry to say, several specimens at one time existed here but have now left, not being contented.

Exclusive of agricultural implements brought in by settlers about $35,000 worth was sold in the district during the year.

### RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are no ranches of any size in the district, all the cattle being owned by farmers, who have bands ranging in numbers from 25 to 500 head.

Several farmers in the district own a considerable number of sheep.

### CREAMERIES.

The creamery at Edmonton was shut down for some reason during the summer.

A separating station was started up at Wetaskiwin during the summer, and the cream shipped to Calgary twice a week.

The creamery in operation at Innisfail is from all accounts doing well.

Owing to the low price of butter during last spring and summer the one at Red Deer shut down, but it is expected that it will be re-opened next spring under the new regulations.

### GAME.

Ducks and geese were more plentiful this year than last. Prairie chicken and rabbits are very scarce, the latter will, I suppose, commence and increase next year.

Large game, such as moose, elk and deer, appear to be more plentiful than usual. T. W. Chalmers, D.L.S., shot a bull moose near Egg Lake (east of Saddle Lake), lately which stood over 19 hands high.

FISHERIES.

A fishery overseer, in the person of Mr. D. W. Matheson, of Edmonton, was appointed a short time ago, and the fishing lakes in the district have been well looked after by him. A complaint was made to me from Beaver Lake that certain parties were in the habit of catching suckers and jack fish (which in spring run up the various creeks to spawn), by the wagon load, feeding them to their pigs, and destroying what they did not use. I referred the matter to Mr. Matheson, fishery overseer, and I further intend to give the constable stationed at Beaver Lake, instructions to put a stop to this wilful destruction of fish.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment continues to be satisfactory and we are well supplied.

DEATHS.

I am glad to be able to report that no deaths have occurred in my command during the year.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Boards and trestles are still in use in the division.

Barrack-rooms are well supplied with benches, tables, etc., made by the division carpenter.

If iron cots were provided they would add greatly to the appearance of the rooms and the comfort of the men.

DRAINS.

The drain running from my quarters was thoroughly overhauled and lengthened during the summer.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

No new buildings have been erected during the past year but the following repairs have been effected, viz.:—

The building used as a men's wash and bath-room refloored, wainscotted, bath-room rebuilt and connected with the drain by pipes, supplied with a new window, and a new porch at a cost of $36.

Building 44 × 24 formerly used as the quartermaster's store and division office, has been thoroughly repaired, and lowered to the present level of the ground, new foundation of tamarack sills laid, refloored, cellar enlarged and relined with 2 inch plank; old siding replaced with new drop siding, with 2 ply of tar paper between it and sheeting; two new windows and new doors in front of building, new door also in rear of the building, new extra large porch put on at back of building, two chimneys rebuilt.

The old mess-room 50 × 24 has been raised, new foundation of double tamarack sills so as to raise building 20 inches. New roof put on and raised 10 inches to improve appearance of building. Resided with drop siding, one ply of tar paper and one of building between it and sheeting. Roof reshingled with cedar shingles, with tar paper underneath. Two new windows and a door in front of building. New floor laid, wainscotted all around inside of building. Small rooms at end of building ceiled with V joint throughout, two new chimneys built.

This building is now as good and as warm as it can be made. A new kitchen 18 × 24, under the same roof has also been built on to the mess-room to correspond in appearance with it. It has 4 windows, two doors, one leading into the mess-room, a good cellar 10 × 8 lined with 2 inch plank and floored, and has a good ventilator on roof.

The total cost of the new kitchen and repairs to mess-room in $575 with $74 added for new ceiling and wainscotting, which it was found to be imperative to properly finish building.

During the past year the following buildings have been repainted, viz.:—Commanding officer's quarters, quartermaster's store, orderly-room, sergeant major's quarters, Nos 1 and 2 barrack rooms, sergeant's quarters and mess-room.

Roof of wagon shed painted, hospital kalsomined and whitewashed throughout.

Chimneys on all buildings were carefully inspected and repaired when necessary.

### IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

New quarters for the use of an inspector are urgently required, and should certainly be built during the coming year. A new guard-room is also needed and should be built as soon as possible, otherwise it will be necessary to thoroughly repair and enlarge the present one during the coming year. The floors of the barrack room require to be renewed, being badly worn.

The sergeants' mess and quarters require a new foundation and to be sided.

A small kitchen should also be built attached to the hospital as recommended by Staff Sergeant Watson in his report. This, in my opinion, would add to the efficiency of the medical department. These repairs being executed, the post will then be fairly complete and in good condition.

### INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians on the Saddle Lake and Hobbema agencies, has on the whole been good. The Indians on the Stony Plain, Michael Calihoo and Rivière Qui Barre reserves are mostly farming ones, and as a class are fairly industrious. A grist mill of improved design is in operation at Stony Plain and has given excellent results.

The Indians on the White Whale Lake and Lac St. Anne reserves are hunting Indians and do next to nothing at farming, preferring to follow the more exciting and at the same time more precarious mode of living, viz., that of hunting. It was amongst the latter that the recent trouble at Island Lake occurred, which resulted in two of their number, viz., Charles Joachim and Kam-me-cow-egate receiving a sentence of ten years each at Stony Mountain for manslaughter.

The farming Indians are for the most part Crees, the others are Stonies.

One hundred and seventy-five refugee Crees with 456 horses from the United States were taken over by members of my command at Red Deer during the summer and escorted to the Hobbema Reserve on Battle Rever.

### RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

A number of half-breeds from Egg Lake and Victoria asked for and obtained seed grain. 137 bushels of potatoes, 88 bushels of wheat, 193 bushels of oats and 164 bushels of barley were issued to them.

Several families of half-breeds residing at Beaver Lake got assistance in the shape of flour, provisions and old clothing.

A number of half-breeds living along the Battle River are leaving that part of the country and going up to the Peace River.

### RAILWAYS.

There is only one railway in this district, viz., the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to give satisfaction to its patrons.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the extra abundance of grass and the late arrival of either snow or rain prairie fires have been more numerous than in former years; they have also been followed by more convictions than ever before.

The losses in this immediate vicinity, considering the number of fires, have not been very great; one settler living on the Sturgeon River about 9 miles from here, Pierre Turgeon by name, was burnt out completely.

In the Edna district a settler named Andersen lost all his outbuildings, hay, grain and farming implements. Loss about $600, on which he had an insurance of $250 in a North-west company.

A large quantity of hay and fencing was also burnt in the Edna district, also at Beaver Lake and at Manawan.

At Buffalo Lake, four fires occurred during the summer, two of them started, it is supposed, from neglected camp fires, one from Red Deer Lake and the other from the Hand Hills.

On the 7th October a settler named W. Ambler, living near Lewisville, lost 3 grain stacks, house and stables by a fire that came in from Little Beaver Lake.

A fire which was supposed to have been started by Indians on the 2nd October, between Bittern Lake and Hay Lake, burnt about 150 tons of hay, and the dwelling houses of Ole Everson and J. Smith. This fire was not extinguished until the 16th October. The most disastrous fire in the district occurred at Innisfail, burning from the 1st to the 5th of October, origin unknown. It burnt over Townships 34, 35 and 36, Ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, an estimated area of 250,000 acres, burning 800 tons of hay, 20 head of cattle, 75 head of horses, and about 10 miles of fencing. The cattle and horses burnt nearly all went blind and being badly scorched they were mostly all killed by their owners.

Fires were started by sparks from the engine on the C. & E. Ry., near Innisfail on the 2nd and 5th of October last. Information was laid and convictions secured against J. Barnes, the engineer in both cases, he being fined $50 and costs. Barnes appealed, but failed to put in the appeal in correct form, this subsequently caused some trouble. Constable Hetherington placed the engineer under arrest at Innisfail upon the expiration of the time in which he had to appeal in, but he was subsequently released on a wire received from F. W. G. Haultain, Esq., which stated that notice of appeal had been given by the company's solicitor.

On the 3rd October, a fire started in the vicinity of the Blindman River near Blackfalds siding. This fire was supposed to have been started by the engine, however the police and settlers turned out and extinguished it before any damage was done.

On the 5th at Lacombe, a settler named Robert Cairns, allowed a fire to escape from him. Fire was put out before it did any damage. Cairns was fined $10 and costs.

1000 tons of hay, three stables, a quantity of fencing and one dwelling house destroyed by fire at Burnt Lake about 7 miles from Red Deer on the 1st October.

A settler named Angus McCallum was fined $5 and costs by F W. W. Fane, J. P., for not turning out promptly to assist in extinguishing a prairie fire when ordered to do so by Constable Todd. This occurred at Beaver Lake, on the 28th September last.

The settlers themselves are greatly to blame in most instances for the spreading of these fires, and consequently the damage throughout the country. I have found from experience that the majority of them never go near a fire until compelled to or in imminent danger themselves, even when they do go and discover they are in no danger, they leave. A case occurred at Innisfail of several parties riding over to a fire and remaining long enough to see that it would not endanger them, and then riding off, never even dismounting, leaving one or two persons doing their utmost to extinguish it. Had these persons turned in and assisted no doubt the fire would have been put out and thus saved the country and settlers from heavy losses.

I would suggest that to meet the requirements of above case, all male persons within 3 miles of a fire become fire guardians for the time being; this would

then enable a settler to compel unwilling neighbours to assist him, it being impossible for a constable to be at the scene of a fire as soon as it starts.

I understand that during the recent session of the North-west Assembly an amendment was passed to compel 12 or more settlers in a township to form themselves into a fire district. This will be of great benefit to the country.

An inauguration of a "Fire day" similar to "Arbor Day" for the ploughing and making of fireguards would lessen the danger from prairie fires.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

The Honourable J. Israël Tarte, Minister of Public Works, arrived in Edmonton per special train on Tuesday the 24th of November last. I waited upon him on his arrival and tendered him the usual transport, etc. He accepted the use of a team and sleigh which was placed at his disposal until his departure on the 25th inst.

On the 14th of June, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, accompanied by Premier Haultain and party, arrived at Edmonton and were furnished with transport while in the district. Professor Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, paid the district a visit during September last and was furnished with transport, etc., during his stay.

Transport was also placed at the disposal of Dr. McEachran, Dominion veterinarian, who arrived in the district on the 29th of June last and proceeded south again on the 3rd July.

One Regus Bolduc, a settler of Clover Bar district, having been adjudged insane was being taken to the asylum at Brandon, but upon arriving at Calgary on the 25th of February, he seemed too weak to continue the journey, and was taken to the police guard-room, where he died on the 26th of February. His body was brought back to Edmonton and handed over to his relatives.

One George Wallis a settler in the Beaver Hills was brought into the hospital for treatment on the 30th of January last, he having had 2 dorsal vertebræ broken and his right hip dislocated upwards and backwards. Staff Sergeant Watson did all in his power for him, but the shock to his system was too great and he died next day. His body was handed over to his relatives for interment.

On the 18th of February Dr. George, coroner at Innisfail, notified Constable Hetherington that a Mr. Tolley, of Horse Shoe Lake, had died suddenly, and that in his opinion an inquest was necessary; consequently one was held on the 19th February, and a verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned.

On the 26th of August last, a man named Henry Farewell was burned to death in his house near Innisfail; an inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death from fire, cause of fire unknown."

One George Brewster, whose trial for cattle-stealing had been adjourned from one sitting of the Supreme Court to another, was at last sentenced by Mr. Justice Rouleau to two years' imprisonment in Regina jail. His nephew, G. Bowers, is to be tried on a similar charge at Red Deer in February next.

It was reported to the Red Deer detachment last September, that a girl named Jaimeson had mysteriously disappeared. Staff Sergeant Dunning and a party searched the country for some distance, and eventually found the girl at a house a long distance from her home, she had been out for a walk and had lost her way.

At the Dominion elections held last June, everything passed off quietly, men were stationed at all the polling places in the district.

On the 6th of August I received a wire from Inspector Snyder asking for a non-commissioned officer and two good men to meet him at St. Albert for important duty. In reply I despatched the party asked for across the country to St. Albert. Upon arrival there they found that a large party of the settlers numberinng about 60 and composed of white men, half-breeds and Indians had torn down the shack of one Louis Como, and thrown the material of which it was composed into the Dog Creek, also taking his farming implements and placing them on the public road. The trouble arose from Como, who is a new arrival, settling upon land claimed by one Octave

Majeau. It appears that Majeau's land, which is a river lot, was shown on his deed as being bounded on the south by Big Lake. This deed was granted in the sixties, and at that time the lake was much larger than at present, now there is a large hay meadow where the water originally was, the government has recently subdivided this, and granted a homestead entry to Como, Majeau now claims the land left by the receding waters, hence the trouble. The case had been reported to the office of the Lands Commissioner in Winnipeg. But as Mr. Majeau did not think the government was settling the dispute fast enough he took the law into his own hand.

Fifty-nine men were committed for trial by Inspector Snyder, but their case was not called at the last sitting of the Supreme Court held at Edmonton.

In August last, it was reported that a murder had been committed at Island Lake, Inspector Snyder was sent out to investigate, and on his return reported as follows:

"On Sunday, 16th of August, a messenger sent in by Mr. de Cazes, Indian agent, and Mr. Taylor, the Hudson's Bay Company's trader at Lac Ste. Anne, arrived with letters from these gentlemen, reporting to me the rumoured murder of a young Indian, (Stony) a member of the Lac Ste. Anne's band of treaty Indians. The murder was said to have taken place at Island Lake, which lies about 30 miles west of Lac Ste. Anne, and about 2 miles from the Pembina River, which is a tributary of the Athabasca.

"Immediately upon the receipt of the news I set out for Lac St. Anne, going as far as St. Albert that night, taking with me Sergeant Brooke, Constables Harding and Dundas, and one team. I had sent to you and had asked for a couple or more men, and was joined at St. Albert by Sergeant Anderson, Constables Smith and McClelland with rations and another team. I also had with me Interpreter Pacquette from off the Edmonton detachment.

"The following morning the 17th instant, I made a very early start, and at about 5 p.m. I arrived at Lac St. Anne. Upon arrival there I got what particulars I could, and found that it would be advisable to push on to Island Lake at once as the rumours were that those implicated were preparing to abscond to the mountains as soon as they heard of the arrival of the police, and again that if the police came they intended to stand them off, and that there was a scout at Lac Ste. Anne watching our actions, and as soon as we made a move to leave Lac Ste. Anne, he was to proceed on and give warning there. I first satisfied myself that this rumour was true, and upon locating a half-breed from Island Lake who apparently had no business at Lac Ste. Anne I arrested him about 8.30 p.m. His name is Charley Joachim, and as it afterwards turned out, it was necessary to put him on his trial as one of the principals in the murder.

"At once upon making this arrest at 8.30 or 9 p.m., I started with pack ponies for Island Lake, taking with me one non-commissioned officer, one constable and a half-breed guide. The ride that night was most difficult, the night being pitch dark and raining heavily, the pack trail was of the worst possible description, seeing it in day light it would seem impossible that it could ever have been travelled in such a night, for, as a matter of fact, we could not see our hands before our faces, the muskegs through which we passed were few but very bad, the greatest difficulty was from the fallen timber, also from the leaning timber.

I arrived at the trading establishment of Pierre Grey, on Island Lake, where the murder was supposed to have been committed, at daybreak on the 18th inst. and at once set about locating and arresting a half-breed named Abraham alias Kam-me-cow-egate, or the Runner, and whom we now hold as the principal offender in the affair. On the 18th Dr. McInnis, coroner, who happened to be at Lac Ste. Anne, came to Grey's, and opened an inquest, which lasted from Tuesday evening to Saturday morning, having been adjourned from Island Lake to Lac Ste. Anne. Getting at the facts of the case was most difficult, as the father of the murdered boy had been heavily bribed not to tell what he knew concerning the murder or the selling of any liquor. It has always been the custom among Indians when one Indian kills another, for the offender to go to the friends of the dead man and pay them for the loss in horses and goods, in this case the Indian Alexis claims to have received a

promise of £60 or $300 in money and a great many presents for his family in the shape of firearms, clothing and liquor.

"It was only by making wholesale arrests of suspects and keeping them apart from one another during the inquiry that I got at the truth of the matter. The preliminary trial of the Runner was begun at Lac Ste. Anne before Mr. Tims, J. P., on Monday morning and lasted continuously till Saturday night, the sittings each day lasting 10 hours on an average.

"There being no examination made of the remains by the coroner, I sent to you for Dr. Braithwaite to hold a *post mortem*, which he did on the 28th inst.

"The facts of the case as disclosed at the preliminary are these. Francis Alexis, a brother of the murdered man, and the murdered man, had received from Mrs. Grey some liquor and were on their way about 11 p.m. to their tents in company with the two prisoners, when the Runner having had a drink demanded more but was refused, he then attempted to take the liquor from Francis, who broke away and ran towards his camp, and while running heard his brother call out to take care or he would be hit from behind, and before he could turn round he received a blow upon the head which rendered him senseless. When he came to in the morning he found that he had been dragged some distance into the bush by his belt being tied about his neck, and left there presumably for dead. Upon coming to he found where the scuffle had taken place marked by large quantities of blood, which he tracked to where it led to the lake, but could not find his brother. At the point where the conflict had been was found his brother's waistcoat torn in half, and also the sleeves of his shirt torn off at the elbow. The body was afterwards found in the lake.

"I have to thank you for the promptness with which you sent out Dr. Braithwaite to hold the examination on the remains, and Mr. Tims to hold the preliminary examination, as owing to the force of circumstances there was no justice of the peace in that vicinity qualified to hear the case."

As the outcome of above Charles Joachim and the Runner were each sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for manslaughter. Mrs. Pierre Grey was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan for perjury, having given false witness at the inquest. The Crown withdrew the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder.

Mrs. Grey was also find $100 and costs or 6 months for supplying liquor to Indians, she paid the fine forthwith.

On two occasions lately white men who have been hunting and prospecting in the mountains have complained upon their arrival in Edmonton of having been held up by half-breeds or Indians, and horses taken from them on some pretense or another. The first instance was of a man named Turnbull who was held up by a half-breed named Sam Sellams and his two sons who live about 60 miles north-west of the Jaspar House, and the reason they gave to Turnbull for taking his horse was that they owned the trails and the whitemen had to pay toll to travel on them.

The other case was of four men, Messrs. Grierson, McDermott, Hossfall and Campbell, who were prospecting about 35 miles north-east of the Jaspar House and about in the same locality as the above mentioned occurrence took place. This party had lost everything while crossing a river.

Their camp was visited by an Indian named St. Paul (an Iroquois) and a half-breed called Miatus (ugly) Delorme, these men saw that the party was completely unarmed. Leaving the camp they returned in a few days and accused the hunters of having stolen a rifle from Pierre Grey's house at Island Lake. On searching the camp or pretending to search it, and not finding the rifle they demanded a horse in place of it, and on the whitemen demurring they fired a gun over their heads and threatened to shoot them unless they consented to give up the horse, this the whitemen eventually did to save trouble, as the Indians were intoxicated and they were afraid they would carry out their threats.

I think from what I can learn of the thoughts of the Indians and half-breeds in that locality that there will be more of this trouble, they being under the impression that the police would not, or could not come into their country. I wish to

recommend that next spring the detachment at Lac Ste. Anne be reinforced by a non-commissioned officer and two men and also that 3 good pack ponies and 3 saddle ponies be purchased for use in that country, as after leaving Lac Ste. Anne nothing but pack animals can be used.

On the 7th of March Staff Sergeant Hetherington and Constable Phillips were despatched to the Macleod River, near the Jaspar Pass, to bring in the body of one George Gagnon, jr., about whose death an air of mystery hung and whom it was generally supposed was murdered by some parties he had camped with on the Macleod.

Hetherington hired 3 pack ponies at Lac Ste. Anne on the 9th March and started for the Macleod. On the afternoon of the 11th, when about 20 miles beyond the Pembina River he met a trader Dan Noyes, who with a trapper named J. Grahame was bringing the body of young Gagnon in to hand over to his father. Hetherington took possession of the body and brought it into Edmonton, where a post mortem examination was held by Drs. Harrison and Braithwaite, they eventually coming to the conclusion that death was caused from exhaustion.

I sent this party out to investigate the affair as I considered from the stories and rumours that reached me both from the detachment at Lac Ste. Anne and other sources that the ends of justice demanded it.

On the 25th of August one Richard Fischer was arrested in the Beaver Hills by Staff Sergeant Watson and charged with shooting at his wife with intent to do her bodily harm. This man was committed for trial, and at the last sitting of the Supreme Court at Edmonton he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, it coming out in the evidence adduced that he acted under great provocation and only intended to frighten the woman, who it appears was more frightened than hurt.

On the 29th of August a Mrs. Colcey who lives about 5 miles from here on the north side of the river, reported that she had lost two of her children, a boy and a small girl; several parties were sent out to assist her in the search, one of them after some hours patrolling along the River saw the children in a boat going down with the current; they were followed a short distance and on the boat touching the shore the children were taken to barracks and handed over to their parents.

The village of Fort Saskatchewan has been steadily going ahead since the date of my last report. About $20,000 worth of buildings were erected and improvements done during the year.

A three story 35 barrel grist mill, with an 8 foot basement, fitted up with the latest improved machinery was built at a cost of about $13,000.

A building is now under construction, which is to be used for a church by the members of the Church of England, to cost when completed about $1,000.

A church and manse have been erected by the Presbyterians at a cost of about $2,200.

The health of the district has been exceptionally good during the past year.

The steamer "North-west" made two trips from Prince Albert to Edmonton during the past summer and has been laid up for the winter at the latter place.

The following new post offices have been opened up during the past year in the district:—

Devil's Pine Lake in the Red Deer district and Urquart about 9 miles from Lacombe.

During the past year I have had two officers under my command, viz., Inspectors Snyder and Howard, both these offices were employed in the distribution of seed grain, the first named at Edmonton and the latter at Wetaskiwin, their work being well and efficiently done.

In connection with the Island Lake murder case the principals in which have each been sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary, I wish to bring to your notice the able and painstaking manner in which the murder in question was traced up and the criminals brought to justice. This was done under great difficulties in a rough country, through which pack ponies could only be used, and also the fact that both principals and all the witnesses were Indians and half-breeds, which of course necessitated great tact and judgment in obtaining the necessary evidence, more especially

as promises and threats had been made to the witnesses to refrain from giving straightforward evidence.

Inspector Snyder worked hard and was ably assisted by Sergeant Brooke and Constable Smith, who hesitated at nothing in obtaining evidence, twice assisting at the disinterring of the murdered man's body when it was impossible to get any one else to do so.

I intend to bring this non-commissioned officer and constable to your notice officially for some recognition of this service. As I stated last year the work in this district is daily increasing, and it is an absolute necessity that the strength of this division should be increased to enable me adequately to cope with the duty now in sight. I trust this suggestion will receive your earnest attention. I am glad to state that I have been well supported and assisted by all ranks in the carrying out of the various duties which had to be performed.

I forward herewith the annual report of the hospital and veterinary staff sergeants, also a corrected map and return of criminal and other cases disposed of during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,
*Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.*

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

# APPENDIX E.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, "F" DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH THAT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 1st December, 1896.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police.
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ended the 30th November, 1896.

### GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which is about drawing to its close may, I think, be considered, if no more than by comparison with that which preceded it, as fairly good.

Last winter was not a severe one, there was a little more snow than fell during that of 1894-95, but not sufficient to make any noticeable difference in the ponds and lakes.

The yield in grain has been fair and the farmers generally express themselves as well satisfied. Good prices are being realized for wheat which finds ready sale, barley is being purchased at the new brewery which has recently commenced operations. Oats do not command a high price. The root crop is very large, potatoes being a drug on the market.

Stock does well, a fact that appears to be recognized by several who, in spite of being under the necessity of putting up hay, and feeding their cattle throughout the winter, are turning their attention to that industry entirely.

A little excitement was caused here in March last by a report that gold had been discovered in the Birch Hills, and quite a number of townspeople and others went out to the locality in which the precious metal was supposed to lie and staked out claims. Expectations do not appear to have been realized as nothing more has been done.

Fishing was carried on throughout the winter at Candle Lake under the management of a firm from the "Soo" and about 50 tons of whitefish were taken and shipped to the States. A fishing station was established at "The Forks" for the taking of sturgeon. A quantity of ice was put up and a small steamboat and other necessary appliances purchased, but the catch was practically "nil." The property is now in the hands of the sheriff.

During the summer, the river being sufficiently high, the steamer "North-west" made two trips to Edmonton. She has been hauled out there for the winter.

As in former years a number of horses have been brought in from the ranches to the south and traded for cattle.

This year winter has set in very early and with unusual severity, the thermometer having on the 18th November registered 33° below zero. Snow came on the 13th and there is now as much on the ground as there was all last winter.

### INDIANS.

There is not much to be noted under this head respecting the Indians in general.

"Almighty Voice" is still at large and though parties were out through the whole of last winter and up to the time the snow went nothing definite was learned

respecting him. The finding of the horse which he took with him from the reserve, and which he had with him when he shot Sergeant Colebrook, about 40 miles south of Batoche, on the 19th March last, led us to hope that he was in that vicinity. A party was at once sent out, and Philip Gardipi, an experienced hunter, and one of those who found the horse, was sent with it, one hundred dollars having been promised him as a reward should the murderer be captured. This reward I offered upon my own responsibility, the official proclamation not having been made at the time. All our efforts were unsuccessful, and on the 26th April the snow having disappeared and rendered tracking impossible the parties were called in. "John Sounding Sky", the father of the fugitive, who had been undergoing imprisonment here was released on the 18th April. A close watch has been kept on him but without the result desired.

It is absolutely impossible to get any information from any of the Indians. Whether this is because they know nothing or because they are too loyal to one of their race to tell, I cannot say, but I am inclined to think that the former is the reason, and that the Indian we want is not in the district.

From the time the leaves fell this autumn, parties have been out scouring the country to the south, south-west and south-east of the reserve, but not the slightest trace of the fugitive has been found to date.

The difficulties in the way of tracing or capturing "Almighty Voice" are very great. The country through which he can roam covers a very large area, and is one which offers almost insurmountable obstacles to discovering him, it is practically limitless and is uninhabited except by roving bands of Indians who would naturally befriend him. A very large portion of it is hilly and densely wooded and the balance is what is known as "bluffy."

Last fall prior to "Almighty Voice" shooting Sergeant Colebrook there had been a light fall of snow, but this, which enabled his victim to track him from the reserve, only lasted long enough to make it clear to the other parties that the fugitive Indian had gone on to the reserve at La Corne, when a thaw coming on obliterated all trace, and although reports and rumours have been investigated and parties have been out, I question very much whether we have ever been directly upon his track since.

Two parties have recently been sent out for the winter. One of these is to be located at Crooked Lake and the other with a settler named Venne to the south and east of One Arrow's Reserve.

### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A good deal of money has been spent upon the roads and bridges throughout the district by the various members whose constituencies it comprises, and generally speaking the trails are good. The past few years however have been dry, and should a wet spring, succeeding a winter during which the snow fall has been heavy, come on, the renewal of numerous bridges and culverts which from want of necessity for their use have fallen into disrepair, will be imperative.

There are two bridges which I might mention now as being extremely unsafe, the one is on the old government mail trail between here and Duck Lake where it crosses a creek just back of the St. Laurent Mission: the other crosses Miner's Creek on the road from here to Lily Plain.

### TELEPHONES.

The telephone service in the town of Prince Albert and the line between Duck Lake and Batoche are the only lines in the district. The latter is not in satisfactory working order, the trouble being, I think, in the instruments. The police detachments at each of the places named are practically the only users, the line terminating in the quarters at each end.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROAD.

No assistance has been asked for during the year, except the request for a policeman at the station here on train nights to control the people who come to meet the trains and who crowd up to the car steps and make it a matter of difficulty for passengers to alight. The request was complied with. The service has recently been dispensed with as the station agent informed me that now that the cold weather had come on it was not necessary.

GAME.

There has been quite a noticeable falling off in the number of prairie chickens this season, they are even scarcer than they were last year. Other game is about the same.

THE JAIL.

The jail has not yet been opened for use. It would almost seem as if the necessity for it had passed, as since the middle of August last I may say that there has not been a convicted prisoner in our guardroom.

INDIAN TREATY PAYMENTS.

A party from here accompanied Mr. Keith to Green Lake, and Mr. McKenzie was furnished with escorts for his payments throughout the district.

THE TOWN OF PRINCE ALBERT.

There has been a great deal of building done in town during the past summer, in spite of the fact that lumber was for a time almost unobtainable.

Police assistance was asked for by the town authorities on a few occasions and furnished.

CRIME.

Our docket for the year has not been a heavy one.

On the 13th February, at Duck Lake, an attempt to break into Messrs. W. Stobart & Co's. store was nipped in the bud. A gentleman passing the shop late on the night named heard a suspicious sound inside the storm door and upon his opening it to ascertain the cause was grappled with by some one inside, after a short scuffle a pistol was discharged in his face, the ball passing, as was afterwards discovered, through his cap, the miscreant then broke away and disappeared in the darkness. The alarm was at once given, but every effort to trace the would-be burglar either then or afterwards, though he left a mit behind him, was unavailing.

On the 3rd March, a summons was served upon me to appear before one of the local justices of the peace upon a charge of having opened the letters of one Dickson, while he as a constable was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in the guardroom here. I was committed for trial, but the Department of Justice having instructed the Crown prosecutor to enter a "nolle prosequi" the matter was dropped.

On the 21st March, a warrant for the arrest of one Joseph Baribeau, of the Domremy settlement, upon a charge of unlawfully obtaining the sum of $700 from the North-west Government, was placed in my hands for execution. The man was reported to have left the country and no trace could be got of him at the time. He was supposed to have gone back to his home at Three Rivers. I communicated with Mr. A. P. Sherwood, the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa, who eventually arrested him down there. He was sent back here, arriving on the 12th September, and was committed for trial on the 18th.

On the 30th October, C. E. Boucher, of Batoche, for whose arrest a warrant had, on the day previous, been placed in my hands gave himself up here. He was supposed to have been implicated with Baribeau. He was released on bail the same day, but was ultimately committed for trial.

Boucher's trial came off on the 18th November, and after lasting three days resulted in an acquittal. The case of Joseph Baribeau then came on and he was also pronounced not guilty.

HALF-BREEDS.

The matter of the relief of destitute half-breeds has been in the hands of the members of the local government, the police investigating cases and distributing food when requested. There was very little of this work last winter.

SEED GRAIN.

In compliance with representations made it was decided towards the end of the winter, that seed grain would be issued throughout the district, and the matter having been placed in the hands of the police, orders were received from head-quarters on the 13th March, to get the names of those settlers requiring it. This was done as well as the limited time at our disposal would permit by sending men out into the different settlements, and on the 2nd April the issue was commenced, and between that date and the closing of seeding time something over 8,000 bushels of wheat, 3,900 bushels of barley, and 11,000 bushels of oats were distributed. A great deal of clerical work was necessitated by this distribution of grain in filling in the various documents which had to be signed by the recipients, and between this and the actual work of issuing quite a number of men were kept busily employed. Mr. Cook, of the land office, rendered most invaluable assistance.

Inspector Allan was in charge of the distribution here. Duck Lake and Saskatoon were also points of issue.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The first fire with which we had to deal occurred on the 6th June last on Sturgeon River near here. Noticing a heavy smoke in that direction, I sent out a party to investigate with the result that one Henry Kirkness who was floating firewood down the river, and who had let his camp-fire run, was summoned and fined.

In the early fall constables were posted as fire guardians at the following points:—Boucher, Kinistino, Willoughby, Dundurn, Rosthern and Wingard.

Early in October a very bad fire which had its start somewhere far to the westward came sweeping down on the north side of the North Saskatchewan. From the nature of the country, which is covered with brush and from the fact that there were no settlers to oppose it, the fire had attained large proportions and presented an immense front by the time it reached the vicinity of the reserves of the Carlton Agency. To fight the fire with any hope of putting it out was not to be thought of, so attention was turned to the saving of hay and crops belonging to such settlers as were threatened. At the reserves just mentioned Constable (now Corporal) Green with the Indians and others made a very successful fight and a great deal of property was saved. At the German settlement a little further to the eastward Reg. No. 3052, Constable O'Kelly, A., rendered good service. This fire swept right on through the Shell River settlement.

On the 30th September, Constable O'Kelly, G., who was fire guardian at Boucher, noticed a fire to the south. Investigation showed that this originated through carelessness from a camp fire. The offender was brought before Inspector Allan, J.P., and fined.

Another fire which was started on the Pahonan Creek through carelessness in lighting a pipe was traced to John Anderson who was also punished by fine.

A very large fire or rather the reflection of it was seen for many days far to the south and east, this, report indicated, was burning down towards Touchwood and

was turning in whatever direction the wind carried it. It ran over a country altogether unsettled and ultimately reached the timber and prairie land in the vicinity of Lake Lenore where it was watched with some anxiety by the settlers to the northward.

There were but three cases of men not turning out after having been warned and ordered to do so by a fire guardian, two of these were at Dundurn and one at Kinistino. They were all brought to trial and a fine was inflicted in each case.

In connection with these fires I wish to mention the names of Acting Corporal Green, Constables G. O'Kelly, A. O'Kelly, Healy and Ferris, who all did excellent work in their respective stations. The other fire guardians who were out, Constables Temple, Manning and Bell, while lacking the opportunity of showing what they could do performed the duties required of them in thoroughly patrolling the portions of the district allotted to them to my entire satisfaction.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants has not been large, only 72 have registered at the land office here. They comprised Scotch from Nebraska, French and French Canadians.

DETACHMENTS.

*Duck Lake.*

This is the principal detachment and comprises 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 4 constables, 1 special constable with 6 horses.

Inspector Wilson is in charge here and has in addition to the work so imposed the inspecting of the detachments of Batoche, Saskatoon and Snake Plain (the latter has just been withdrawn for the winter) to do. New barrack accommodation is very much needed here. The respect in which this want is principally felt is in the stable. That which we now use is a most miserable affair (I cannot call it building) both as regards its size and its sanitary condition.

The quarters of the detachment while commodious enough as quarters afford no facilities in the way of a "lock-up" for prisoners. Cells or better still a steel cage is very much required.

The officers' quarters leave much to be desired, the house, a rented one, is small, ill lighted and without conveniences.

I trust that the intention to put up suitable buildings may be carried into effect next year.

Since the departure of Inspector Strickland for the Yukon, in May, 1895, this detachment had been under the charge of non-commissioned officers, and it was a great satisfaction to me to learn of your decison to post another commissioned officer here.

Inspector Wilson arrived on transfer from the Depot division on the 24th March last and on the 26th of that month I turned over this and the detachments above mentioned to him.

*Batoche.*

This detachment comprising 1 corporal, 3 constables, with 5 horses, occupies the same quarters, owned by and rented from X. L'Etendre, better known as "Batoche"

I am still of opinion as expressed in my last year's report that the maintaining of a detachment at this place is not necessary, as the work could easily be done from Duck Lake.

*Saskatoon.*

In May last the detachment at this point which had previously comprised 1 sergeant, 2 constables, with 4 horses, was reduced by the withdrawal of the two constables and two horses.

Sergeant Will, who was in charge, has, since the change, performed the work required of him in a most satisfactory manner.

The police work as a glance at the criminal return will show, is "nil," but as the settlements are comparatively isolated and as this is the place at which passengers and freight for Battleford leave the train, it is necessary that a non-commissioned officer be kept here.

The quarters occupied here were rented. The purchase of the building and land was decided upon and a cheque issued in payment for them, but up to the present time the owner has not been able to procure a deed and the transaction is *in statu quo.*

### NEW DETACHMENTS.

I beg to renew my recommendations of last year, namely that arrangements be made for the posting of detachments at McKenzie Crossing and at Kinistino.

Application has been made for a detachment at Green Lake.

### THE BARRACKS.

Very little has been done to the barracks here. All the buildings require painting. This can be done by the division painter, provided the purchase of the necessary material is authorized.

That portion of the reserve lying to the eastward of the old inclosure was fenced last summer for use as a pasture, the necessary posts and rails having been taken out during the previous winter. The whole of the work was done by police labour. There is still a small portion of our reserve on the north side open. I would recommend that the necessary material for the inclosing of this be got out this winter.

A new board walk is necessary in front of the barrack rooms.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is still the same. The water required for cooking and drinking is hauled from the river. The two wells furnish that for the horses and for the filling of the tank under the well house, but the supply is scanty.

Authority was given for the sinking of a new well, but it has not been completed. Whether this is due to the nature of the soil or to the incompetence of the contractor, I am unable to say. Three attempts were made to put down the well and each time the cribbing stuck before a sufficient supply of water was reached. The contractor has now given it up, and has, as you are aware, made a claim for payment for the combined depth of the three holes stating that he acted under my orders, which statement is false.

### FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine which stands in the well house over the tank, with hose and reel attached is always ready for use. The other appliances are six babcocks (5 in the guard-room and 1 in the quartermaster store) and water pails of which there are a proportionate number in each inhabited room and building.

I would like to have a dozen more babcocks for distribution throughout the barracks.

### BARRACK FURNITURE.

In so far as this place is concerned the barrack rooms are well supplied with iron cots. I would like a sufficient number additional to furnish the detachments.

Proper tables and forms for the rooms are very much needed.

MESSING AND COOKING.

The cooks in both the sergeants and division messes are special constables and give satisfaction.

CANTEEN.

This institution has been running successfully since it was started and appears to be much appreciated.

A monthly grant is made to both the sergeants and division messes, and quite an addition is made to the recreation room, papers and periodicals.

The total receipts for the year ended the 31st October, 1896, were over $5,000.

DRILLS.

Setting up drill was carried on during the winter months, the division mess room having been used for the purpose.

The division paraded for drill every Monday morning through the summer.

PATROLS.

From the time the roads permitted of it in the spring, a patrol party comprising a non-commissioned officer and two constables mounted, with teamster and team for rations, forage and camp equipment left here every Tuesday morning returning the following Saturday. A change was made in the route each week. In this way those parts of the district in which there were no permanent detachments, were visited periodically.

The country about the detachments of Duck Lake, Batoche, Saskatoon and Snake Plain was also patrolled.

Reports of all patrols were forwarded weekly to you.

TRANSPORT.

All transport is in fairly good order.

A new double buckboard will be required to replace one which is completely worn out. There will in all probability be one heavy wagon to be condemned by next half yearly board, but it will not be necessary to replace it.

A new set of arms and boxings will be required for two of the platform spring wagons.

A new set of heavy bobsleighs is required.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In harness the division is complete.

Our saddles are all of an old pattern. A few new ones would be appreciated.

HEALTH.

Generally speaking the division has been very fortunate in this respect and there is nothing for me to remark upon specially.

I might mention the hospital accommodation. The barrack rooms which are now used as an hospital are not suited for the purpose. This was made manifest during the epidemic of fever which broke out here in the fall of 1894.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The division has, I think, made a very good showing in this respect. The highest scores with carbine and revolver were made by Reg. No. 568, Constable

St. Denis and Reg. No. 28, Staff Sergeant Parker, respectively, the carbine score being 314 and the revolver 165.

The division averages were : carbine, 221·887 ; revolver, 84·571.

### ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbine and the Enfield revolver are the arms which are used in this division.

This year the Dominion Cartridge Co.'s ammunition was used at pistol practice. There was quite a number of mis-fires. Were it not for the mis-fires the Canadian make of cartridge would be much better than that received from England which is much too strong.

We have both American and Canadian made carbine ammunition in store. The former was used at the annual practice.

### HORSES.

During the past year 11 horses new to this division have been received from Regina. There have been 9 cast, of which one was destroyed, the balance were sold.

Horse No. 1912 broke his neck on the 9th October last while out on duty. A board of officers has reported upon the case and the horse has been struck off.

### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

There is nothing calling for special mention under this head. The conduct of non-commissioned officers and constables can upon the whole be classed as good.

### RATIONS AND FORAGE.

This year there has been a change in contractors for the supplying of groceries, the A. Macdonald Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg being the successful tenderers. The Hudson's Bay Co., supply flour. Beef is supplied by W. Y. Davis, who had the contract last year. Potatoes are furnished by local contractors, the prices being very low. The detachments at Duck Lake and Batoche are supplied by Messrs. Pozer & Carter, of Duck Lake.

In forage, oats are supplied by Messrs. Parrish & Lindsay, of Brandon, whose contract is just about filled.

Hay is supplied locally, in quality it is not so good as last year on account of rain coming on just about the time for cutting it.

### KIT AND CLOTHING.

The clothing of this year is much the same as that supplied last. In moccasins there might be a great improvement made; those which we now get are very poor. Instead of buckskin for the tops, sheepskin is used; this when wet, gets out of shape, and after drying is very hard. I think that the laced pattern of moccasin might be adopted with advantage; they would present a much tidier and neater appearance.

### RECRUITS.

None have been taken on here.

### INSPECTIONS.

The division generally has been visited by both yourself and the assistant commissioner on several occasions during the past year.

I have personally inspected all the detachments. Those at Duck Lake and Batoche I have visited monthly. Saskatoon and Snake Plain have been inspected by Inspector Wilson monthly.

### THE STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

The following table shows the strength and distribution of the division on the 31st October last:—

| Place. | Superintendent. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeon. | Sergt.-Major. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Special Cons. | Total. | Horses. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Saddle. | Team. | Ponies. |
| Prince Albert | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 37 | 17 | *16 | 2 |
| Duck Lake | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Batoche | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | .... | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... |
| Saskatoon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .... | ... | ... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... |
| Fishing Lake | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .... |
| Snake Plain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | .... |
| Regina | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .... | 1 | .... | ... | .... |
| Fire patrols— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinistino | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Boucher | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Willoughby | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Rosthern | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Wingard | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Dundurn | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | 1 | 2 | .... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 37 | 6 | 60 | 31 | 25 | 2 |

* One of these horses had been cast and sold but not struck off.

There is no regularly appointed assistant surgeon in this division. Dr. Bain of Prince Albert and Dr. Steward of Duck Lake furnish medical attendance under special agreements.

### MILEAGE OF HORSES.

The horses in the aggregate have travelled 129,895 miles during the year.

### FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is the fuel which is used throughout the division. Coal might be substituted with advantage at Saskatoon where $3.50 per cord is paid for very poor poplar. The barracks here are lighted by electricity, at the detachments coal oil is used.

### GENERAL.

I regret to have to record the death of Reg. No. 2,831, Constable Cruickshank, who committed suicide at Duck Lake on the 9th September last by shooting himself through the head with his revolver. At the inquest which was held the jury found that the act was committed while the man was temporarily insane.

On the 20th October there was a double drowning accident in the river opposite the town. Four men were crossing from the south to the north shore after dark when through some accident or sky larking the boat; which was a very small one, swamped, and all were thrown into the water, two of the occupants clung to the boat and were saved, the others, two brothers named Tate, struck out for shore but never reached it. The body of one was found, the other has not been recovered. An inquest was held and the following verdict was brought in by the jury:—

"1st. That the deceased came to his death by drowning in the North Saskatchewan River on the evening of October the 20th inst."

"2nd. That the boat was swamped by the reckless or injudicious conduct of the deceased induced in a measure by the free use of intoxicants."

"3rd. We would recommend the great need of a more rigid supervision by the government over the sale of, or traffic in, intoxicants by the dealers engaged therein, as the traffic as at present carried on is inherently bad and most demoralizing in effect."

The Honourable the Minister of Public Works and party arrived here on the night of the 3rd November. The train was held over at Duck Lake for a couple of hours, where the party visited the Indian school. Here the party were the guests of the town. I placed two teams at their disposal. Mr. Tarte visited and inspected the barracks. The party left for the south on the morning of the 5th November.

INDIANS.

I find that under this head, where it first appears, I have omitted to state that on the 24th June last a complaint was made that an Indian named "Pawness" who has a few wanderers about him and who frequents the country about Lake Lenore, had been intimidating the ranchers out in that vicinity, and in that way had obtained provisions from them. On the 29th I sent Inspector Allan out there with a party of six mounted men and teams to look into the matter, with the result that on the 7th July he brought in "Pawness" and his brother "Beardyman" as prisoners sentenced to 6 weeks imprisonment at hard labour.

Subsequent reports indicate that this action has had a most salutary effect, Inspector Allan knew and reported upon these Indians previously, he having come across them when out in the portion of the country about Round Lake and Lake Lenore last winter looking for "Almighty Voice."

I beg to inclose herewith the reports of Inspector J. O. Wilson, Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Bain, and Veterinary Sergeant Joyce, together with a return of criminal cases tried in the district, a table of distances travelled by the horses of the division and a map of the district.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT,
*Superintendent Commanding "F" Division.*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DUCK LAKE, 1st December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1896. On the 26th March, I took command of the Duck Lake subdistrict, having been transferred from Estevan.

### GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

I am pleased to report the district more prosperous than for some years, owing to the good crops and the increased price of grain.

The town of Duck Lake has not grown much, although the merchants have had a very good year.

"Rosthern," the market town of the Mennonite settlement, presented quite a brisk appearance this autumn, there being three grain buyers at this point. There are now about one thousand souls in this settlement, and I am informed that a large number are expected next spring. The Mennonites are undoubtedly good settlers.

The settlers generally throughout this part will have sufficient to carry them through the winter, besides having seed for next spring.

There are now about forty old country Frenchmen in this part, the majority of whom have so far had a rather hard time of it, owing to their lack of experience, and in many instances I am informed, from the fact that they had nothing to start with on their arrival.

The majority of these people are now doing fairly well and should succeed, they having had to undergo so many hardships in gaining a sufficient knowledge of the country to assure success.

### CRIME.

I am pleased to report the absence of crime of a serious nature, returns of cases disposed of have been forwarded to you.

Since taking command of this detachment, I have kept a constable on town duty, which has had a most salutary effect, there being only one case of disorderly conduct in eight months.

### PRAIRIE FIRES.

This subdistrict has had but two fires, both of which were most serious.

One started on the north side of the north branch about the 23rd September, somewhere in the vicinity of Jack Fish Lake, and swept the country to Shell River. Two men were sent from Duck Lake, and with Constable O'Kelly, who was stationed at Wingard, succeeded in saving a great deal of hay as well as houses, in the settlement north of Wingard. Nothing could be done to put it out as it was running through the bluffs, aided by a very high wind.

It is estimated that over five hundred tons of hay were destroyed.

Constable Green, of the Snake Plain detachment, did admirable work in fighting this fire off the Indian reserve, he turned out all the Indians and settlers, and succeeded in saving the agency after a fight of three days and nights.

The second fire occurred in the vicinity of the ranching country at Dundurn, Constable Ferris who was stationed at this point turned out the settlers, and managed, after a fight of three days, to save thousands of tons of hay as well as sufficient pasturage for the cattle.

The ranchers were loud in their praises of the manner in which Constable Ferris handled this fire.

The establishing of prairie fire stations throughout the subdistrict has been of great service to the country, as I consider the presence of police and their frequent patrols have made settlers more careful, inasmuch as there has not been a single fire between the rivers from Saskatoon to Prince Albert.

The C. P. R. Co. have burned fire guards between this point and Saskatoon, of such a width as to effectually prevent their engines from setting out fire.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On the 8th October, an escort was supplied the Indian agent, with annuity money to Prince Albert.

On the 25th I delivered the annuity money to the agent at Snake Plain.

On the 28th, an escort was supplied the Indian agent to One Arrow's reserve.

Escorts to both Indian Agents Keith and McKenzie were furnished during the payments on the different reserves.

During the payments at One Arrow's and Beardy's, mounted patrols were kept on all night, in order to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians.

The different reserves have been patrolled regularly.

HALF-BREEDS.

Very little relief has been given to half-breeds during the past year, and with the exception of two women (who are being looked after by Mr. Boucher, M. L. A.) I do not anticipate that any will be required this winter.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The outposts from Duck Lake are Batoche, Snake Plains and Saskatoon, during the prairie fire season, a man and horse was stationed at the following places, Wingard, Rosthern and Dundurn.

The country has been thoroughly patrolled from Willoughby to Dundurn, and from Humbolt to Sandy Lake.

INSPECTIONS.

The Batoche and Duck Lake detachments were inspected by the assistant commissioner on the 13th September, those detachments have been inspected by you on an average of once a month.

I have had weekly inspections at Duck Lake and the other detachments have been inspected by me each month.

The horses were twice inspected by Inspector Burnett.

HORSES.

The horses have not stood the work as well as I should have liked, a number of them had to be frequently exchanged.

FORAGE.

The oats and hay supplied have been of good quality.

RATIONS.

Rations for Duck Lake, Batoche and Saskatoon were purchased by contract and were of good quality.

The other detachments have been boarded.

GAME.

Prairie chicken are very scarce, ducks and geese plentiful, deer are also reported numerous.

TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

Trails have been as usual, there are very few graded roads in the district, a number of bridges are in a very bad state.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

The transport (wheeled) with the exception of a buckboard, double, at the Batoche detachment which is worn out, and the Duck Lake spring wagon which requires new axle arms, is in good order, one pair of bob-sleighs, one single sleigh and two jumpers are required at Duck Lake, and two jumpers at Batoche.

CROPS.

The crops throughout the subdistrict have been good. At Rosthern over thirty thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped.

IMMIGRATION.

Almost nil.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The detachments (with the exception of Sergeant Will, who could not conveniently be brought in, but who was put through his pistol practice at Saskatoon) have completed the annual practice with carbines and revolvers.

The shooting on the whole with carbines was very good—the same cannot be said of the revolvers.

BARRACKS.

The barracks at Duck Lake, Batoche and Saskatoon are rented, and are fairly comfortable. The Batoche barracks is much too large for our use, besides being very cold.

STABLES.

The stable at Duck Lake rented with the barracks is a most miserable affair, and not fitted to keep horses in.

At Batoche the stable has been repaired at government expense, the landlord refusing to make the necessary repairs, it is now comfortable.

At Saskatoon there is an excellent stable.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The dicipline and conduct for the past year on the whole has been good—there have been four cases of drunkenness, one of which resulted seriously, when a constable under the influence of liquor struck a non-commissioned officer.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions.

INDIANS.

There are seven Indian reserves in this subdistrict, all of which have been regularly patrolled, the Indians have given us no trouble, with the exception of "Almighty Voice" the murderer of Sergeant Colebrook. I regret to say that we

have been unable to find the slightest trace of this man, search parties were kept out last winter and were not withdrawn till the foliage became so thick, that it was useless searching any longer; during the summer the country was well patrolled, and the reserve strictly watched.

As soon as the leaves began to fall a camp under Corporal Bowbridge, was established in the hills, to south of One Arrow's reserve, consisting of one non-commissioned officer, three constables and one scout; this party remained out till the 16th November.

Another camp under Sergeant Raven at Crooked Lakes, consisting of one non-commissioned officer, one constable and one scout—these parties made as thorough a search as possible considering the character of the country, but found no trace.

Every effort has been made to obtain any information from the half-breeds and Indians, but they one and all say they know nothing of the Indian, and I am inclined to believe them, as I have explained to them that any information they might give would be kept secret. I have tried in every conceivable manner to learn something of him, but so far without success.

Several times I have heard rumours of his having been seen in a particular part, but upon investigation I have found no truth whatever in them.

I have had the relatives of the Indian strictly watched, and the reserve searched at all hours of the night and day.

I also engaged by your authority a French half-breed, to search; this man was not known to be in the employ of the government, after two months, he came to me and said it was no use of his searching any more, as he could find out nothing, although he attended all the dances on the reserve, and was intimate with all the Indians, his opinion is that "Almighty Voice" is not in this part of the country, if alive.

We have by no means given up the search. Camps for the winter have been established to the south, and the reserve will be well looked after.

Detailed reports of the work performed in this service have been duly forwarded to you.

DEATHS.

The death of Reg No. 2831, Constable Cruckshank, which occurred on the 9th September cast a gloom over the detachment, as Cruickshank was a smart young fellow, and well liked by both officers and men.

The circumstances of the case were duly reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Minister of Public Works visited the Duck Lake Indian school on the night of the 3rd November. I furnished his party with transport.

I beg to inclose herewith tables of distances and map.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. O. WILSON.
*Inspector.*

Officer-Commanding "F" Division,
North-west Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

# APPENDIX F.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. HOWE, "E" DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER AND STAFF-SERGEANT A. F. M. BROOKE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "E" DIVISION,
CALGARY, 1st December, 1896.

To the Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, the annual report of this division for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

### CRIME.

The district has been free of any very serious crimes with the exception of the shooting affray between C. Godin, interpreter at this post, and P. Ducharme, both half-breeds. This occurred on the 12th June, and the shooting is supposed to have arisen from some quarrel of long standing. Godin, while riding in the vicinity of the Bow Marsh Bridge, met P. Ducharme who exclaimed, "I have been laying for you" and grabbed the pistol from Godin's holster and shot him in the abdomen. Godin immediately wrenched the pistol from Ducharme who then started to run away, but was shot dead by Godin. Godin rode into barracks and was helped into hospital where he made a sworn declaration before Inspector Wood as to how the shoothing occurred, and was then taken to the General Hospital, where he died on the morning of the 13th.

I attach form 125, showing a list of the justices of the peace cases tried in this district during the year. As it will show, crime in the district has diminished a good deal since last year. The cases may be classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not producing hide | 4 |
| Vagrancy | 5 |
| Horse and cattle stealing | 3 |
| Insanity | 3 |
| Stealing | 6 |
| Starting prairie fire | 2 |
| Giving liquor to Indians | 4 |
| Drunk | 12 |
| Game in possession out of season | 1 |
| Assault | 6 |
| Stealing ride on C.P.R. | 2 |
| Refusing to give information | 1 |
| Housebreaking | 2 |

In addition to these cases tried by officers at this post, I also inclose a schedule of cases tried at Gleichen and High River detachments. The arrests were made in all cases by our men and tried by the local justice of the peace. I attach a report from Staff-Sergeant Brooke on all cases of crime of a serious nature, as he is specially detailed for this work.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of this district is fair. Quite a large number of settlers have come in and gone north. During the summer, however, a large number of settlers who came in the year before left this country for the States and Ontario. In most cases they had spent what little money they had brought in with them and had nothing left but a few horses and a wagon or two, and naturally felt very bitter against the country. No material changes have taken place in this immediate vicinity as most of the country south of Calgary is leased to large ranchers for grazing purposes.

OUTPOSTS.

The outposts of "E" Division are as follows:—

| | Officer. | N.C.O. | Constables. | Scouts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banff | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| Gleichen | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| High River | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Dewdney | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Morley | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mitford | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Millarville | ... | .. | 1 | ... |
| Ings | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Olds | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Canmore | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Anthracite | ... | ... | 1 | ... |

The detachment at Mitford was only started this summer, a petition being sent in by the settlers in that district for a policeman to be permanently stationed there.

In addition to the above outposts, men were sent to the following places to act as fire guardians during the autumn months:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jumping Pond | 1 N.C. officer. |
| Wyndham's | 1 constable. |
| Stevenson's | 1 do |

PATROL MAPS.

A map is attached to this report with trails, creeks, post offices, etc., shown. As you will observe, but few alterations have been made during the year.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

During July a number of Refugee Cree Indians passed through Calgary en route for the Bear Hills Reserve. These Indians were escorted as far as Calgary by men from "K" Division, and were relieved here by our men and taken as far as Red Deer and there handed over to a "G" Division escort. They gave no trouble of any moment. Rations were issued to them here as ordered by you. This fall a number of Salteaux Indians who had gone north with these Crees left the reserve as they did not like the confinement and went to the Foot Hills to hunt. No assistance was required by the local Indian agents, except to send a few bands out of town that were not on pass. An escort was sent to the Blackfoot and Sarcee Agencies at treaty payment, everything passing off in a very satisfactory manner.

PATROLS.

The district during the year has been thoroughly patrolled by the outposts of this division and short local patrols were sent out as often as possible. Owing to the scarcity of men in the post this work could not be performed on so large a scale as heretofore.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

None required.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

On the 30th September the telegraph operators struck on the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the request of the agent here, a man was sent down every night to see that the non-union man was not interfered with. This was also done at other points on the line. The strike lasted about ten days and no damage was done by the strikers in this district, the only inconvenience experienced being the irregularity of the passenger trains.

In addition to the above, I received a report from Banff that an organized gang in the vicinity of Anthracite had assembled there presumably for the purpose of holding up the passenger trains, so as to rob the express company, which was carrying large sums of money from the Kootenai district and bringing gold from that point. At the request of Mr. Whyte, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Ford of the Dominion Express Co., I had the trains escorted daily as far as Donald and return. I also increased the force of men at Anthracite and had that part of the country patrolled thoroughly, and all tramps and suspicious characters arrested on sight. This I kept up for a week or ten days until I thought all danger past, and up to the time of writing, no attempt has been made to hold up the trains.

INDIANS.

The three Indian agencies in the district are situated as follows:—

Sixty-five miles east of Calgary, the Blackfoot Reserve, numbering 291 men, 396 women and 477 children, making a total of 1164. The Sarcee Reserve, 10 miles south of Calgary, numbering 63 men, 89 women and 70 children; total 222. The Stony Reserve, 40 miles west of Calgary, numbering 133 men, 161 women and 292 children; total 586. This shows a small decrease on the Blackfoot and Sarcee agencies and a slight increase on the Stony Reservation. All these Indians have behaved exceedingly well during the past year. I might quote one case, the assault on Mr. T. Lauder, the ration issuer at the South Camp on the Blackfoot Reserve. The Indian, "Man-who-carries-the-news," was promptly arrested by one of the Indian scouts and severely punished, he being sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Calgary guardroom. The entire absence of any other complaint, or of liquor selling to Indians during the past year on that reserve, speaks well for the law-abiding character both of the settlers in that vicinity and of the Indians themselves.

Since the lamentable occurrence of last year, this department has more than hitherto relied upon the prompt and ready action of our force which has always been cheerfully and promptly extended them, and any information which might be of use to us has always been most readily accorded us by them.

In concluding this subject, I cannot speak too highly of the very efficient work performed at each ration issue by our Indian scouts, who, by their presence and authority have prevented any display of angry feeling on the part of the Indians towards the employees of the department, and have on more than one occasion prevented a serious termination to some apparently petty complaint.

The advancement of rapid civilization in the Blackfeet is strikingly attested by the almost entire disappearance of blankets and a very large increase in the sale of clothing as worn by whites, as was noticeable at the last treaty payment. Their material advancement is also discernible by the almost entire absence of any poverty, the few cases being composed entirely of aged and indigent people.

The immorality which may have existed in former years is now certainly extinct, or at least, not observable.

Any spirit of antagonism displayed at present towards the celebration of the sun dance would, in my opinion, be ill-judged as strongly exemplified

by the opposition displayed at the meeting held before Mr. A. E. Forget, Indian Commissioner, at the agency on the 20th June, 1896, at which meeting their determination to adhere to this ancient custom in spite of all opposition was most clearly and forcibly expressed. The eradication of the Indian torture ceremony is a favourable indication of the eventual extinction of this ancient ceremony.

The results from the extensive irrigation system now in vogue at the north camp of this reserve, while not apparent this year owing to the late completion, will undoubtedly be of immense benefit in the near future to the Indians. The judicious investment of their annual treaty money by the Blackfeet is strongly marked this year by their purchasing such implements as mowers, rakes, etc., from the use of which they derive no inconsiderable revenue.

Although large numbers are employed by the ranchers in the vicinity of Gleichen I have received no complaints as to their honesty or general good conduct.

### IRRIGATION.

The work done here by the Calgary Irrigation Company during the year consisted in the construction of branch ditches to bring the land in Township 23, Range 1, West of 5th Meridian, under irrigation. This is the district lying between Calgary and Fish Creek along the Macleod trail. About 3,000 acres in this district are now in a position to be served by water and the directors of the company anticipate good results therefrom next year. The ditches have not been made to their full size, as the policy is not to expend more on construction than the demand for water warrants. They will be enlarged to keep pace with the demands.

### DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Spring drill was held as usual this year but could not be carried on so regularly as in former years, owing to the decrease of the force. Gun drill was held during the autumn when practicable. Target practice was commenced on the 28th July and completed on the 19th August.

### PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The men of this command are of excellent physique. The general health has been good and the men were particularly free from any serious disease. One accident, which might have been serious, happened to Reg. No. 3081, Constable F. A. Morgan, while out shooting coyottes at Gleichen detachment. He was crawling over the prairie to get a shot, when his carbine was accidently discharged, the ball entering his knee and coming out below the calf. He was brought up to hospital and is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

### RECRUITS.

Only a limited number of men have applied to engage during the past year. These have been engaged by your order for two months on probation and sent on to Regina.

### RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The supply of ice for the summer was put up by our own men as in former years.

### KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit supplied has been of good quality, but a good many articles are needed to complete the issue of kit due men in the division.

### ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

Some of the carbines have honeycombed barrels; a good many were sent to Regina to be repaired during the year. The revolvers are in good order.

The artillery, consisting of two 7 pr. M.L.R. guns, limbers, harness, &c., are in good order.

DISTRIBUTION State of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and Horses of "E" Division, 30th November, 1896.

| Place. | Superintendent. | Inspectors. | Acting Assistant Surgeons. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Special Constables. | Totals. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 3 | 51 | 45 |
| Banff | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 7 | 7 |
| Gleichen | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| High River | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Dewdney | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Morley | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Mitford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Ings | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Olds | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Anthracite | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Canmore | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| In cells | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| On leave | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Horses on command | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do herd | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Total | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 49 | 9 | 81 | 79 |

### AMMUNITION.

The Winchester ammunition supplied is of good quality, only one defective round being discovered during the annual musketry practice.

I have only a small quantity of artillery ammunition on hand. As I stated in my last report, a magazine is urgently needed here, as at present the ammunition is stored in the quartermaster's store.

### DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Discharged, time expired | 9 |
| Re-engaged | 26 |
| Discharged by purchase | 6 |
| Dismissed | 8 |
| Invalided | 0 |
| Transferred from division | 9 |
| do to do | 15 |

### DESERTERS.

There has been only one case of desertion from the division during the past year, that of Reg. No. 2798, Constable R. T. Bayer, who deserted on 10th September. He had been granted a pass for a week to search for work prior to taking his discharge by purchase. I can give no cause for his desertion as he had always performed his duties in a satisfactory manner.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION AND DETACHMENTS.

The division has been inspected by yourself frequently during the year.

The outposts have been inspected regularly during the year, either by myself or one of the officers. The horses of the division have been inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett frequently.

HORSES.

On the 19th June, horse Reg. No. 1385 was shot by your direction. The other horses are doing well, with the exception of Reg. No. 1557, which is suffering from navicular. Staff-Sergeant Dillon requested authority to experiment upon this animal with a view to curing him, which you granted, therefore he was not destroyed as recommended by a board of officers.

The total number of miles travelled by horses of this division during the year was 183,145.

Sixteen remounts have been purchased and posted to this division during the year. Seven have been transferred to other divisions and 12 have been cast and sold. The remounts taken over this year are an exceptionally fine class of animals. On the 15th June the herd horses broke out of their pasture but they were all recaptured after a few days' search.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The division is well equipped with harness. A number of old saddles have been exchanged with Messrs. Carson & Shore, saddlers, for new double cinch saddles. The saddles supplied by them are a first class article in every particular, and the exchange was satisfactory.

TRANSPORT.

The transport at the post is very good and is kept thoroughly in repair by the blacksmith. The transport of the Banff detachment was painted during the summer.

FORAGE.

The forage received during the year was of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack buildings are in good condition, the paint put on last year holding its colour well. The water-works and electric lights have been satisfactory during the year.

STABLES.

The stables at this post are in good condition.

CANTEEN.

The amount of stock purchased during the year was $6,145.28, the gross sales have been $7,732.80; the stock at present on hand is $1,335.87. The grants made during the year to messes, &c., amounted to $491.42.

The canteen was moved during the year to the main barrack building, which was a great improvement. It was well fitted up in cedar and water laid on at the expense of the canteen. As the sales will show, the canteen has been well patronized by all members of the force and is a success in every way.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The articles supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory.

FUEL.

The coal supplied to the post by the Galt mines at Lethbridge, and by the Anthracite mines has been of good quality. Gleichen detachment is supplied with coal from mines at the Blackfoot Crossing, and the High River detachment from mines at Sheep Creek.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The above are satisfactory in every way. Some trouble was experienced during the telegraphers' strike. This subject has already been commented upon.

RANCHING.

A visible improvement is noticeable amongst those engaged in cattle raising, especially amongst those who do so on a small scale, arising from the natural increase in herds which have, owing to the favourable climate, been successfully matured. Good animals meet with a ready sale, in fact the supply is not sufficient for the demand.

I attach a list to this report showing ranches which have over 25 head of horses and 50 head of cattle. The North-west Cattle Company, the High River Horse Ranch Company, the Quorn Ranch and Bow River Horse Ranch Company, are among the largest in the district. The largest sheep owners are Mr. George Hope Johnson, on the Rosebud. Messrs. Beverige & Ingolds at Knee Hill Creek and Mr. White of the Merino Ranch, Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides wintered some 1,200 head of eastern cattle at Namaka this year with an almost imperceptible loss. From the above quite a number were selected this summer for shipment. Their remaining herd now numbers some 1,700 head, and it is their intention to winter them at the Wintering Hills. This is a strong display of confidence in this part of the territories as a stock district.

A further extensive addition to the stock business here was received by the Conrad Brothers bringing in some 1,200 head to the former Colonization Company's ranch at Queenstown, 12 miles south of the Blackfoot Crossing.

The cattle in the district have been particularly free from disease with the exception of a few cases of actinomycosis. These are quarantined as soon as discovered and dealt with promptly by this department. The condition of the stock wintered here was most encouraging to those engaged in this industry, but was somewhat marred by the pest of flies during the early part of the summer causing the stock to wander a good deal, thereby losing considerably in flesh. Wolves are reported rather numerous and have done damage to the calves in some localities.

HIDE ORDINANCE.

In reference to the above, I would call your attention to the ordinance respecting hides. At the present time any person may kill one of his own cattle and expose it for sale and produce the hide at the time of sale. He can then take the hide home again and kill a steer belonging to some other rancher, bring it into town and produce the same hide under which he sold his own beef. He could do this several times and it would be almost impossible to obtain a conviction. I would suggest that an inspector be appointed to examine all hides brought into town with beef, before it is offered for sale, and that the inspector put on some mark by which customers would know that the vendor had reported to the examiner; also that no person be allowed to purchase beef from such persons as mentioned in the above ordinance unless the hide is produced with the examiner's mark upon it.

I have no doubt the stock association would help to pay the inspector for examining the hides.

These inspectors could also examine and take a description of all horses and cattle that are shipped from this point. The reason for the latter clause is, that cases have come to my notice where cattle have been driven off in a bunch to be

shipped, and before information reached me the cattle had, in one case, got beyond Winnipeg and, in the other, they had reached Montreal, and the owners refused to take any action as the expense would be too great.

### FIRE PROTECTION.

I have excellent fire protection at this post, there being sufficient hose to reach every building in the square should a fire occur.

### ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The roads in this district are in good order. There are bridges over all rivers and creeks where principal trails cross, the only ferry of any consequence being at the Blackfoot Crossing.

### LIQUOR LAWS.

These are strongly enforced by the inspector of this place. Very few cases occur of drunkenness in comparison with the size of the town.

Indians have more trouble each year in obtaining liquor, as offenders are too severely dealt with should they be caught in this nefarious work.

### CROPS.

The crops were but fair in this district; most of the oats were cut for feed. Messrs. Hull Bros. raised a good crop of oats (irrigated) but owing to a week's heavy rain after they were cut they could not be harvested in such good shape as was expected. Mr. V. Anderson, who has rented the Sir Lester Kaye Farm at Namaka, put in about 1,000 acres under crop, principally wheat and oats and had a good yield, it being harvested before the fall rains set in.

### GAME AND FISH.

Prairie chickens were scarce at the beginning of the season, a few good bags were made, however, later on. These birds are being gradually exterminated or driven out of the country. Ducks and geese were average; some good bags were made in the vicinity of Namaka. Rabbits are very plentiful in some localities. All kinds of trout are very plentiful in most of the streams in this district, especially in the North Fork of High River and Sheep Creek; and in the Bow River, grayling are very plentiful. Pike are the only species of coarse fish in the district. These can be caught in the sloughs, etc., off the Bow River.

### MINES.

The mines in this district are situated at Canmore and Anthracite and are fully reported upon by Inspector Harper. Good coal is also mined upon a small scale at Knee Hill Creek, 62 miles north east of Calgary. Coal is also mined at Sheep Creek and the Blackfoot Crossing.

### PRAIRIE FIRES.

This district has been particularly free from prairie fires during the past year. In April last the first prairie fire of the season started at Langdon. The offending party was arrested and fined. No damage was done. The second fire started from causes unknown about the middle of June and devastated a large tract of country between the Canadian Pacific Railway track and the Red Deer River east of Gleichen. In September a fire started at Queenstown, but the detachment from Gleichen, with the assistance of the man stationed at Wyndham's and the ranchers in the vicinity succeeded in extinguishing it before any great damage was done.

Two cases of prairie fire in the vicinity of Olds occurred during the year. The constable stationed at that point turned out all available settlers on both occasions and succeeded in putting the fires out without any damage being done with the exception of a small portion of prairie burnt. The constable at Olds obtained a conviction in both cases against the parties who started these. Constable Dean reported a fire of considerable size in the Knee Hills, but too far off to go and fight.

The High River district has been entirely free from fires during the past year. A much needed fire-guard was ploughed this fall between Sheep Creek and High River, which in the event of a fire will save a large area of country.

One fire only occurred in the immediate vicinity of Calgary, about 3 miles S.E. All available men were at once sent out and the fire extinguished. This fire was started by two boys who were herding cows, and as they felt cold started a fire among some brush and a strong wind springing up, it soon got beyond their control. They were arrested and let off with a caution owing to their extreme youth, they being aged 9 and 11 years respectively.

GUARD ROOM.

The guard room here is in good condition, but, as I stated in my former report, somewhat too small for the number of prisoners usually confined here, and I would respectfully request that the accommodation be increased. This crowding of prisoners was not so noticeable this year as last as the tramp fraternity have given this district a much wider berth than they did in former years. The promptness with which they were dealt with last year had no doubt a salutary effect.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

One R. Balduc, a lunatic prisoner brought down from "G" Division district en route to Brandon, died shortly after he arrived here. This man was exceedingly violent when arrested and refused all food during his confinement in the "G" division guard room, and had not slept since his arrest and during his journey on the train became exceedingly weak. Upon his arrival here Assistant Surgeon Sanson was sent for and after examination decided that he should remain here for treatment. He was visited again by Dr. Sanson at midnight, and the doctor stayed with him until he died on the 26th February at 4.45 a.m. An inquest was held upon the remains by the coroner, Dr. Macdonald, and a copy of the proceedings forwarded to Regina.

Seed grain was issued through this department to the settlers in this district for about a month last spring, and all available men were out on this duty. Inspector Wood had charge of the grain issues, etc., and the settlers expressed their gratification as to the manner in which this work was carried on.

On May 18th, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, of Ontario, and party, visited the barracks and were driven to the various places of interest in the vicinity. On the 10th June His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh and party arrived in town and were shown through the barracks and the usual courtesies extended.

On the 15th, June I received a report to the effect that Mr. Begg, of Dunbow, had been stabbed. I immediately sent out Corporal Otis and one constable to investigate. Upon his arrival at Mr. Begg's ranch he found that gentleman working on his place. Corporal Otis told him of the report, *i.e.*, that he had been stabbed by a man named Thompson, and asked him if there was any truth in it. Mr. Begg stated that he and the gentleman before mentioned had engaged in a political argument and that Thompson, he believed had some time afterwards made use of the expression that he had "given Bob Begg a good stabbing." One of the bystanders put an entirely wrong interpretation upon this remark and circulated the rumour that Mr. Begg had been stabbed in the quarrel. The rumour, by the time it reached Calgary, had increased so much that it was actually stated here that Mr. Begg was dead. Mr. Begg had a hearty laugh over the matter when it was explained to him.

On the 19th June Messrs. J. & Headley Smith, Factors for Lady Seafield and Lord Balfour, arrived in the city. They were driven around town and to the Sarcee Reserve, etc., as per your instructions.

The general elections on the 23rd June passed off very quietly in this district. I had men on duty at all the polling stations in town, and also at each polling place in the vicinity, where everything was reported to have passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

On September the 10th Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China, passed through the city. He stayed here for half an hour and was met with an escort of 16 mounted men under Inspector Wood, and 10 non-commissioned officers and men on the platform, and two four-in-hand teams in light spring wagons. Upon the arrival of the train, in company with Inspector Macpherson, I visited Li Hung Chang's car. Lord Li, the adopted son of the ambassador, introduced me and Inspector Macpherson. I then asked the ambassador if he would like to take a drive; this he agreed to do, and in company with his party he left the car, looked at the escort and then entered the wagon. I drove with Li Hung Chang and his interpreter past the Alberta Hotel, up to the barracks and back to the train, accompanied by the escort, as the train could wait but such a short time. During the drive he asked, through his interpreter, many questions, desiring to know the strength of the force, its organization, the pay of the officers and allowances received; how and what the men were paid, the rations they received, how their kits were issued, when the issues took place, where our horses were purchased and the price paid for them; and, in fact, all questions which an inquiring military man would ask. He also asked about the civil administration of the force. All these questions I replied to as well as possible in the short time allowed. Upon our arrival at the station he thanked me, through the interpreter, for the kindness shown him, and seemed very much pleased with the appearance of the horses and men and the general turn out. I might add that the escort under Inspector Wood looked very well indeed, and acted in a very satisfactory manner.

During the summer I have had trees planted in the square, and this fall I have had young poplars planted all round the outside fence, and these I think with proper attention, ought to grow.

Before concluding my report I very much regret to state that upon the night of the 12th November the safe was robbed of some $625 in cash and several cheques which were held as security on contracts. This was done by a person or persons unknown. A thorough investigation is being held upon this, but as yet nothing has been adduced which can throw much light upon the matter. The canteen money, heretofore always deposited on the day the pay arrived, was this day placed in the safe as it was after banking hours before it was made up, also the pay of several men on duty unable to parade was also placed in the safe. The next morning upon opening the safe I discovered that the money had been taken, the inside drawer presumably opened with a knife or some sharp instrument. No damage whatever had been done to the safe.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,
*Superintendent Commanding "E" Division.*

## List of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District.

| Name. | Cattle. | Horses. | Sheep. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turnbull, Geo | 100 | 3 | | Springbank District. |
| Grayson, J | 100 | 6 | | do |
| Stanley, Jno | 15 | 12 | | do |
| McCratt, Jas | 30 | 7 | | do |
| Fraser, A. C | 107 | 16 | | do |
| Pomery, P. M. | 38 | 2 | | do |
| Ellice, Jno | 40 | 20 | | do |
| Gardner, M. C | 200 | 20 | | do |
| Calourt, B. M | 60 | | | do |
| Lott, H. L | 90 | 10 | | do |
| Beau, T | 37 | 30 | | do |
| Cullen, T | 220 | 40 | | do |
| Young, W | 50 | 16 | | do |
| Gibson, W | 40 | 8 | | do |
| Sibbald Bros | 200 | 26 | | do |
| Fraser, Jas | 500 | 12 | | do |
| Batman, Jno | 30 | 6 | | do |
| Tesky, T | 41 | 5 | | do |
| Ellice Bros | 83 | 12 | | do |
| Drummond P | 18 | 4 | | do |
| Hesly, G. C | 90 | 12 | | do |
| Murray, Jno | 40 | 20 | | do |
| Copithorme Bros | 400 | 40 | | do |
| Towers, F | 250 | 10 | | do |
| Stuart Bros | 200 | 10 | | do |
| Mills, J | 100 | 6 | | do |
| Healy, E | 100 | 10 | | do |
| Cowan, John | 50 | 40 | | do |
| Scott Bros | 45 | 5 | | do |
| Terry, Jno | 45 | 15 | | do |
| Adge, W | 50 | 10 | | do |
| Samples, T | 11 | 4 | | do |
| Waines, E. C | 25 | 20 | | do |
| Munro, J. A | 45 | 8 | | do |
| Mickle, W | 85 | 16 | | do |
| Young, T | 45 | 7 | | do |
| Young, J | 50 | 9 | | do |
| Bloche, C | 140 | 15 | | do |
| MacPherson, J | 225 | 18 | | do |
| Livingston, S | 300 | 27 | | do |
| Bow River H. Ranch | 600 | 600 | | do |
| N.-W. Cattle Co | 10,000 | 700 | | High River District. |
| Emerson | 1,700 | 40 | | do |
| Ings Bros | 1,000 | 30 | | do |
| Knox | 500 | 100 | 35 | do |
| Sullivan | 350 | 100 | | do |
| Greig | 350 | 18 | | do |
| Thorpe | 300 | 15 | | do |
| Beddingfield | 200 | 150 | | do |
| Howe | 250 | 400 | | do |
| McConnell | 150 | 20 | | do |
| Smidt | 100 | 20 | | do |
| Fisher | 150 | 10 | | do |
| Denning | 94 | 3 | | do |
| Vine Bros | 90 | 12 | | do |
| Biscoby | 50 | 14 | | do |
| McMillan | 100 | | | do |
| Hanson | 100 | 20 | | do |
| Wesnard | 95 | 30 | | do |
| Shepperd | 100 | 20 | | do |
| Gervais | 80 | 6 | | do |
| Collins | 60 | 2 | | do |
| Sexsmith, S | 80 | 7 | | do |
| Henry, N. H | 200 | 11 | | do |
| Ross, C. G | 300 | 23 | | do |
| Shaw, J | 100 | 12 | | do |
| H. River Horse Ranch Co | 175 | 500 | | do |
| Spalding Bros | 200 | 11 | | do |
| Riley, D | 50 | 15 | | do |
| Ward, G | 60 | 11 | | do |

## List of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District—*Continued.*

| Name. | Cattle. | Horses. | Sheep. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Findlay, R | 200 | 30 | | High River District. |
| Macdougall, W. C | 25 | 30 | | do |
| Pollock | 150 | 20 | | do |
| Adams, J | 40 | 60 | | do |
| Hall | 50 | 14 | | do |
| McLaughlin, J | 160 | 25 | 35 | do |
| McDonald, J | 20 | 10 | | do |
| Rowles, W | 25 | 25 | | do |
| Thorne | 50 | 30 | | do |
| Clendenning Bros | 225 | 27 | | do |
| McDonough, J | 350 | 150 | | do |
| Robinson, J | 200 | 25 | | do |
| Sampson, H | 1,600 | 40 | | do |
| Limoges, G | 65 | 12 | | do |
| Broderich, R | 50 | 14 | | do |
| Thew, W. J | 90 | 40 | | do |
| Crockett, W. H | 80 | 16 | | Dewdney District. |
| Owens, J | 110 | 50 | | do |
| Moss, J | 78 | 42 | | do |
| Bryce, Wright | 20 | 80 | | do |
| Irving, J | 37 | 16 | 30 | do |
| Andrews, T | 110 | 85 | | do |
| Bannister, A | 160 | 30 | | do |
| Thompson, J | 109 | 3 | | do |
| Hamilton, R | 225 | 15 | | do |
| Pratt Bros | 75 | 12 | | do |
| Andrews, W | 60 | 12 | | do |
| Hogg, J | 50 | 15 | | do |
| Grout, J. A | 79 | 3 | | do |
| Allen, A | 65 | 3 | | do |
| Rodgers, A & H | 110 | 10 | | do |
| Rodgers, J | 500 | 30 | | do |
| Gray, D | 70 | 6 | | do |
| Austin & Matheson | 85 | 10 | | do |
| Vand & Straus | 107 | 15 | | do |
| Trannweiser | 50 | 50 | | do |
| Lineham, J. & W | 450 | 30 | | do |
| Swan, E., Quorn Ranch | 1,300 | 900 | | do |
| Jamieson, R | 50 | 3 | | do |
| Ray, S | 50 | 2 | | do |
| Adams & King | 100 | 16 | | Millarville District. |
| Anderson, Surgeon G | 150 | 20 | | do |
| Aird, J | 75 | 30 | | do |
| Aird, A | 80 | 45 | | do |
| Austin, E | 80 | 12 | | do |
| Bell, G. W | 75 | 25 | | do |
| Bernard, G | 65 | 6 | | do |
| Chance, E. R | 80 | 12 | | do |
| Coppick | 70 | 10 | | do |
| Church, R | 2 | 30 | | do |
| Cuffling, E | 40 | 17 | | do |
| Douglas, C | 100 | 8 | | do |
| Dowher, G | 80 | 25 | | do |
| Dowling, Mrs | 75 | 3 | | do |
| Edgar, W | 100 | 7 | | do |
| Fisher, J. & H | 200 | 350 | | do |
| Fraser & Mckinnon | 200 | 20 | | do |
| Gamsby, G | | 70 | | do |
| Hunt, W. de Vere | 60 | 4 | | do |
| Hunter, W | 90 | 5 | | do |
| Hamilton, J | 65 | 8 | | do |
| Herman, W | 75 | 50 | | do |
| Jackson, F. A | 60 | 5 | | do |
| McInnes, I. F | 100 | 14 | | do |
| McAbbee, G | 70 | 16 | | do |
| McAbbee, E | 50 | 40 | | do |
| McMillan, T | | 100 | | do |
| McDonald, D | 75 | 9 | 10 | do |
| McTavish Bros | 51 | 2 | | do |
| Moodie, W | | 65 | | do |

List of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District—*Continued.*

| Name. | Cattle. | Horses. | Sheep. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millar, M. T. | 15 | 15 | 250 | Millarville District. |
| Marsack, F. A. | 80 | 4 | ..... | do |
| Mishie, C. | 40 | 50 | ..... | do |
| Moore, J. | 75 | 8 | ..... | do |
| Ochley & Barrett | 80 | 10 | ..... | do |
| Paterson, J. | 80 | 7 | ..... | do |
| Quirk, J. | 900 | 120 | ..... | do |
| Rodman, C. | 70 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Stokes, W. H. | 70 | 2 | ..... | do |
| Turner, R. | 36 | 70 | 40 | do |
| Turner, J. A. | 35 | 40 | 37 | do |
| Williams, N. | 84 | 12 | ..... | do |
| Waite, J. | 50 | 22 | ..... | do |
| Ware, Jno. | 400 | 15 | ..... | do |
| Welsh, A. P. | 200 | 10 | ..... | do |
| Warren, J. C. | 100 | 13 | ..... | do |
| Young, Geo. | 220 | 30 | ..... | do |
| Mount Royal Ranch | 900 | 20 | ..... | Morley District. |
| McDonald, A. P. | 150 | 50 | ..... | do |
| Greighton, G. | ..... | 150 | ..... | do |
| Gillies, A. | 80 | 18 | ..... | do |
| Graham, W. | 350 | 50 | ..... | do |
| Indian School | 70 | 15 | 60 | do |
| Lestneur, A. W. P. | 130 | 10 | ..... | do |
| Fletcher, F. | 180 | 30 | ..... | do |
| Potts, T. | 100 | 30 | ..... | do |
| McDougall, J. | 200 | 75 | 30 | do |
| McDougall, D. | 700 | 200 | 25 | do |
| Wainwright | 80 | 20 | ..... | do |
| Macpherson | 60 | 20 | ..... | do |
| Adams & Coleman | 140 | 12 | ..... | do |
| Cooper | 50 | 50 | ..... | do |
| Leeson & Scott | 850 | 15 | ..... | do |
| Riches, F. | 60 | 30 | ..... | do |
| Phipps, Jno. | 60 | 16 | 6 | Mitford District. |
| Haigh, Jno. | 75 | 14 | ..... | do |
| Reed Bros. | 150 | 8 | ..... | do |
| McKinnel, J. A. | 120 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Mckinnel, J. H. | 160 | ..... | ..... | do |
| Botterel Ranch | 400 | 100 | ..... | do |
| King & Chouinard | 60 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Hunter Bros. | 40 | 30 | ..... | do |
| McNeil, D. | 200 | 15 | ..... | do |
| Stewart, D. | 120 | ..... | ..... | do |
| Skinner & Laidlaw | 65 | 8 | ..... | do |
| Cochbain Bros. | 20 | 7 | 2,000 | do |
| Hill, L. | 12 | 200 | ..... | do |
| Howard, J. | 70 | 5 | ..... | do |
| Blom, A. | 66 | 10 | ..... | do |
| Wainwright | 200 | ..... | ..... | do |
| White, F. | 28 | 15 | 6,000 | do |
| Bow River H. Ranch | 350 | 600 | ..... | do |
| Cowan, R. | 500 | 12 | ..... | do |
| Perrinoud, C. | 2 | 125 | ..... | do |
| Elliott, W. B. | 125 | 15 | ..... | do |
| Kerfoot, W. D. | 250 | 150 | ..... | do |
| Bell Irving W. | 400 | 250 | ..... | do |
| Rawlinson, A. R. | 25 | 175 | 75 | do |
| Lattimer, W. | 115 | 15 | ..... | do |
| Fry, F. | 50 | 4 | ..... | do |
| Smith, R. | 40 | 3 | ..... | do |
| Allan & Co. | 51 | 12 | ..... | Strangmuir District. |
| Bolton, G. | 45 | 4 | ..... | do |
| Brown, C. | 450 | 300 | ..... | do |
| Chance, W. M. | 150 | 23 | ..... | do |
| Connell | 55 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Goldfinch, A. H. | 300 | 64 | ..... | do |
| James & Co | 120 | 15 | ..... | do |
| McHugh Bros. | 500 | 300 | ..... | do |
| McKinnon, L. | 160 | 8 | ..... | do |

## List of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District—*Concluded.*

| Name. | Cattle. | Horses. | Sheep. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newbolt, R. | 250 | 25 | ..... | do |
| Suitor & Co. | 80 | 23 | ..... | do |
| Strange, A. | 75 | 7 | ..... | do |
| Suntle, H. | 50 | 8 | ..... | do |
| Thorburn, D. | 40 | 33 | ..... | do |
| Thompson, G. | 63 | 9 | ..... | do |
| Thompson, T. | 40 | 13 | ..... | do |
| Wyndham Bros. | 450 | 75 | ..... | do |
| MacKenzie, W. | 30 | 15 | 800 | Airdrie District. |
| Grasley, C. | 44 | 12 | ..... | do |
| McIntosh Ranch. | 24 | 22 | 8,000 | do |
| Clayton, H. | 3 | 11 | 2,800 | do |
| Adams, A. | 40 | 17 | ..... | do |
| Robertson, J. | 225 | 7 | 1,000 | do |
| Merton and Ingham. | ..... | 6 | 1,000 | do |
| Walsh, R. | 130 | 14 | ..... | do |
| Shea & Madden | 350 | 22 | ..... | do |
| Ingles, R. C. | 380 | 52 | ..... | do |
| Briggs, J. | 160 | 15 | ..... | do |
| Hichling, H. C. | 600 | 45 | 70 | do |
| Beveridge & Ingles. | ..... | 10 | 7,000 | do |
| Clark, J. | 297 | 124 | ..... | Gleichen & North District. |
| Lea, J. | 80 | 10 | ..... | do |
| Telford, J. | 63 | 4 | ..... | do |
| McNeill & Hoad | 225 | 9 | ..... | do |
| Bay & Co. | 100 | 4 | ..... | do |
| Johnston G. Hope. | 40 | 13 | 4,600 | do |
| Biggs. | 75 | 8 | ..... | do |
| Brown. | 82 | 16 | ..... | do |
| Conrad Bros. | 1,200 | 25 | ..... | do |
| McHugh, T. | 235 | 210 | ..... | do |
| Beaupré Bros | 400 | 600 | 36 | do |
| Gordon & Ironsides. | 1,700 | 15 | ..... | do |
| Wisharts. | 68 | 34 | 50 | do |
| Copeley Bros. | 170 | 28 | ..... | Olds District. |
| Bane, E. | 28 | 19 | 300 | do |
| Shannon, R. | 100 | 5 | ..... | do |
| Coleman, L. G. | 150 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Price, F. | 100 | 5 | ..... | do |
| Graham, W. | 75 | 10 | ..... | do |
| Murray, R. | 60 | 26 | ..... | do |
| Scarlett, S. | 150 | 28 | ..... | do |
| Burns, P. | 124 | 16 | ..... | do |
| Critchley, T. | 40 | 8 | ..... | do |
| Wainwright, G. | 80 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Urquhart, J. | 100 | 25 | ..... | do |
| Stocks & Hillier | 350 | 7 | ..... | do |
| Niddree, W. | 150 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Howard Bros. | 40 | 12 | ..... | do |
| Muntz, A. J. | 200 | 30 | ..... | do |
| Byron, T. | 130 | 10 | ..... | do |
| McDougall, J. | 400 | 8 | ..... | do |
| Marshall, J. | 58 | 5 | ..... | do |
| Murray, J. | 50 | 6 | ..... | do |
| Edwards, J. B. | 64 | 8 | ..... | do |
| Moore, H. P. | 60 | 7 | ..... | do |

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER.

BANFF SUBDISTRICT,
BANFF, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for year ending the 30th November, 1896.

### CRIME.

The number of cases disposed of during the year numbered fifty-eight, being a decrease of twenty-two disposed of last year. There were no cases of a very serious nature, two only being sent to Calgary for trial, one being for defamatory libel, prosecuter withdrawing case when it came up for trial; the other was a case against a young man named Budden for breaking into a Chinaman's house at Anthracite and stealing a watch and chain and five dollars; he was tried by jury in Calgary and found guilty and sentenced to one year imprisonment, the only charge put against him before the jury was for stealing the watch and chain, the other charges could not be substantiated. There has been quite a lot of petty thieving going on during the year in Canmore and Anthracite from the miners' shacks while they are at work in the mines, but it has been hard to catch many of the offenders. The tramp nuisance has not been near so prevalent during the past year as the year previous.

The cases disposed of may be enumerated as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Assault | 1 |
| Theft | 1 |
| Under Vagrant Act | 27 |
| Stealing ride on trains | 12 |
| Profanation of the Lord's day | 3 |
| Starting bush fire | 1 |
| Defamatory libel | 1 |
| Setting fire to C.P.R. box cars | 3 |
| Fishing out of season | 2 |
| Under game ordinance | 4 |
| Indecent exposure | 3 |

### OUTPOSTS.

The outposts from Banff are the same as last year, viz., Canmore and Anthracite.

### ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The police have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Indian Department during the year in this district.

### PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the men is good. No serious cases of illness having occurred during the past year.

### RATIONS.

Rations are good, and the same as last year they are obtained from local merchants at Banff and Canmore, excepting the butter, which is supplied by the Mitford Emporium, they having the contract. The man at Anthracite is boarded.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the men on the detachment has been very good during the year.

PATROLS.

Patrols visit different parts of the district at frequent intervals, no regular patrols are kept up on the park roads now, as the strength of the detachment will not permit of it.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The regular carbine and revolver practice was gone through by the members of the detachment during the year. There was no drill.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The clothing issued is of good quality. Some of the men are in need of their winter kits which have not yet been issued.

ARMS.

The arms in use are the same as last year and are in servicable condition.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There is a sufficiency of both saddlery and harness, but they both want overhauling by a saddler. It has been the custom previous years to send the saddler from Calgary, to overhaul both the saddlery and harness of this detachment once during the year, but during the past year such has not been done.

FORAGE.

Forage is obtained from the same sources as last year with the exception of one load of baled hay received from J. G. Van Wart, of Calgary.

HORSES.

The horses of the detachment are in good condition, and I think will stand another season's work, though some of them are getting pretty old. Reg. No. 1430, stationed at Canmore, is to be sent into headquarters on patrol, and exchanged as soon as the weather will permit, it being unable to stand the mountain roads. The horses were inspected several times during the year by the chief veterinary surgeon.

INSPECTION.

Banff has been inspected by the commissioner and by yourself during the year. I frequently visit the detachments at Canmore and Anthracite.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Fire protection in this district is the same as last year, excepting that one of the Babcocks is unfit for further use, this has been reported to the headquarters of the division.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

No new barrack furniture has been received since last report.

FUEL.

For heating purposes anthracite coal is used; for cooking, wood, which is satisfactory.

STRENGTH OF DETACHMENT.

The strength of the detachment is as under:

| | Inspector. | Corporal. | Constables. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banff | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Anthracite | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Canmore | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 |

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is obtained the same as last year.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The same as last year.

STABLES.

The stables at Banff and Canmore are the same as last year, and fulfil the purpose required of them. At Anthracite the H. W. McNeill Co. allow us to use a portion of their stable.

BARRACKS.

The men's quarters at Banff are now ceiled, and two cells and a non-commissioned officers' quarters have been put up in the building. The quarters are now fairly good though they require a little more fixing. The officers' quarters have been fixed a little during the past year, though a great deal more requires to be done to them to put in good condition. I would recommend that a carpenter be sent from Calgary, and with authority to purchase two or three thousand feet of lumber both the men's and officers' quarters could be improved a hundred per cent, and made a great deal more habitable.

The barracks at Canmore are in good repair. At Anthracite we use a building belonging to the coal company which answers the purpose.

MINES.

The coal mines at Anthracite and Canmore have been working steadily all the year, not shutting down for more them a few days at a time, when some new machinery required putting in, or shortage of cars. These mines are operated by the H. W. McNeill Co., Ltd. The mines known as the Cochrane mines, at Canmore, have not been operated during the year. A local company was formed during the year at Canmore to develop the gold claims near that town and about $3,000 has been spent sinking a shaft. The assays have proved more valuable as the shaft goes down. Work has now stopped for the winter, but will be proceeded with in the spring. The H.W. McNeill Co. (Ltd.) have erected quite a number of new miners' cottages at Anthracite and Canmore during the year. Quite a number of prospecting parties have passed through here during the year, and quite a few claims have been recorded, that have been taken up with in a radius of 30 or 40 miles of Banff. Major Walker and Mr. McCarthy, Q.C., of Calgary, have also had some developing work done on some claims of theirs that lay a short distance north of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, about 25 miles west of Banff.

PARK.

No new roads have been made during the past year, and not a great deal of labour expended on the present ones. The season for visitors was very quiet this year, not coming up to the average. The high water about the end of June interfered quite a lot with train service which made it bad for tourists stopping off. The Canadian Pacific Hotel was opened about the beginning of May and closed the end of September. One hotel was closed at the Upper Springs, leaving only one there now, the Grand View, belonging to Mr. A. D. Wright, which is kept open all the year round. The Sanitarium Hotel, with private hospital attached, under the directorship of Dr. R. G. Brett, is also kept open all the year round. A new hotel has been opened in the village, called the Beattie House, belonging to Mr. Frank Beattie. The National Park Hotel, in the village, belonging to Mrs. O'Connor, is also open all the year, but I am afraid that travel at these hotels just now and for some time past has been very light. Quite a few invalids have visited Banff during the year, to obtain the benefit of the waters, and most of them have been greatly benefited.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads and bridges in this district are in a very good state of repair.

FERRIES.

There are no ferries in use in this district.

SETTLERS.

Two young English fellows settled this year about 12 miles west of Banff at a place called Hillsdale, and took up a car load of cattle as an experiment. It is quite a large open space and very pretty, but I am afraid it is a little too far in the mountains and they will get too much snow. These are the only settlers in the district that have started during the year, excepting the mining population which is coming and going all the time and which I mentioned in my last report.

GAME.

My last year's remarks regarding game also apply to this year. Though I believe in the early part of the year quite a few deer were seen in the near vicinity of Banff, I have not heard of them being seen for some time. Last February I fined a Stony Indian, named John Philip, for killing mountain sheep out of season, and also fined three residents of Canmore for purchasing some of the same from the Indian and having it in their possession.

FISH.

Fish still remain fairly plentiful in the lakes and streams, in the near vicinity of Banff. Quite a lot of fishing is done during the summer months at Anthracite and Canmore by the miners, and I believe some of them have used dynamite for killing the fish, but we have been unable to detect them at it. In October I fined two miners at Canmore for catching trout out of season.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are no half-breeds in this district at the present time.

INDIANS.

The only Indians passing through here during the year are the Stonies to and from their hunting pastures in the Kootenai country; they do not remain in this

vicinity long, and have done so less this year than usual. There was a Stony Indian named Hector, camped about 15 miles west of Banff hunting when the heavy snow storm came on about the middle of the present month and snowed him up. The only way for him to get out was to come down the Canadian Pacific Railway track which he started to do on the 18th inst., assisted by two whitemen from Banff, when a Canadian Pacific Railway engine ran into his horses killing seventeen and injuring three, and also injuring the Indian Hector; the whitemen were endeavouring to flag the engine, but the engineer evidently did not see them. The Indian walked into Banff then, and went on to Morley by train.

PRAIRIE FIRE.

June the 20th a fire started about three miles west of Banff between the Canadian Pacific Railway track and the Bow River. I sent some men out to it, it burnt two or three days, but did not do any damage being principally amongst fallen wood. June 21st a bush fire broke out on the McNeill Company's timber limit, near the mines at Canmore and burnt for a month, destroying a quantity of valuable timber. I visited the fire with men from Banff one night, as it was reported the town was in danger, when I got there found all immediate danger over, the wind having gone down, afterwards the miners and people were called out by the police several times to protect property against the fire which was effectually done, no property being destroyed. There was a very bad bush fire round Castle Mountain, about 18 miles from Banff during July, burning an immense quantity of timber, but it did not come within the limits of the park. Several minor fires were started within the limits of the park, but were either put out or burnt themselves out without doing any damage. Smoke in the mountains in the vicinity of Banff for quite a long time during the summer was very bad indeed, making it very bad for tourist travel. The smoke did not come from local fires, but from fires at a distance, principally I believe down in the Kootenai country and Washington Territoriy.

RANCHING.

There are the same people owning cattle at Canmore as stated in my last report. There is also one man at Banff who has got quite a few cattle but principally milch cows, and the people started at Hillsdale that I have already mentioned. This is about the only thing approaching ranching in this district, and I am afraid if the present weather continues they will not have much left in the spring.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district remains about the same. Banff itself is not in such a prosperous state I should say as it was a few years ago. Anthracite and Canmore remain about the same, but mining towns are always very uncertain towns.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Banff was visited by quite a few notable people during the year, viz., on the 13th of October, Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen, arrived remaning one day. Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, arrived here by special train on the evening of the 10th of September and remained until the morning of the 12th. I took him with the four-in-hand and escort to the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel, and later round the park, and then back to his train. He personally thanked me for the courtesies showed him by the police during his stay in Banff, and presented to each man on the escort a silver medal, and to myself four boxes of tea. Dr. Horsey, the Canadian representative with Li Hung Chang during his trip through Canada, also complimented me on the way the police had received and looked after the Viceroy during his visit to Banff. His Excellency was very much pleased with Banff and its surroundings. Banff also received visits from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor

of Manitoba, Baron and Baroness Von Hey King, the German Ambassador to Pekin, Sir Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Baroness Macdonald, of Earnscliffe, Earl and Countess Spencer and many others.

On the 1st of March, the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Anthracite and two stores were completely destroyed by fire, which was supposed to have started from the stove in the bar-room; these have not been rebuilt.

At the end of June and the commencement of July, the water in the mountain streams became very high indeed, interfering to a great extent with the train service; it seemed as if we might have a repetition of the high water of two years previous, but it gradually subsided before it got so high.

On the 28th July, a man named James Smith, was brought into Banff by the sectionmen from Cascade in a very bad state, he having come into their house and reported he had been lost for 10 days and had been that time without food. He was taken to Dr. Brett's hospital, where after a few days' treatment he got all right again. He reported to me that another man named Temple was lost with him. I was just starting a party out to look for the latter, when I received word that he had turned up at Golden all right. It appears they were coming down the Kootenai River on a raft when they got swept off by an overhanging tree and lost everything.

November 20th, 1895, a boy at Canmore was playing on the Canadian Pacific Railway water tank, when he fell off and received injuries from which he died shortly after. On August 3rd, 1896, a gentleman named Abbot, of Chicago, accompanied by three other American gentlemen, attempted to ascend Mount Lefroy, near Laggan; when near the top he fell and was killed, the rest of the party remained on the mountain all night and came down to the chalet at Lake Louise the next morning. I went to Lake Louise the next day to investigate and to try and get the body down from the mountain. His companions informed me that they thought with a little assistance they could get it down, so they started accompanied by Messrs. Wilson and Astley, from Banff. It took two days to bring the body down, and then it was brought to the barracks at Banff where I held an inquest. The body was afterwards embalmed and taken east in a private car.

On the morning of the 19th instant, Dr. Hay died very suddenly at Canmore. I investigated to see if it was necessary to hold an inquest, but came to the conclusion it was not, the doctor certifying that he died from congestion of the lungs.

On the night of the 27th instant, a man died while being brought from Anthracite to Banff for medical treatement, suffering from the effects from an accident received in the mines at Canmore on the 23rd instant. I investigated this case, but did not consider an inquest necessary, the accident from the effects of which he died being purely accidental.

On the night of the 30th instant, Dan Sutherland, a Canadian Pacific Railway fireman, was found drowned in the plunge bath at the sanitarium where he had gone to have a bath. I held an inquest on this man, the verdict being that he was accidently drowned by being taken with an epileptic fit while bathing.

A great many horses and cattle have been killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway track in this district during the past year. There have been two cases of lumpy jaw brought to the notice of the police in this district during the year, one of which was killed by the owner at once and the other is under treatment.

At the end of September there was a strike of operators and agents on the Canadian Pacific Railway which lasted some ten days. Great inconvenience was caused by same. The police at the request of the Canadian Pacific Railway had charge of the station-house, and telegraph office at Canmore nearly all the time. This was the only place in this district where trouble was feared on account of the strike, but none occurred. About the end of October, it was reported that there was a gang of train robbers in the vicinity of Anthracite, and they were going to hold up the train. I received some assistance from Calgary and regular night patrols were kept on around Anthracite, and the country thoroughly patrolled during the day time, but no sign could be found of any trail or anything of the sort, and I do not think there were any such men ever round there, or that a hold up was contempleted; if there was

they got very quickly out of the country, as soon as we began to patrol that part thoroughly.

Weekly returns have been made to Calgary of the number of miles travelled by the horses. I beg to forward herewith a return of criminal and other cases which have been dealt with.

I have the honur to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANK HARPER,
*Inspector Commmanding Banff subdistrict.*

The Officer Commanding "E" Division
N. W. Mounted Police, Calgary.

## REPORT OF STAFF SERGEANT A. F. M. BROOKE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "E" DIVISION,
CALGARY, 1st December, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

### CRIME.

I notice in my investigation that the crimes in the Calgary district are on the decrease. In 1895 there were 117 cases tried in this post; this year there were only 51, a decrease of 66 cases.

### TRAMPS.

The tramps this year have not been very prominent in the district. This can be accounted for by the close and thorough watch kept on all trains, although this is rendered difficult on account of the two passenger trains arriving here in the middle of the night.

### INDIANS.

The Indians in this section of the country have been very quiet for the past year, only eight cases of drunkenness being recorded against them. It is very hard to find out who supplies the liquor to them as they are very reticent in such matters. Last year 11 arrests were made for supplying liquor to them; out of the 11, 8 were half-breeds. This year only four cases of this description were recorded. I might bring to your notice that the half-breeds through this district are able to purchase any quantity of liquor, which they dilute and re-sell to Indians whenever an opportunity is afforded. Very close watch has been kept on them during the past year, causing a great decrease in the sale by them, in so much that quite a number have left town for other places, as no benefit can be derived from the liquor traffic here. The Sarcee Reserve being within a radius of nine miles of town, an Indian may come in and purchase and leave again without being noticed. Three cases which I investigated were the result of three half-breeds selling liquor to Indians. These parties, immediately on hearing of the arrest of the Indians pulled out for the United States. In the case of A. Skeesick, charged with this offence and convicted before Superintendent Howe and Inspector Wood, J.P.'s, this man immediately upon hearing of the arrest of the Indian (Deerfoot) skipped out for the north and was arrested at Red Deer after considerable trouble in locating him. This was the second conviction for the same offence of this man.

After treaty payments the Indians who came into town to make purchases were under close surveillance. They remained in town about a week and not a single case of drunkenness or of any other offence was reported amongst them.

### GENERAL OCCURRENCES.

On July 2nd, State Attorney Barton of Illinois, and G. H. Ashley, Chief Deputy Sheriff of the same state, arrived in Calgary and requested me to go north with them to endeavour to locate two men who were wanted for murder at Wheaton, Ill. We travelled all over the district in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, but were unable to locate them there. We, however, discovered that the men wanted were then so

far north that the expense of following them could not be undertaken, the state having already spent some six thousand dollars in the endeavour to capture them.

On the 30th July, Robert Macfarlane was arrested at Banff and charged with stealing a quantity of furs from Leeson & Scott's store at Morley in the previous October. The furs in question were supposed to have been shipped to Edmonton and there sold to a man named Walsh, who in turn sold them to a fur-buyer by whom they were shipped east. The whole case against Macfarlane rested on purely circumstantial evidence, and he was given the benefit of the doubt, although at his trial Mr. Justice Scott remarked that there was very strong suspicion against him.

On 19th September. Dr. G. Macdonald was arrested and charged with stealing a letter, the property of the Postmaster General, from a letter box in the Calgary post office. The case against Macdonald rested on a confession made by him to Post Office Inspector Phinney and myself, which confession was not allowed by the judge to be put in evidence against him and he was acquitted.

On October 24th, word was received from the constable in charge of the Moose Jaw detachment that a man named W. Houghton had stolen a quantity of clothing and a shot gun from the Aberdeen Hotel at that place, and had expressed the articles to Calgary. The express office here was watched and the man did not put in an appearance until 30th October, having reached Calgary by tramping and stealing rides, when he went to the express office to claim the goods, which he had sent up in the name of R. Witercoff. He was immediately arrested, taken down to Moose Jaw the same night and there sentenced to six months' hard labour.

CATTLE STEALING.

The following cases occurred during the year:—

On the 23rd January, Mr. McLean, of Calgary, reported that he had lost a steer. On making inquiries I found that George Colby, who had been working for George Wills at Springbank was seen driving a steer answering the description of the animal lost, in that direction. I left Calgary on the morning of the 24th for Springbank, which is about 18 miles west of here, with a search warrant, and on arriving I found the steer, but Colby had left that morning by another trail for Calgary, riding one of Will's horses. I returned to Calgary with the steer and found that Colby had been to the C.P.R. station inquiring what the fare was to Toronto. He was also seen going west, towards Cochrane. I telegraphed to Cochrane and found that he had been there and tried to sell the horse and saddle he was riding. He, however, was unable to sell them. I left Calgary at three o'clock in the morning by rail and arrived at Cochrane at 4.30 a.m. As I got off the train, Colby was going to get on, but on seeing me he started to run, but the snow being very deep and he having a bundle of clothes he was not able to travel very fast. I soon caught him and returned to Calgary by a freight train which was just leaving. He was committed for trial the same day and was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Judge Rouleau on the 29th. This was his second offence for stealing.

R. Logan was arrested at Innisfail, for horse stealing on 17th January. The case came up before Inspector Wood on the 18th, and was dismissed, as Mr. O'Niell, who laid the information, could not swear to the horse.

A. H. Watham arrested for horse stealing on 12th September and committed for trial on the same day. This man was acquitted, although the horse was found on his premises, the prosecution failing to prove that the animal was stolen by him.

J. Hunt arrested for cattle stealing on 13th July. The prosecution was afterwards withdrawn.

Edward McArthur charged with cattle stealing, who was released on bail and failed to appear, is still at large, and is probably in the States.

D. McDonald arrested for cattle stealing was released on bail on the 10th December, 1895. He failed to appear and bail was estreated on 15th January, 1896.

On March 26th, a telegram was received from Edmonton to arrest a man named Cornwall Burley, for horse stealing. I arrested him the following morning, and he was sent up to Edmonton for trial.

On 7th May a telegram was received from Edmonton to arrest Amedie Meunier, for horse stealing. He did not turn up until the 16th May, when he was arrested and taken to Edmonton for trial.

With reference to cases of this description it is very hard to get a conviction in this country for cattle stealing, for as soon as the party is arrested he gets out on bail and has every chance of covering up his tracks and of "squaring" the witnesses.

It is a very common thing amongst the settlers to come to the barracks and report that they have lost some of their cattle and think they have been stolen, and on making full inquiries it generally turns out that they are not certain that they are stolen, but that they have probably strayed away, and they want the police to hunt them up for them. The following are a few instances of occurrences of this description.

On the 22nd September, Captain Gardiner, who lives about 20 miles west of Calgary, reported that he had two steers stolen from him. I went out to inquire into the report and it turned out that he only rounds up his cattle once a year and that at the last round up he found he was out two head of steers and thought they must have been stolen. The only description he could give me was their brand, and that they were red in colour. He does not suspect anybody of stealing them but wants the police to try and hunt them up for him. I informed him that the description would be sent to all the detachments and would also be given to the patrols, and if they found or heard anything of them, he would be notified.

Mr. Newson, of Fish Creek, complained to Constable Oliver, last spring that some one had stolen two head of his cattle. Constable Oliver got a description of them and whilst on patrol found the said cattle in a slough near Newson's place, dead, presumably starved.

It was again reported by a settler living near the Sarcee Reserve that he had lost two calves and that he was sure they were stolen. It turned out that the owner found them both in a slough eaten partly up by coyotes or wolves.

Mr. Bernard, of Calgary, reported in September that he had lost six head of horses and that his man had been riding for a week looking for them, so thought they must have been stolen. Two days after he reported this, he informed me that his own son had found them within a mile of his place. These are only a few cases out of many that have come to my notice of horses and cattle that have been reported stolen and have turned out afterwards to have strayed.

With regard to the case of Conrad Bros. *vs.* McHugh, I would beg to call your attention to the following decision of Mr. Justice Rouleau, and also to the accompanying suggestions *re* "Stray Animals" that I offer with the hope that they may probably help to overcome the difficulty of the wholesale branding of stray cattle by large stock companies, and that they will meet with the approval of stockmen in general.

On the 19th November, 1895, J. P. McHugh of Queenstown, Alberta, was summonsed before Inspector Wood, J.P., on a charge of stealing a steer from Conrad Bros., Lethbridge, and was committed for trial. The case came up before Mr. Justice Rouleau at the Supreme Court, Calgary, on the 11th December last. The trial lasted for six days and the result was that McHugh was acquitted. Mr. Justice Rouleau took occasion, while delivering judgment, to review certain facts which, while not affecting the case, had transpired during the course of the trial. He said that the evidence showed that it had, for years past, been the custom of the Conrad Bros. to take up and brand any and all unbranded stray cattle found south of the Bow River and east of the Blackfoot trail, and that it had been the custom of the High River Stock Association represented by B. C. Rankin to take up and sell for the benefit of the association any unbranded stray cattle found west of the Blackfoot trail and south of the Bow River. He said that if ranchmen think they can make a law of this kind to suit themselves it is time that their minds should be disabused of any such idea, and he further intimated that if any person doing such an act was brought before him, and the evidence showed him that these parties had placed their brand upon or sold any animal that did not belong to them, he would not hesitate to punish them severely for it.

As shown above, it is the general custom of the large ranchers and ranch associations at the spring and fall round ups to either brand or sell all stray and unbranded cattle, including calves which are known as "Mavericks" for their own benefit. I believe the term "Maverick" is applied to all unbranded cattle on the prairie, and thus we find in numerous cases that ranchers have cattle in their possession that legally they have no right to. It is possible, and in fact, very probable, that some of these maverick cattle belong to some of the smaller ranchers who are not members of any association and do not attend the round ups, and have no representatives, and so they become heavy losers. During my term of service in the North-west Mounted Police in Alberta numerous cases of cattle being lost have come to my notice, and although extreme efforts have been made to find them, only a small percentage were ever recovered, and it often occurs (curious as it may seem) that new settlers coming in from the United States and other countries to Alberta are entirely ignorant as to what the branding of cattle is for, and they frequently turn their stock loose on the prairie without putting the necessary brand on them, and the consequence is that in many cases they lose a number of them.

The most probable solution for their non-recovery, we can deduce from the judge's remarks, viz., that they are branded by some of the large ranchers, or sold by the associations for their benefit as the case may be.

As is well known, Alberta is becoming rapidly one of the finest stock raising districts in the world, and it is attracting the attention of the people of the two continents, Europe and America, as a desirable and profitable field for emigration, and it is an established fact that the small ranchers who have for years been trying to become successful as grain producers, have of late abandoned that idea, and turned their whole attention to the raising of stock. I may here mention that the approximate number of horses and cattle in the Calgary district alone; that is, in an area comprising adout 19,000 square miles, is as follows: Horses, 16,500; cattle, 44,500. Besides these there are hundreds of horses and cattle running wild upon the prairie without any known owners, therefore I think it necessary that something should be done to protect ranchers in general, especially the smaller ones, as we can all see that the future prosperity of Alberta depends largely on the small ranchers, for all the money a small rancher receives for his stock is retained and invested in the country; whereas in the case of the larger ranches, which in many cases are syndicates, the necessary working expenses only are retained, the bulk of the money going out of the country. The present method of procedure may have been satisfactory in the days when there were only the big ranchers, but now that the country is becoming more and more settled in small allotments it will be plainly seen that something must be done to remove the present existing difficulties, and it is with this aim in view that I venture to make the accompanying suggestions, which, while possibly not proving either adequate or practicable, will at least call the attention of the Government to the matter and may probably give them some basis on which to work.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. The most important suggestion I wish to make is in regard to the pounding of stray animals. I would suggest the establishment by the Government of thoroughly organized pounds to be placed at different points in Alberta. The Government to set apart for this purpose such lands as may be necessary, the same to be fenced in, corrals and other necessities required could be put up by the poundkeepers. Suitable men to be employed at such pounds and to be paid by the Government, the whole to be under the supervision of a superintendent appointed by the Government, with headquarters at Calgary or some other point on which the authorities might decide. The superintendent to have power to act as salesman, or appoint such person or persons as may be necessary to act in his stead. The man in charge of each pound would be required to send in a weekly report giving particulars as to the number of cattle impounded during the week, the number claimed, and the number remaining in pound, together with a statement of all money received and all expenses incurred.

The salaries of the superintendent and the various poundkeepers to be paid by the Government. Instructions would be necessary on the following:—

(*a*) When a person finds in his band, herd or flock, any animal he knows to be an estray, the way in which he shall acquaint the owner, or, if he does not know the owner, the poundkeeper in the locality.

(*b*) What length of time shall elapse (in cases where the owner is known) after he has been warned, before such animal is impounded.

(*c*) What fees shall be paid for animals being taken out of pound, also for keeping the same in summer and winter months.

(*d*) The penalty to be inflicted in any case where persons have violated any of the statutes or regulations as laid down by the Government.

2. That the Government have a registered brand to be placed on all cattle pounded, and that when the cattle leave the pound, either by being claimed by owner, or sold by auction, such animal to be vented, and when an animal is taken into pound, the poundkeeper shall take as full a description as possible of all the marks, natural and artificial, colour and problable age; such description to be sent into headquarters, together with a statement (*a*) where the animal was found, (*b*) whether owner is known or not (*c*) whether owner has been notified or not in cases where same is known. A full record of the above to be kept at headquarters. In cases where the owner of any animal impounded is not known, it would be the duty of the superintendent to see to the advertising of such animal in the newspaper nearest the locality where the animal was found, and to the posting of notices in the various post offices and public places in said locality.

3. That all maverick cattle should be defined by the law to come under the heading of "stray cattle" and be treated as such. I will here quote a portion of an article in the Calgary *Herald* headed "Mavericks" which appeared on the 20th December, 1895. They ask this question, "what will become of our mavericks since Judge Rouleau has pronounced the branding or selling of them illegal?" and in conclusion of the article says "stockmen of Alberta are very anxious to discover a method that would be fairer or give better satisfaction, if there is one." I think it will be seen in the concluding suggestion that the foregoing one will commend itself to every stockman in the country. I learn from good authority that there are fully 100 mavericks at each spring and fall round-up.

4. That the different round-ups in Alberta be under the supervision of the North-west Mounted Police, and that the captain of each round-up notify the officer commanding North-west Mounted Police in the district, also the superintendent of the pounds, at least one week before the round up commences; stating the time, date and place such round-up will commence; and also in cases where any dispute arises regarding the ownership of any animal, the police shall take charge of such animal and hand it over to the poundkeeper of the district, who shall hold the same until the ownership can be established.

5. That any surplus money which may accrue from these government pounds shall be devoted to a fund, and distributed as a bounty for the extinction of wolves in Alberta, as at present there is no bounty. This would renew the encouragement of stockmen for the extinction of these pests, which are at the present time doing a great deal of damage.

If a bill were framed on the aforesaid basis it would confer a benefit on all stockmen in Alberta, for it would not only facilitate the finding of lost animals, but it would also be a preventive against cattle stealing, and in this way would save the Government a large sum of money, which is now necessarily spent in the prosecution of the numerous cattle stealing cases every year; and I have not the slightest doubt but that in a very short time these pounds would not only be self-supporting, but that a handsome surplus would accrue to be devoted to the fund for the extinction of wolves.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. F. M. BROOKE,
*Staff Sergeant.*

# APPENDIX G.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, 1896.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for your information my report of "C" Division for the year ending this day.

### CRIME.

The crime committed in the district has been very light. One case of larceny was the theft of a watch by a half-breed with a consequent punishment of three months hard labour; 1 assault, 2 cases of giving liquor to Indians, one of which was not proven; 1 case of an Indian being drunk and 3 of drunk and disorderly. There was one case of alleged cattle killing. On this charge one Côte was committed for trial by W. J. Scott, Esq., J.P., and myself. This man was subsequently tried before Judge McGuire. The trial was a lengthy one, the question of guilt or innocence hinged upon the reading of a somewhat mutilated brand. Côte was acquitted. He has since left this district.

### GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

For the past year this district as a whole has been a decidedly orderly one. This desirable state of affairs is I firmly believe largely owing to careful and constant police supervision in which the people have every confidence. The population of the district has not increased; as practically speaking there has been no immigration. This may not be unnatural considering the distance, nearly 100 miles from the nearest point of railway; still it is well I should point out that the lack of immigration is certainly not owing to any scarcity of natural advantages; in fact from an extended experience I consider the Battleford district one of the richest and most favoured of the territories.

The agricultural results of the season have been eminently satisfactory. The police oat contract has been given to local men, the oats supplied were grown here. The farmers and ranchers still have a good supply on hand for feed and next year's seed. Horses and cattle have thriven well. During the past month some deaths among fat young cattle were reported as having occurred at one of the Indian reserves as well as at the Bresaylor settlement. A special inspection and investigation was very lately made by Inspector Burnett, V.S. That officer informed me that he had given necessary instructions as to treatment, etc. I take for granted a special and detailed report on this subject has been made to you by Inspector Burnett.

### OUTPOSTS.

*Onion Lake District.*—This district still remains in charge of Reg. No. 692, Staff Sergeant W. J. Hall, an experienced and efficient non-commissioned officer, whose service merits more than passing recognition. I once more desire to bring his name to your favourable notice.

In reviewing the work done during the past year, Staff-Sergeant Hall reports to me as follows:

"During the past year the following districts have been regularly patrolled. Egg, Saddle and Whitefish Lakes, west, Frog, Moose and Long Lakes, north-west, Cold Lake, Chippewayan, north, Island Lake, east, and Fort Pitt south.

"*Egg Lakes, Father Lacombe's half-breed reserve.*—This half-breed reserve in under the charge of the Rev. Father Therien. There are now residing here fifteen families who have built houses, besides there are twenty-six other lots taken up by families who will move on them in the spring. The reserve has been surveyed into eighty-acre lots, each family occupying one lot. Machinery has already been purchased for a saw and grist mill to be erected next spring. The families who are already here have one hundred and fifty acres of land broken for next spring's seeding. The seed is to be supplied by the mission. The houses put up so far are very comfortable, a large frame building has been put up which serves as church and residence for the Rev. Father in charge.

"*Saddle Lake Reserve.*—This reserve is under the charge of Agent Ross and contains a band of two hundred and fifteen Indians who own a herd of cattle numbering five hundred and fifty head. They had one hundred and twenty-six acres of land under crop, the yield from which was very satisfactory.

"*Whitefish Reserve.*—This reserve is also under the charge of Agent Ross and contains a band of two hundred and eighteen Indians, who own four hundred and seventy-two head of cattle. They had one hundred and forty-three acres under cultivation. The amount of grain raised on both reserves, of wheat, oats and barley, being two thousand seven hundred bushels; potatoes fourteen hundred bushels; other roots seven hundred and sixty-five bushels. The amount of hay put up was two thousand nine hundred tons.

"These Indians have worked well during the past year and given every satisfaction to their agent, and not a single instance of an animal being killed was reported during the past twelve months. There has been no crime amongst them during the year. There has been no contagion amongst them, their sanitary condition being very good. The number of births on this agency during the twelve months was twenty-three and deaths seventeen.

"There is also a band of one hundred and eighty-seven Indians who make their living off the reserve but who draw treaty at Saddle Lake, making a total of seven hundred and eighteen Indians who draw treaty from this agency.

"*Frog Lake.*—A small band of Indians reside here, who make a living principally by the chase, they have done fairly well during the past year. They have each a few head of cattle; and put in small patches of potatoes. The catch of fur during the past season was very good. There was no crime amongst them during the year, and no contagious disease. These Indians receive no aid from the Government.

"*Moose Lake.*—In this district there are about twenty families who make their living by the chase, they seem to have done fairly well during the past season, their catch of fur being quite up to the average. They also have a few head of cattle and do farming on a small scale. They get a good supply of fish from the lake and live pretty comfortably. In March last, a number of them made a complaint to me, that a party of half-breeds were setting out poison in their district which was spoiling their hunting, and asked me if I could have it stopped. I left at once for that place and after having considerable trouble to reach them succeeded in arresting a party of five half-breads who were operating near Heart Lake. It turned out at the trial, that four of the party were employed by one Phillip Atkinson, who was fined $50.00 and costs. Since that time no breach of the game law has been committed.

"There has been no sickness amongst the Indians during the past year.

"*Island Lake.*—A small band of some sixty Indians reside here and make their living by hunting and like the other hunting Indians in the district, have done very well during the past season.

"There was no crime and no sickness amongst them during the year, they receive no Government aid.

"*Fort Pitt.*—The only resident here is the telegraph operator. Miners work on the river during the summer months. I visit them occasionally, there has been no breach of the law amongst them.

"On 1st November it was reported a miner named Robert Scholey working near Moose Creek was missing, and it was supposed he had been drowned. I left at once to investigate. On my arrival at the place from what I saw everything pointed to the fact the man had met his death by drowning. It seems he had been working alone getting out logs from the opposite side of the river and must have left his boat in such a way that a piece of ice must have struck it and carried it away from the bank and he not noticing it until it was out in the stream. He must have jumped in the river to catch it when the chances are he took cramps and this way lost his life. Everything has been done to recover the body but without success. I have taken charge of his effects. The man was a pensioner from the Royal Artillery and had only taken his discharge about one year ago.

"*Onion Lake Reserve.*—This reserve is under the charge of Agent Mann, and comprises five hundred and ten Indians who have thirteen hundred and eighteen head of cattle and fifty-one horses. They had five hundred and forty-two acres of land under cultivation, from which the yield was four thousand one hundred and twelve bushels. Wheat, oats and barley, eleven hundred and twenty-five bushels. Potatoes and other roots, four hundred and fifteen bushels. They also put up three thousand tons of hay. They have a saw and grist mill and raise enough grain for their own support. They also kill their own beef, so they are almost self-supporting. They are good workers and cause very little trouble to the agent. Their houses are neat and clean and their sanitary condition well looked after.

"At Long Lake they have large sheds erected where they winter about one thousand head of stock. They sold thirty head of fat cattle to Gordon and Ironsides last summer for which they realized good prices. There has been no contagion amongst them and no crime. The number of births was fourteen and of deaths twenty during the twelve months.

"*Cold Lake, Chippewayans.*—This reserve is also under the charge of Agent Mann. There is on this reserve a band of one hundred and eighty-four Indians, who have a herd of three hundred and twenty-eight head of cattle their own property; they live entirely by the chase. They are considered adepts at hunting, they made a very good season's catch and from all appearances live comfortably, they do no farming with the exception of raising a few potatoes; grain not doing so well on account of summer frost. Cold Lake abounds with fish of an excellent quality, of which they catch a good supply. I heard no complaints from them during the year. There was no contagion amongst them and no crime. These Indians receive no assistance from the Government. Fourteen births and seven deaths were recorded during the twelve months.

"Owing to copious rains during the early part of the season the crops turned out far in excess of previous years. The hay crop was excellent and an ample supply was put up in good season to last through the severest winter.

"The cattle throughout the district are in fine condition and no disease was reported amongst them during the past twelve months.

"*Prairie Fires.*—There has been immunity from prairie fires, although fires were raging both north and south of us, and the country enveloped in dense smoke for weeks. No damage was done throughout this district.

"*Liquor.*—There has been no breach of the liquor law in this district during the past year.

"*Fish and Game.*—There is no perceptible decrease of fish in the lakes. Prairie chicken and rabbits are scarce, but fur-bearing animals are plentiful, and the season promises to be a good one.

"*Rations.*—Rations are received from troop headquarters at regular intervals, they are of best quality and an ample supply constantly kept on hand.

"*Forage.*—Hay put in by contractor this year is of best quality and the oats supplied detachment are of the best grade and the supply is well kept up.

"*Kit.*—The men's kits on this detachment are complete; their arms are kept in good order; I inspect them each week.

"The conduct and discipline of the men has been very good.

"*Transport.*—The transport is in good shape and was painted during the summer.

"*Harness.*—Saddles and harness are in good repair and are kept clean and in good order. The detachment has been regularly visited by an officer during the year and thoroughly inspected each visit.

"Since last year's report the new barracks have been completed. They were painted during the summer months. They look neat and are very comfortable. I have had a fence put up which is a great improvement. I have also dug a well close to the house with an ample supply of excellent water. The detachment moved to their new quarters on January 1st.

"The absence of crime in this district may be accounted for by our constant patrols and turning up at different places unexpectedly.

"The number of miles travelled by the detachment during the year was 14,501.

"I am pleased to state the good feeling and respect heretofore existing by all classes throughout the district towards the police still continues."

The permanent outposts in this district are as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onion Lake | 1 | non-com., | officer | and | 3 | constables. |
| Jackfish Lake | 1 | " | " | " | 1 | " |
| Henrietta | 1 | " | " | " | 1 | " |
| Macfarlanes | | " | " | " | 2 | " |

I am pleased to be able to report that the new outpost lately finished at Onion Lake is the property of the police. The contract for building was let to the Indian Department, that department employed Indian labour in construction. The buildings were erected in accordance with plans and specifications prepared in this office. The outpost was thoroughly well painted by our own men. The site (now a police reserve) upon which the buildings stand is a good one. Staff Sergeant Hall with the constables under his charge dug an excellent well; it is well cribbed and covered. They also cut and hauled the fence rails required to make a pasturage. The fence put up is well built and strong. This was done without cost beyond that of supplying a few nails, etc.

At Jackfish Lake we found ourselves somewhat inconvenienced having no storehouse, one of the rooms of barrack building had to be used in the joint capacity of kitchen and storehouse. These objections were overcome by the building of a "lean-to wing" half is now used as kitchen, half as a storehouse. The material for this addition was selected from the suitable logs of an old building formerly standing in the barrack square here. The logs, lumber, etc., were hauled by our teams to Jackfish Lake, the building and carpenter work entailed was done, and well done, by our men. With your authority I have also had the house willowed and plastered on the outside. A neat strong fence taking in all the buildings and hay corral I had put up without cost, our men hauling the rails and putting up the fence. We now have at Jackfish a serviceable outpost, the appearance of which is strikingly neat.

MACFARLANES AND HENRIETTA.

These outposts are on the trail leading to Saskatoon which is the nearest railway point from Battleford. Travelling between Battleford and Saskatoon is constant at all seasons of the year. As stopping places alone these outposts are most useful, but this is by no means their only use, they are in addition patrol centres, enabling the police to maintain at all times a supervision of a constantly travelled highway extending over an important section of country. At both Macfarlanes and Henrietta the barrack buildings are now warmer than they were last year, as ceilings of dressed tongue and grooved lumber have been put in. The lumber required was purchased here and the work done by Reg. No. 2187, Constable McDonald, who was

sent to these places for that purpose. At these points we have a non-commissioned officer and constables who are handy men and who understand putting up log buildings. At each place we have a good store house that the men built (free of cost) in their spare time. They have also done what plastering and whitewashing was necessary to make the buildings comfortable and ship shape for the winter.

At Maclarlanes Reg. Nos. 1747, Constable C. A. Tasker and 2977 Constable F. E. Bates dug a first class well, cribbed it and built a log well-house over it. The supply of water is good and ample. In addition Constable Tasker and Reg. No. 3007, Constable R. F. Liston, have lately employed themselves putting up an extra stable. When finished, as it will be shortly, our accommodation for horses will be materially added to and so enable us to put up, without inconvenience, teams travelling to and fro.

I last year said that the outpost buildings had been kept scrupulously clean and neat and that I could fearlessly assert that they one and all did credit to the force. I repeat this with the same confidence. During the year the inspections have always been most satisfactory, numerous reports have from time to time been made to me by public officials and others travelling as to the creditable state the outposts were always found in. I must add too that in fighting fires, patrolling, and the general performance of police duties, our non-commissioned officers and men on outpost have earned the respect and confidence of the people of the district.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

For a time it was hoped that Battleford district proper would not suffer from the prairie fires reported burning at outside points, this unfortunately was not to be. The first fire occurred on the 29th September last, fire after fire following and burning with unprecedented velocity, owing to extraordinary rankness of vegetation. On the whole the precautions taken by the settlers to guard against fire were this year greater than last. Yet in few cases were the precautions of any avail, fire guards that in previous years might have been of some service, this year counted for nothing. All that was in the power of the police to do was done, this the people recognize and bear testimony to. Fire patrols were constantly out fighting fires, a special outpost was established and maintained at Bresaylor during the time that danger from fire existed.

The aggregate loss of hay by fire is much greater than last year, yet as far as I can learn the district has not fared as badly as others in the territories. There is still a fair amount of hay remaining, and fortunately an unusually large quantity was cut. The hay crop was so good that in some few cases a second crop was cut and stacked after fire had destroyed the first. The most severe fires were north of the Saskatchewan River. It is sad in the extreme to see, year after year, destroyed by fire, property that has been accumulated by settlers as the result of hard and constant toil. The danger of loss by prairie fire has been long known and is an ever occurring subject of discussion in the press of Manitoba and the territories, but judging from this year's experience the practical results have been small indeed.

The average settler and rancher is a busy man, and, during the summer and autumn months particularly, every minute is taken up. As a rule he does *something* to protect his hay stacks, &c., but in the majority of cases the *something* is not thorough. I believe if municipalities and settlements employed men to plough and burn *bona fide* guards at the proper season of the year around prescribed districts, taking advantage of natural aids, such as rivers, creeks, &c., that the money so employed would be well expended. The expenses incurred would take the form of money used in insurance and would be fractional compared to the loss so often sustained. In this I speak of a district like that of Saskatchewan, where hay is put up to feed cattle during the winter months. Possibly a practical ordinance could be framed. Of course expenditure of money in such cases would have to be general and compulsory.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The following is a summary of punishments inflicted during the year now past:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Imprisoned | 1 |
| do and dismissed | 2 |
| Fines inflicted | 15 |
| Admonished | 5 |
| Non-commissioned officer reprimanded | 1 |
| do reduced in seniority roll | 1 |
| Total | 25 |

Total amount of fines, $96.

The number of breaches of discipline has been smaller than in the previous year. There were two serious cases, viz., those of Reg. No. 2918, Constable A. Bushe, and Reg. No. 2942, Constable K. Milbradt. Both men were dismissed from the force, they got into trouble by making associates of questionable characters about the settlement. As to the general conduct and behaviour of non-commissioned officers and men of the division, I cannot speak too highly. I have never had better men under my command.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions during the year from this division. In fact it is I think nearly eleven years since the last desertion took place.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the division is good.

The assistant surgeon's report will show that there are I am thankful to say no serious cases of illness to report.

MESSING AND COOKING.

Nothing is so conducive to general efficiency as a well regulated mess. It means also contentment, and in addition largely reduces the sick reports. The authorized daily ration of a member of the force is a liberal one, still notwithstanding this if not used with economy and skill the members of a mess can fare roughly enough. I am more than pleased to be able to say that the men's mess at this post is thoroughly well managed and gives universal satisfaction. Never in my long experience have I seen soldiers as well fed, or a mess room present a more striking appearance of comfort. Each man in mess pays 50 cts. a month; this represents his total expenditure. The canteen has so far been able to pay a smilar, monthly subscription *i.e.* 50 cts. for each man in the mess. Every portion of the ration is utilized to advantage, and by judicious exchanging the daily fare is constantly varied. Then again it has become a custom in the division that when men shoot game it is not cooked for the sole benefit of the sportsman, but is handed over to the caterer and used to improve the daily bill of fare, in my opinion a good sign of comradeship which shows appreciation of the mess system as adopted and managed.

Special Constable Simpson and the mess waiter associated with him are both good cooks and good caterers.

FISHERIES.

All the Saskatchewan district is rich in fish which abound in the rivers and large inland lakes. The fish may be classified as follows: whitefish, sturgeon, pickerel, lake or salmon trout, pike or jackfish and goldeye. To a large portion of the half-

breed and Indian population, fish is the most important article of diet. In addition to this it is a mercantile commodity as affecting their revenues in trade and sale, this particularly during the winter months. Of course I now make no allusion to fish that are exported by fishing companies. Some years ago, in writing under this head I said "I am aware that the protection of fish is receiving attention at the hands of the Dominion Government. It might be well to note therefore that the fishery regulations are not generally known and understood in the territories. To the average half-breed and Indian mind a close season for fish is considered unaccountable. I believe I am right in saying that the fishery authorities have only been able to establish a close season in more or less settled portions of the territories. Doubtless this has been unavoidable, but it has nevertheless given rise to general dissatisfaction, particularly among the Indians. It is obvious that an Indian living near a large settlement cannot understand why he at stated periods is not allowed to set out his nets, knowing as he does that his relations in more remote and out of the way places kill fish all the year round. I believe that in so far as they relate to Indians the regulations will require some elastic provisions, and that it will not be found advisable or practicable to enforce such regulations on any cast iron rule. I notice too that few people agree on the habits of fish and the diversity of opinions expressed as to the true spawning season is wonderful. On this point I believe it would be advisable for the department controlling the fisheries to obtain the opinion of reliable and experienced northern fishermen."

I find that in the Battleford district the native population are not as familiar with the conditions of the Fisheries Act as they are with the game laws. I attribute this to the fact that in Battleford itself there is no representative of the Fisheries Department. I trust this will soon be rectified and a capable man employed who should receive sufficient remuneration to enable him to devote sufficient time for the careful carrying out of the prescribed regulations regarding close seasons.

### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT, INDIAN AFFAIRS GENERALLY.

During the year, every assistance in the power of the police was give to the Indian Department. The usual escort was supplied for the treaty-money from Saskatoon to Battleford, thence to Onion Lake. Escorts were also furnished to accompany the agents making payments on the different reserves. The arrival of Indians that are commonly known as "Refugee Crees" from the United States called for more than usual exertions on the part of the police in supplying escorts and transport. So far as "C" Division was concerned, this duty commenced at Saskatchewan Landing, a point on the Saskatchewan River, 170 miles south of Battleford. The number of these Indians brought in by the police and handed over to the Indian Department here was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Adults | 122 |
| Children | 33 |
| Horses and ponies | 427 |
| Wagons | 20 |
| Carts | 11 |

Many of these Indians have for some years past been hanging round towns and villages in the Western States, obtaining a "hand-to-mouth" living. Some of them are good "rustlers" and are quite willing to tackle such labour as they are capable of performing. The majority are non-treaty Indians and though the Indian Department has made every effort to allot them to various reserves, the acceptance of such an offer has not in all cases been favourably received. I have no doubt this will in time right itself and the Indians will find that living by hunting is a hard and precarious life. All the Indian reserves in the district have from time to time been patrolled. The condition of Indians on the reserves is yearly improving. When kept under strict official guidance and supervision they handle cattle successfully. They do fairly well at crop raising and during the winter have a constant sale for their fire-wood, which they can haul with their own oxen.

The following is a return of the Indian population in the district:

1. *Cree Indiaas.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red Pheasant's numbering | | 150 | |
| Sweet Grass' | do | 152 | |
| Little Pine's | do | 120 | |
| Lucky Man's | do | 18 | |
| Poundmaker's | do | 125 | |
| Thunderchild's | do | 175 | |
| Moosomin's | do | 130 | |
| | | | 870 |

2. *Stoney.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mosquito numbering | | 60 | |
| Bear's Head | do | 20 | |
| Lean Man's | do | 4 | |
| | | | 84 |

3. *Onion Lake District.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saddle Lake numbering | | 215 | |
| Whitefish | do | 218 | |
| do | do | 187 | |
| Frog and Moose Lakes numbering | | 100 | |
| Cold Lake numbering | | 184 | |
| Onion Lake | do | 510 | |
| | | | 1,414 |
| Total | | | 2,368 |

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The following table shows the present strength of the division:—

| Place. | Officers. | N.-C. Officers. | Constables. | S. Cons. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleford | 3 | 9 | 33 | 3 | 48 |
| Onion Lake | | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| Jackfish | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Macfarlanes | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Henrietta | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Total | 3 | 12 | 40 | 3 | 58 |

One officer and one constable have been transferred to "A" Division.
Three constables to "F" and one from that division.
One constable to "K" and one from Depot.
One sergeant purchased his discharge and the time of one constable expired, he taking his discharge.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by the assistant-commissioner in May and also November.
The detachments are inspected frequently.

HORSES.

The general condition of the horses has been excellent.

Horse Reg. No. 1933 died at Henrietta detachment.
do 1103 do this post.
do 2194 lost on patrol has not yet been recovered though every effort has been made to find it.

Inspector Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon, inspected the horses in October, and has I presume made special report to you.

The following is the present distribution of my command :—

| Place. | Saddle. | Team. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Battleford | 38 | 13 | 51 |
| Onion Lake | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Jackfish | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Macfarlanes | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Henrietta | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Lost on patrol | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Total | 51 | 16 | 67 |

The total number of miles travelled is 176,926.

TRANSPORT.

One light wagon has been cast and replaced by a new one. We are yet in want of two additional sets of heavy bobsleighs and one set of light ones. The transport on charge is kept in as serviceable condition as it is possible to do.

FARMING, ETC.

As I have already said the grain crops are even better than last year.

The number of cattle, &c., in the district is :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Horses | 2,367 |
| Cattle | 13,049 |
| Sheep | 1,545 |
| Pigs | 230 |

There have been exported 535 head of cattle, and slaughtered for home consumption 1,005 head.

The product of creameries (two) has been 13,500 lbs., valued at $3,375.

The wool exported was 10,710 lbs., valued at $1,554.

The export of furs has been moderate, the total value being $16,500.

The total value of exports including cattle is $41,500. These figures go towards showing the importance of the district.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Two whitemen have been fined for being drunk and disorderly, one half-breed for a like offence, one Indian for being drunk and one half-breed for giving the latter liquor.

The total number of licenses granted in the district is but four, two wholesale and two retail. In the North-west Territories as in the older provinces there can never be an unanimous public opinion as to which of the two systems, viz., "prohibition" or "the sale of liquor under license" is in the true interests of the

territories. Both have their advocates, this among earnest and well meaning people. The Battleford district is certainly a quiet and orderly one; in this respect the town itself will compare favourably with any other in the territories.

ARMS.

Under this head I can but quote what I last year said: "The Winchester carbines with which the force is armed are becoming old. The pattern has been considerably improved upon of late years as was but to be expected, bearing in mind the attention that the manufacture of firearms always receives. Carbines constantly in use as ours are must suffer from fair wear and tear. The sights too particularly in mounted work become more or less knocked about. This pattern (Winchester rifle) was never intended for a purely military arm. They are not all accurately sighted and at target practice the score made but too often depends more upon the rifle a man is using than upon knowledge and skill.

"The Enfield revolver is of a heavy and comparatively speaking clumsy make. These revolvers shoot fairly well, though all throw high."

The percentage of bad revolver cartridges was very great. Then again many of the revolvers though kept perfectly clean were constantly getting out of order requiring to be cleaned, oiled and wiped much more frequently than any serviceable revolver should. The fact is that the Enfield revolver can now only be classed as an obsolete arm.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The whole division was put through the annual target practice, and I am pleased to say that I have never seen so universal an interest taken in the practice and the scores made. I attribute this in a great measure to the encouragement the men received in the shape of inducements towards self-improvement. In the first place, a large proportion of the division belong to the local rifle association, and many shot in the Dominion League teams competition. During the summer months weekly rifle matches were held; at each match two or three small prizes were offered for competition. The prize winners of one week were debarred from taking prizes at the matches shot in the week following. After the annual practice had been completed a handicap match was arranged taking the scores made at this practice as the basis of the handicap, nearly every man in the division fired and the interest was kept up to the last.

The issue of free ammunition (50 rounds) to each member of the divisional rifle association as authorized by you, had its good effect.

I should have said that the average made at the annual practice was higher than that of the preceding year. At the prize meeting of the Battleford Rifle Association which was held here in August, many of the best prizes offered were carried off by our own men.

DRILL.

The whole division was put through a course of drill. The "setting up" and arm drill were done during the winter months. Mounted and foot parades were held in the summer, but with the constant and important police duties demanded of us—and this with reduced strength of division—drill was at times impossible. For the drill and instruction carried on in winter, I made use of the recreation room as a drill shed, I propose again doing so this winter. Within the barrack inclosure, we have a good open air menage and suitable hurdles erected for instruction in riding.

GAME.

Deer have been very plenteful. Half-breeds and Indians have made successful hunts. Of the feathered game, swans, geese and ducks have also been plentiful, but not so with prairie chickens and ruffed grouse. Never before have I seen these

birds so scarce in this section of the country. I attribute this to heavy rains in the early summer, killing the young. Later on the prairie fires drove the birds from accustomed haunts.

ARTILLERY.

At this post we have one 9 pr. M.L.R. gun and two 7 pr. mountain guns.

As I have previously pointed out the supply of ammunition is large enough but much of it is old. Everything in the magazine is kept in proper order.

The quarterly returns give detailed information as to the artillery stores on hand.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph and telephone lines have worked regularly during the year.

The establishment of a telegraph office at Bresaylor has been of much convenience.

I would bring to your notice and strongly recommend that telephonic communication be established between the telegraph office at Onion Lake and our outpost there. The distance is about 3½ miles, the cost would be next to nothing, our men could I think get out the poles required. It would certainly make police service more efficient if the non-commissioned officer in charge at Onion Lake could at all times be promptly communicated with from here.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The most important bridge in the district is the one across the Battle River. This is a valuable public work, all freight coming into Battleford and outlying district crosses this bridge. The bridge needs repairs which I understand are shortly to be made by the Public Works Department.

The minor bridges on roads and trails are from time to time repaired with money voted by the Legislative Assembly. Formerly such money was expended by the local M.L.A., now I am informed such work is to be carried on under a specially appointed inspector. The bridges on the Saskatoon trail are not in bad shape but will certainly require some repairs in the spring.

As a rule the roads in the district are good. That portion of the main Battleford road constituting the approaches to the Battle River Bridge is in very bad condition, in some places dangerous. I mean to bring this to the notice of the North-west authorities.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The condition of the saddlery and harness of the division receives every care and attention. The saddler keeps everything in good repair. The artillery harness is most carefully kept. Some of our saddles and harness are becoming worn through fair wear and tear, but are still serviceable.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied has been of good quality, in fact better than usual. The average price of hay $5.50 per ton, of oats 40 cts. per bushel. All the oats to be used on this year's contract were grown in the district; this you will remember was not the case last year.

FUEL.

Wood is the fuel used, the contract prices last year are lower than ever before. The amount of wood consumed in an old and scattered post like this is of necessity great. The cutting of the wood is done by our men with the aid of an ordinary horse power.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

With the exception of boots and cloaks the kit supplied has been of good quality.

The early supply of boots was very inferior and under your directions were returned into store. The later supply appears to have given general satisfaction. I would point out the unnecessary preponderance of the large sizes of boots.

The cloaks supplied are old ones which have been previously worn, the regimental numbers of the men to whom they were first issued being on them. They are moreover very small, being comparatively useless for the average man.

TARGETS.

The manner in which (by our regulations) targets are divided—Bulls-eye, centre and outer—in order to obtain relative value of each shot is an antiquated one.

The addition of a magpie ring was long ago adopted by experienced men and rifle associations as it gives a better practical test of skill.

THE LIBRARY.

I think I am quite safe in saying that this division has one of the best libraries in the territories. It is established and maintained by voluntary monthly subscriptions, has never received any aid from outside sources and is entirely the property of the division. We now have over 600 books and keep adding to the supply. The monthly subscription each member pays is 25cts. The management of the library is in the hands of a committee appointed by the division. Subscribers to the library fund have an opportunity of submitting to the committee the titles of such works as they consider advisable to purchase. The class of books in the library is a good and sound one. The men on outposts are supplied with books. The members of the division fully appreciate the benefits and profit they derive from having so ample a supply of good reading matter at their command.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

There has been no special appropriation for repairs to buildings comprising this post with exception of the sum of $100 to be used in general repairs to the inspector's quarters.

Thorough cleaning, renovating, kalsomining and painting the inside of the barrack rooms, mess room, wash and bath rooms was done by our labour. The material used was purchased out of the small special appropriation of last year. The kalsomining, renovating, &c., I speak of was badly needed. All the rooms I have above alluded to had become dark and dingy, presenting a wretched appearance of discomfort. I am pleased to say that a complete change has been brought about.

The men's barrack accommodation at this post has never been as nearly comfortable and complete as it now is. Expenditures from the canteen fund made from time to time have also aided to bring about this desirable state of affairs.

A great part of a soldier's life is spent in his barrack room, and it is of the utmost importance that the surrounding thereof should be bright and cheerful. I have done my utmost to bring this about.

I hope that at an early date it will be possible to make an issue of iron cots to this division.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Every precaution is taken against fire and all appliances are kept in order and repair.

Fire parades are held constantly and the men are well up in fire drill. We have in all three tanks, each with a capacity of about 6,240 gallons. This with the water in fire barrels, buckets and babcock fire extinguishers, represents the material available

in case of fire. Of the two wells in barracks one is absolutely useless, the other though it contains a certain amount of water has not a serviceable pump. This I hope it will be possible to rectify at an early date. As matters now stand, a fire that had made much headway would more than probably be disastrous in results. I may point out that the most valuable barrack buildings adjoin each other closely and all are built of wood.

A good water supply for the post, including stables, could be furnished at very moderate cost. Water of most excellent quality could be obtained from a spring lying close to the south-east corner of inclosure, and be distributed by means of a small steam engine or a suitable windmill.

Water for drinking and cooking purposes is hauled from the Saskatchewan River.

### THE POST LATRINE.

This post has never had a really suitable latrine for the use of the non-commissioned officers and men. The one now in use should be replaced. This I think is little short of a necessity. I will I know be borne out by the assistant surgeon who I have asked to make you a full and special report.

### DUTIES.

The general duties demanded of this division during the year have been more than usually hard. At times with our limited strength our resources have been taxed to the utmost. Hunting up "wanted" criminals means often long and tiresome journeys, trying on man and horse alike, particularly in a district like Saskatchewan, embracing as it does a large area where settlements are in portions at great distances apart. Parties are now out endeavouring to find some trace of the Indians "Almighty Voice" and "Shooting-across-the-River" charged respectively with murder and jail breaking.

### PATROLS.

Regular patrols from here and from the outposts have been kept up. Special reports of the work done and of the country traversed have from time to time accompanied my weekly and monthly reports made to you. Reference to the map will show this extensive country has been thoroughly patrolled during the year.

### RATIONS.

The rations supplied on contract have been uniformly good and all supplied at very low rates.

### COAL OIL.

I would once more and earnestly recommend that a better brand of coal oil be asked for when calling for annual supplies on tender. Cheap low grade coal oil is not serviceable, the use of it is not economical, and beyond this it adds greatly to the chances of loss by fire.

### THE POST HOSPITAL.

The hospital at this post has like other barrack buildings been cleaned, renovated, painted, &c., throughout. Other improvements have been made that will I presume be dealt with by the assistant surgeon in his report. I can add, however, that the favourable change brought about is very marked, certainly not before such change was necessary.

HERD.

A winter herd was again established at Jackfish. The settler in whose charge the herd was placed gave every satisfaction. The horses returned in the spring in capital condition and were undoubtedly benefited by the winter's run. The veterinary staff sergeant visited the herd two or three times each month.

I have your authority to make similar arrangements for the coming winter.

HALF-BREEDS.

The proportion of half-breed population here is large. This is owing to some extent to the fact that Battleford is 100 miles from the nearest railway point. Overland freighting to this and other points further north and west still goes on and furnishes employment to a fairly large number. Then again the hunting and fishing add to other means of earning a livelihood. Digging seneca root in summer months is another limited source of revenue. This year 33,163 lbs. of this root has been sold by half-breeds. The root sells for about 8cts. per lb. I should point out, however, that all the digging and sale of roots was not altogether done by half-breed residents of Battleford district, diggers came from Duck Lake, Prince Albert and other places. I firmly believe that nearly all the half-breeds (I allude only to the poorer class) work hard and do their utmost to support themselves and families respectably, still at times there is destitution among them, particularly during the winter months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the latter part of the year the residents of Battleford desired to raise a fund to build pillars on which to hang a pair of iron gates purchased shortly after the rebellion of 1885 as a memorial to those killed during that eventful period. Sufficient funds were collected to build one pillar, and this division being anxious to remember their old comrades killed in the vicinity of Battleford, undertook to erect the second pillar. A subscription list was opened and there was subscribed (wholly in "C" Division) the necessary sum to erect the pillar and to purchase a memorial plate containing the names of those policeman killed in this vicinity during the rebellion, viz.:—Corporals L. B. Sleigh and W. T. Lowry and Constables D. Cowan, P. Burke and G. Elliott. I hope at some future date to let you have a photograph of the pillars and gates. I inclose reports of Assistant Surgeon Paré and Reg. No. 101, Staff-Sergeant J. Pringle, also estimates.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. COTTON,
*Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.*

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

# APPENDIX H.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR M. H. WHITE-FRASER, "A" DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "A" district for year ending to-day.

This district, essentially a ranching country, has been for the last twelve months in a satisfactory and prosperous condition, and things in general are running smoothly.

Two questions, however, have come into prominence, and will require especial consideration and careful handling.

1st. The influx of American cattle.

2nd. The increase in the number of cases of "stealing rides" on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Each is dealt with under special heading.

The importance of the three branches of the ranching industry, cattle, sheep, and horses, is relative as in the order placed, though the last may practically be ignored; owners now taking every opportunity to "get out of" horses "into" cattle.

A stormy spring somewhat damaged the calf crop, the increase being, however, very fair. Cattle buyers have been through frequently, thus affording a ready market, and prices have been good.

Owing to a wet season, hay has been plentiful, and ranchers therefore should be well prepared for the ensuing winter, which is expected to be a hard one.

Wolves are said to have caused some damage in the western part, towards Medicine Lodge, Plum Creek, &c., and further losses have been sustained through "blackleg."

We have been ever on the watch for cases of "lumpy jaw," but the disease does not appear to have increased; the greater number of ranchers have met us half way, by killing the animals affected, when their attention has been drawn to the subject, and, although we have had to enforce obedience in one case, in Josefsburg, by bringing the offender before the bench, we receive every support from the people of the district, in carrying out our duty in this respect.

Some cattle were said to be suffering from an affection new here, "hoof rot," caused probably by their frequenting many previously dry alkaline sloughs now filled with water and mud; but upon dry, hot, weather supervening, this trouble disappeared.

Innoculation for "blackleg" was performed on a few cattle as an experiment, but it is yet too soon to judge of the result.

The objection appears to be that the operation has to be done twice. If once were sufficient, it could be carried out at calf branding, but the second is impracticable with range cattle.

A question as to the disposal of "Mavericks" came up, which according to a recent decision of Judge Rouleau are Government property. If so, who is to claim them? How are they to be disposed of? What brand should they bear? This is the first time during my many years' residence in the western country that I have heard of this question being mooted, the stockmen concerned generally settling it themselves.

A band of sheep in vicinity of Medicine Hat, was watched for some time suspected of "scab," but was finally declared clean, and another in Josefsburg was inspected by veterinary surgeon and also declared clean.

Glanders in horses is not more prevalent than before, one having been destroyed.

It is curious that the majority of cases of disease, or reputed disease, amongst cattle, sheep, or horses, are toward the western part of the district.

A great number have been exported and a good number of cattle imported.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

This question of American cattle grazing on our side of the line has frequently come up, and the feeling on the subject is very bitter. The ranchers, especially the smaller ones, complain of the trouble these American cattle cause them, when handling their own, by leading the latter away, (this is plausible as the greater number of the American cattle are known as Texans, which are noted for being wild and wandering); that in the dry and bad weather, they congregate at the watering holes, and sheltered places, and thus deprive the Canadian cattle of the benefits of such localities; and they generally object to their presence on this side.

It is a fact that large numbers of cattle, bearing American brands, principally ⓒ, ⊙ (ⓒ being the brand of the Bloom Cattle Co. of Malta, Montana, and ⊙ of the San Raphael Co. of Locheil, Arizona) ranged all the year round on the Canadian side of the boundary, and wander, in this district, from Stone Pile on the east, to Medicine Lodge on the west, and as far as the Saskatchewan, north slope of the Cypress Hills, Graburn, Josefsburg, and near Medicine Hat on the north, and I am satisfied that for every and any head of Canadian cattle, which may cross to United States, hundreds of American trespass into Canada, being either wilfully driven across, and turned loose, or attracted by superior feed and water, on this side.

Montana is said to be overstocked and pretty well eaten down, while this side of the line is quite the reverse.

It is said that the Americans are anxious to keep their cattle on their own side. *Credat Judæus Apella.* American round up parties come in but do their work perfunctorily, as invariably different bunches of cattle, American, are seen within a few days after the departure of these parties and must either be over looked or intentionally left behind.

On the 4th September three American cow boys came to the ten mile detachment, picked up nine steers, and took them south, next day our men saw four of these identical animals back again.

At a meeting of stockmen held at Maple Creek on November 5th, the pretty general opinions expressed were that:

I. The Americans should give notice before they proposed coming over to round up, so that Canadians might be represented at the round up.

II. That they should not entirely suit themselves as to the time, for more especially in spring, calving time, the Canadians do not want their cattle disturbed (the last idea I elicited since the meeting above mentioned).

It appears that some ranchers in Medicine Hat district deprecated any action being taken in this matter, but I am informed that their views may be considerably altered by a report from one of their members, one of the committee of the newly formed stock association, Mr. Porter, who lately returned from across the line, where he had been for horses, to the effect that "thousands and thousands of American cattle were grazing on our side of the line, that the Americans intentionally drove them across, and further boasted of it."

This of course must be taken *cum grano salis* but I give it for what it is worth.

Because in a very few instances Canadian steers have been shipped by American stock associations in error, and better prices realized, than are attainable on this side, and the money honourably forwarded to the Canadian owners, a few individuals do not wish action taken, but I would like to draw your attention to the fact that no American steers are shipped over a Canadian line to a Canadian market.

By your instructions I hired two "line riders" to do all they could to keep American cattle out, and informed the president of the American Stock Growers'

Association of this action, asking for his co-operation, and suggesting that if they, the Americans, are as anxious to keep their cattle out as they profess to be, this would be an opportunity for them to prove their sincerity by taking similar action, and putting some line riders on their side to co-operate with our men. This is about to be done.

I instructed our men first to gather up the American cattle, in their neighbourhood, and then drive them across and keep them there; it is yet premature to judge of their work.

I sent you a special report on the subject, and this question should be carefully looked into, as, if the Americans can graze their cattle over here with impunity, and take them back when it suits them, where they realize better prices, it is difficult to foresee where the matter will end.

See end of report for further remarks.

Cattle ranching being the chief business, one would expect that a great deal of our work would be suppressing crimes in connection with that industry, such as cattle killing, stealing, duffing, &c., but I am pleased to report that there have only been four of this class, as detailed under crimes.

The settlers and ranchers, excepting a few in Josefsburg, are generally a quiet, law-abiding community, and I consider the leaven of ex-North-west Mounted Police an advantage

About thirty of these men are settled about the district, doing well, and their presence tends materially to assist us in many ways, and promote and foster the good feeling which exists between the public, and "riders of the plains"; more particulars are given under heading "settlers."

An artesian well was bored last December by the North-west Territories Government. Cost, $722.50.

The borer passed through clay, gravel, sand, and a seam of coal, four feet thick; this was struck at 200 feet and was of good quality; at 260 feet, good water, rather soft was struck.

The sand, however, unfortunately silted into the pipe (when work with the borer was discontinued) in such large quantities that the sand pump could not remove it, and the pipe became choked, by this time hard weather had set in and the work was suspended, and nothing has been done since, owing it is said to lack of funds.

It seems a pity that the sum of $722.50 should be wasted, and the well left unfinished when water is so needed by the settlers in Maple Creek village.

Mr. Fearon, M.L.A. for this district, took advantage of the presence of the boring machine to test a deposit of manganese ore, 16 miles south-east of Ten Mile detachment.

A good quantity was found, but the work was abandoned owing to the distance from railroad and cost of transport.

Some uneasiness was felt at an idea being mooted of laying out some portion of the Cypress Hills for an Indian reserve.

Such a proceeding would greatly damage this district. I understand J. Sanderson, once an interpreter for the North-west Mounted Police and a Cree half-breed, is a prime mover in this scheme.

The subject of irrigation has been prominent, several ranchers are applying for authority to use water in various localities, and a survey party was through this district taking levels, &c., one of their objects being, I hear, to ascertain the feasibility of diverting the water from White Mud River, near east end, into Swift Current Creek.

Inspector Routledge patrolled to Red Deer to report on the practicability of locating a detachment near the Forks. He reported having chosen a most favourable spot on the river, plenty of wood and feed, and building logs close at hand.

Gordon and Ironsides have a ranch up there with 3,000 head of cattle.

Two or three other cattlemen have been up to look at the country, with a view of coming in next year. The foreman of the S. C. ranch at Pincher Creek amongst others.

Three bands of refugee Cree Indians were passed on by "A" division to Depot and "C" respectively.

On the 9th of August, the International Hotel in the village was burned down. Our men with engine and hose reel were of great assistance. All that could be done, however, was to confine the fire to the one building, and protect the exposed property.

The strike of Canadian Pacific Railway operators did not affect us very much, the strike commenced on the 29th September and ended on the 7th of October.

I had all arrangements made to proceed to Medicine Hat and Swift Current, one party to each place under an officer, if required, but happily things passed over quietly, and our services were not necessary.

Professor Saunders of the experimental farms paid us a visit on September 23rd, and was much surprised to learn that he could not "take in" the Cypress Hills in an hour or two's drive, being astonished to hear that they were over 40 miles away.

If gentlemen from the east would oftener take a trip through the country and especially off the line of railway, I feel confident, a better and truer impression of the North-west Territories would be obtained.

On the 15th November a fire occurred at the Canadian Pacific Railway pump house at Langevin, where one man is stationed, and we lost a saddle, bridle, and gun sling thereby.

CRIME.

There have been 134 cases dealt with, one only, however, of a serious nature.

Mott, of Medicine Hat, for killing cattle and stealing the carcase; this sportsman contracted to supply a local butcher, one Adsitt, with beef wholesale, at some absurdly low figure, and suspicion was aroused by the facts that although he himself had only a few head, he still continued his beef supply, and a freshly killed head and hide were discovered thrown over a cut bank, in an impossible place. One thing led to another till Sergeant Richards got on to the case, and after most excellent work, and indefatigable energy finally succeeded, after some months, in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner. Sergeant Richards deserved great credit for his clever and untiring work, and has recently been promoted to Staff Sergeant by yourself.

There were two cases of sheep stealing both against settlers in the Josefsburg settlement.

Information given to our patrol by the wife of one of the culprits, led to the case being followed up and conviction obtained.

The case of indecent assault was one in which a Hungarian girl near Irvine, wished a man named Bruce, working on the local section, prosecuted for indecent assault.

It was, however, after due consideration decided to try the man summarily, as evidence in such a case, and especially from that nationality, would require corroboration, and it is always difficult to ascertain what encouragement has been given to the assaulter when the woman is the only witness. Accused asked to be tried summarily and pleaded guilty.

Of the 134 cases five per cent come from the small settlement of Josefsburg in each of which one Alois Good figures.

A fraction over forty-one per cent of the cases are for what is shortly termed "stealing a ride" on Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the increase of cases dealt with is marked.

In April, 4; May, June July 5 each; but in August, 6; September, 8; October, 13; and November, 10.

With one exception all the defendants were travelling westwards, and upon being questioned, the majority appeared to have Kootenai country and British Columbia as their objective point.

Twelve of the above cases were also charged as vagrants, and got extra imprisonment.

I must say, however, that the greater number of these travellers are not the ordinary class of tramps, and cannot be charged as such, for many, in fact the majority possess "visible means of support" when arrested and searched. But not having sufficient means to pay their fares, as well as buy food, they use this means of reaching a section, where times appear to be better, although they run great risks of bodily injury in doing so.

The short stay in our guard room appears either to stop a repetition of the offence, or makes them more wary, as no instance except the individual going east has occurred of the same man being caught twice in this district.

We have not received that support from the freight crews especially, which we might expect. In one case the prisoner, when being examined, stated he had paid the trainmen money. This was reported to the Canadian Pacific Railroad officials, an inquiry held, and the trainmen concerned dismissed.

I am pleased to say that the general surperintendent, Mr. Whyte, writes me saying that the company quite appreciated our vigilance toward putting down this nuisance.

The other cases dealt with are of the usual minor character, incidental to a district such as this. We have a few others still unsettled but kept in view.

On the 31st October it was reported that two American steers had been found on Bear Creek, shot, and the best of the beef removed, the hides having been left in such a position, as to lead to the presumption that the animal had fallen into a small coulée and died there.

Minute inquiries were made and half-breed camps searched in the vicinity but no clue could be obtained, though suspicion, so far unfounded, rests on a certain half-breed.

The carcases were found some days after the shooting must have taken place, which of course makes it harder to follow up the crime.

Three other cases of supposed theft occurred at Medicine Hat, one of money and jewellery from an hotel, one of an overcoat from the same hotel, and one of chickens from a fowl house.

A man employed by a rancher as herder went off with horse, saddle, bridle, and blankets, presumably to United States. No clue obtained.

The unfortunate habit, so general, of allowing some little time to elapse before notifying the police, handicaps us greatly, and is the cause of a good many irregularities remaining unaccounted for.

A circus visited the village in spring and a complaint was made against one of the persons concerned, of having swindled a citizen out of the price of hay, the matter was looked into promptly, and the money paid over to complainant.

I received a letter on the 20th September, 1896, informing me that liquor was being sold at Gull Lake, and asking that a policeman might be sent down to investigate. I accordingly sent a man down in plain clothes who, however, failed to get any evidence.

The matter was then reported to the local license inspector. Since then I have heard nothing more of the matter, probably "filed."

We had reason to suspect that a load of Chinamen were being smuggled across the line into United States.

I wired Deputy Sheriff, at Havre the nearest point to look after them.

On 19th of August, I received a telegram from one Alois Good, of Josefsburg, dated at Walsh Station, asking me to stop a Mr. Grant from shipping his sheep to England. I inquired into the matter by wire, and interviewed Mr. Grant on his way through Maple Creek.

The sheep were shipped under contract, but it appears Good, after the animals were on board, and all ready to go, changed his mind, and wished another arrangement. A special report has been sent to you on this subject.

We have had a few other instances in which the police have been useful in settling minor difficulties, and we generally endeavour to act up to the maxim, *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*

SUMMARY OF CASES.

| Nature of Crime. | Convictions. | Dismissals. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Stealing a ride" on C.P.R. | 52 | 5 | 57 | Five dismissed with cautions. |
| Vagrancy | 24 | 3 | 27 | Two dismissed with cautions. |
| Same Act. Creating disturbance | 11 | 3 | 14 | |
| Masters and Servants Ordinance | 2 | 4 | 6 | Two settled out of court. |
| Threatening | 4 | | 4 | |
| Liquor License Ordinance, | 2 | 2 | 4 | One interdicted. |
| Assault | 1 | 1 | 2 | One withdrawn. |
| Game Ordinance | 2 | | 2 | |
| Stealing sheep | 2 | | 2 | |
| Cattle killing | 1 | | 1 | |
| Escaping arrest | 1 | | 1 | |
| Resisting arrest | | 1 | 1 | One withdrawn by Crown prosecutor. |
| Village Ordinance | | 1 | 1 | Settled out of court. |
| Insanity | 1 | | 1 | Sent to Regina. |
| Contagious disease animals | 1 | | 1 | |
| Pollution running streams | 1 | | 1 | |
| Giving liquor to Indians | 1 | | 1 | |
| Wounding a horse | 1 | | 1 | To come up for sentence when called on. |
| Obtaining money under false pretenses | 1 | | 1 | |
| Indecent assault | 1 | | 1 | |
| Attempting to steal | | 1 | 1 | |
| Breaking into stable | 1 | | 1 | |
| Drunk in Indian camp | 1 | | 1 | |
| Contempt of court | 2 | | 2 | |
| Totals | 113 | 21 | 134 | |

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been very fortunate in this respect, we only having had two. One started east of Goose Lake on the C. P. R. We could not obtain evidence sufficient to prosecute, but suspected it had escaped from the section hands when burning fire guard. It burnt the north country east to Swift Current Creek.

Corporal Vaudreuil happened to be on patrol to Rush Lake that day, but on his return the same evening at once started out to fight the fire, accompanied by about twenty citizens, whom he had turned out, they fought it all night, but could only prevent it from coming into the village as it was burning very fiercely, being aided by a strong wind.

Another was seen to start about six miles from barracks on Hay Creek, but was promptly extinguished by ranchemen.

It did little or no damage, burning one mile by one half-mile. In this case also unfortunately, the origin could not be ascertained.

The above are the only cases actually started in this district.

On the 31st October a fire came towards East End detachment from the north-east. The men aided by the ranchers fought it, and finally it was extinguished by a providential fall of snow. It did little damage in this district, but burnt up a range south-east which is little used.

I might say in this connection that the fire patrols sent out periodically from division headquarters had an excellent effect in encouraging a greater vigilance and carefulness on the part of settlers, ranchers and travellers, as they never knew when or where our men would be upon them.

I stationed one man especially in the heart of the haying country, east toward Bear Creek, and another by your order at Langevin on the Canadian Pacific railroad.

The latter reported one fire started by a Canadian Pacific railroad engine inside fire guard.

In this respect there is a most criminal carelessness on the part of some settlers in utterly neglecting ordinary precautions, in making fire guards. The chief offenders in this respect are those small men who have little to loose, but would probably be the greatest grumblers.

If a clause could be inserted in the Lands Act or ordinances compelling fire guards it would be a step in the right direction.

### INDIANS.

Two hundred and twenty eight refugee Crees passed through the district in three separate detachments and were handed over by "A" to "C" at Saskatchewan Landing, and to Depot at Rush Lake.

They gave us no trouble and went willingly and gladly.

One squaw died of consumption at Saskatchewan Landing.

A few of the last lot wished to change their destination from Qu'Appelle to Battleford which was allowed by the Indian Commissioner.

In this district there are at present writing one hundred and twenty-seven Indians, men, women and children, thus distributed: at Swift Current, 7 Saulteaux from Muscowpetung's; 9 Crees, non treaty; Maple Creek, 21 Crees at Piapot Creek, non treaty; Medicine Hat, 90 Indians, non treaty; (of whom 18 are Chippeway, non treaty, from Battleford).

They all appear to be harmless as we hear no complaints about them. Their occupation seems to be chiefly collecting bones, hunting and fishing, and selling horns to C. P. R. passengers, etc.

We have had only one case of supplying liquor to Indians, the offender being of course a half-breed.

### SETTLERS.

About ten new ranches have been started, three by men who were until lately working for wages.

The Josefsburg settlement gives us more trouble than all the others put together. In this locality there seem to be a few Ishmlealites, one individual in particular being a prominent member of this tribe. The "olla podrida" of nationality does not seem to promote peace, and judging from the present example, one is inclined to deprecate indiscriminate immigration.

Five per cent of the cases came from this small settlement.

### GAME.

Plentiful, new game laws good, although about not shooting more than twenty chickens per day is rather difficult to enforce.

The time for plover should be opened sooner, as they go just as the season opens. Beaver are said to be coming in again on Battle Creek.

### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We escorted three bands of Refugee Cree Indians through the district, receiving them from "K" division, and handing them over to "Depot" and "C" division.

At the request of the Indian Commissioner I also ascertained the names, number, etc., of all Indians in the district.

### ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

Maple Creek being an outport, we have a fair amount of customs work. $232.80 has been collected as duties, $229.90 of that sum being for horses.

We seized a cayuse at Medicine Hat which had been brought in and traded without paying duty.

Let passes have been issued and all aid, generally, given to the customs.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For this department our veterinary-surgeon inspected seventy-eight horses on coming into Canada and we notified Veterinary-Surgeon Evans of any cases of scab, &c., which he had to inspect.

We also, through you, gave information and reports on various other matters; the rule followed by the other departments appears to be when in doubt "ask a policeman," which should be gratifying to us.

### PATROLS

Have been carried out as heretofore, and in addition, from August until snow fell, I had patrols in the vicinity of Maple Creek as well as from the outposts; these patrols were evidently effective.

Flying patrols have also been sent out from East End, Ten Mile and Medicine Lodge detachments, one was especially made to the boundary line to inquire *re* a man said to be grazing sheep on our side of the line, but the report was found to be much exaggerated.

The flying patrols are of great use locating lost horses, &c., and generally showing that we are on the alert. I intend to send some out this winter if feasible.

### TRANSPORT.

We have on charge ten heavy wagons, one for water cart use, four in good order and condition, three on detachment in fair order, two worn out, and useless for anything, except hauling manure and hay around the post. Four spring wagons in good order, one half spring wagon, condemned, but used at Medicine Hat for hauling water and manure, being unfit for anything else.

Six double buckboards, five in fair order, one nearly worn out, one single buckboard pretty well used up, three bob-sleighs (heavy), two in fair condition one well worn, four bob-sleighs (light), two well worn, the others in good order.

All transport is quite sufficient for our needs, but we should be better with two new double buckboards with brakes, and one single; the old ones could easily be disposed of.

A new water tank is being built to cost $25, the present one being on its last "wheels."

### STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

December 1st, 1895, the division numbered excluding specials: 74 officers and men, and 82 horses.

December 1st, 1896: 66 officers and men, and 79 horses, showing a net loss of eight officers and men and three horses.

Distribution state of the division is as below:

DISTRIBUTION, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1896.

| Stationed at. | Superintendent. | Inspectors. | Assistant Surgeon. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Specials. | Total. | Horses. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Saddle. | Team. | Total. |
| Division headquarters | .... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 38 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Swift Current, Canadian Pacific Railway | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Town Station do do | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Medicine Hat do do | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Langevin do do | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| East End | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Farwell | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Ten Mile | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Medicine Lodge | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Josefsburg | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| On leave | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| On command, Regina | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| On herd | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Attached in command | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cast and sold not struck off | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Condemned on herd | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 45 | 5 | 66 | 45 | 34 | 79 |

Two line riders attached for pay and rations, with six horses for line riding only, not for police duty.

Since August (prairie fire time) more work has been done with fewer men.

CONDUCT.

Generally good, one man dismissed, two imprisoned, two corporals and one sergeant reduced to the ranks.

TARGET PRACTICE

Commenced 17th August, and carried out according to rules and regulations. A marked improvement was apparent. Prizes were given for the five scores which showed greatest improvement over last year. This plan was more appreciated than that of giving prizes to the best shots. The same men generally securing the latter.

The figure of unit last year was 2,249, this year 2,142.

Constable Sinclair, K., again carried off the medal for the best shot in the force, this being the third he is entitled to.

A new range was laid out with two targets, thus expediting the shooting.

A running target is in course of completion, the canteen paying for it. The men take a great interest in shooting and formed a rifle club, the advantage of more practice being apparent from the scores.

PRIZE WINNERS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg. No. 3078, | Const. | Bell, W..... | Increase | 111.. | Prize | $8.00 |
| " 2987, | " | Wood, P. A.., | " | 110... | " | 6.00 |
| " 2744, | " | McGregor, J.. | " | 107... | " | 4.00 |
| " 619, | Sergt. | Allen, C..... | " | 91... | " | 2.00 |
| " 2860, | Const. | Torney, F. W. | " | 84... | " | 1 pocket knife. |

With the exception of ten, every man made a higher score.

DRILLS

Were carried out under the supervision of Inspector Routledge in early spring, but were discontinued in the summer owing to press of work.

HORSES

Have done a lot of work. Seven were cast. One remount added to the strength. Horse No. 1744, broke his leg and had to be destroyed. Horse No. 2193 died of inflammation at Farwell.

Laminitis appears to be too prevalent, probably owing to the hard work, and hard dry roads.

A good many may have to be cast next fall.

SHOEING

In this division is not as it should be, I have had occasion to find a good deal of fault with the work done.

I would with due deference, suggest trying shoeing with fewer nails and lighter shoes. The pernicious practice of "opening out the heels" is too prevalent. If it were practicable to try "Charlier tips" I believe the advantage would be great and the cost less.

MILEAGE

Has been 150,691 miles.

ARMS

Are in servicable condition, 30 carbines have been sent to Regina for repairs, also nine revolvers, and returned in due course.

AMMUNITION.

Dominion ammunition for Winchesters is not a success, but for revolvers appears to be superior, as regards the charge of powder. The lesser charge conducing to more accurate shooting.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Good order and condition.

The saddler went around the detachments two or three times during the season, and carried out all necessary repairs.

I would recommend for picket ropes "American hard twist." It is cheap, durable, strong, light, and does not kink. Cowboys use it a great deal.

If each picket rope was provided with a swivel in the middle, it would effect a considerable saving in ropes.

We shall want some new waist belts, as the ammunition drops out of some of the old ones, many of these having been resewn, and the leather consequently not holding the stitches.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

Is fit for service, excepting two sets of wheel harness to be condemned, and one saddle, bridle, and gun sling, burnt at Langevin in the pump house. We received two new sets of heavy harness.

SUPPLIES.

The bacon and hams sent up from Cannington Manor were much appreciated, and superior to those supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. The difference in price is about one cent per pound. The only fault found with it, was that being so palatable it went too fast.

Tea is of very inferior quality.

Tinware supplied from Regina is far superior to that supplied by the contractor.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Last year's issue of long boots proved unserviceable. Forty-two pairs were returned to the supply store, by your instructions, and were replaced by others of a superior quality.

We appear to have a difficulty in obtaining correct sizes especially 6s and 7s.

Cloaks and capes have been altered according to your instructions, and now look much smarter. All fur coats have been overhauled and repaired.

FORAGE.

Oats good quality. Hay supplied at division headquaters is first class. Most of it from flooded lands, price was $10 per ton, and we got the value for our money.

All contractors put in too much and we rejected the surplus.

At Ten Mile the hay put in was of very inferior quality, and I only accepted it, at a great reduction, you approving of my action.

At Medicine Lodge the first contractor forfeited his deposit, and we at once, completed arrangements with another man. We got 274 tons, this year's contract, for the district, and with what we have on hand from last year have at date 333 tons odd, ample for our wants.

CONTRACTS.

Under this heading I would suggest that hay tenders be called for sooner, and more quickly decided upon, in order to give intending contractors more time to make their arrangements, such as choosing suitable localities whence to obtain their hay, and getting their outfits together.

Such a delay was the alleged reason for the first contractor at Medicine Lodge throwing up his contract, and the quality of the hay delivered at Ten Mile being so inferior.

A man does not care about getting his outfit together, until he knows whether he has the contract or not. If these were let by, say, the 30th June, it would be more satisfactory, I think, to every one. Hay on irrigated land can often be cut by the first week of July, but may not be on Dominion Lands before the latter end of that month. A definite date should also be inserted for completion of delivery.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.

A bridge was built by our men over the Frenchman's River between East End and Farwell, and the road much improved.

Between Medicine Lodge and Sands' Mill, a short cut has been made, also by our men, the road was graded in several places, and two coulées bridged. Although the engineering work done is not exactly "according to Cocker" still the non-commissioned officer and men concerned deserve great credit for their work.

CANTEEN

Is doing very well, much appreciated, and a great advantage to the division.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a hand engine, a hose reel and eighteen babcocks. These are all tested from time to time, and kept ready for service. Some lengths of hose may require replacing. Three babcocks will have to be condemned and replaced.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

In division headquarters the following work has been done: married inspector's quarters, an addition 18 × 14, cost $112; oat shed, sided and floored, cost $16; this will be equalized by the resultant saving of oats. Quartermaster store cellar, improved by six potato bins built in tiers, with movable slats and trap doors to allow free circulation of air. I might say here that in the recent cold snap the thermometer being below zero, the temperature of the cellar was 42°. The above cost $9.25, and I hope the saving in potatoes will soon counterbalance the expenditure.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quartermaster's meat safe relined with zinc..... ..... | $ 7 00 |
| New oven in bake shop..... ..... | 100 00 |

Sergeants mess and quarters more advantageously arranged, at a gain of two rooms for sergeants.

Ice house moved to a better location, and sunk six feet into the ground, which will effect a saving in ice.

New butts built, and a new rifle range laid out, hospital, sick stable, quartermaster store, saddle room and many other buildings repainted.

Windows in stables changed so as to fall inwards from the bottom to avoid the draughts on the horse's head. This was a good suggestion from acting corporal Mountford, our veterinary non-commissioned officer.

Barrack square fenced and trees brought in by Inspector Routledge, from the Cypress Hills planted, mess kitchen cellar repaired.

A screen placed around the men's latrine, and many other smaller repairs and alterations, such as remudding and whitewashing log buildings, &c., effected.

Graveyard put into decent order and appearance, &c.

OUTPOSTS, EAST END.

New stable 31 × 25 to hold 12 horses. New store house 18 × 20. 12 × 14 small shack for inspecting officer's accommodation, and a fence around the whole outpost.

FARWELL.

A new hay corral fence.

TEN MILE.

New blacksmith shop not completed. Kitchen added to barrack room not completed. Graveyard at Fort Walsh periodically fixed up.

MEDICINE LODGE.

Road graded and bridges built as above reported.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED, ESTIMATES ATTACHED.

Married inspector's quarters will require grouting, siding and the whole painting.

Work shops will require new roofs. These, however, can be made of mud, which will do very well, and the present lumber being utilized, will cost little besides the labour.

The mess room requires ceiling.

Mangers and floors of stables require repairing with two inch lumber.

The guard room must be enlarged.

Recreation room should be ceiled, being now very cold, and necessitating the consumption of much fuel.

EAST END.

Barracks and kitchen and new store house to be floored. Officers' quarters to be completed.

FARWELL

Being very cold in winter should be ceiled, the cellar having slightly caved should be lined.

TEN MILE.

Blacksmith shop and kitchen to be completed.

MEDICINE HAT.

The buildings are in charge of the Public Works Department, they are very cold and ramshackled and too large for our requirements. A smaller, more compact and neater detachment could be made by utilizing some of the buildings now only going to ruin across the river at the old post.

It is proposed to move some of the buildings from that point, to Maple Creek, to enlarge the guard room and to increase the accommodation for recreation purposes. The Canadian Pacific Railway will give us good rates, and the work can be done by our own men.

LIQUOR.

The License Ordinance works very well, some restriction, however, must be placed on the sale to half-breeds, if we are to succeed in keeping it away from Indians, and the handling of liquor by drug stores should be curtailed.

INSPECTIONS

Have been held periodically of outposts by officers of the division, and of headquarters by yourself on September 29th, and by the commanding officer and orderly officer daily.

ADDENDA.

Travel from the United States took a new direction this season via Battle Creek up to the bend at west end of "Old man on his back" thence via Davis's Lake north, and I would suggest the advantage of placing a detachment under canvas for the summer months at any rate at the "Cherry Patch" in the "Old man on his back." There is good water, feed and a little firewood, and from that point the whole country can be well seen.

Indians, and breeds especially, who congregate there, and are suspected of killing game out of season would then be under better supervision.

Just before closing this report I received a letter from Mr. Survant, of the outfit, stating he was prepared to put on two line riders to co-operate with our men, he expected other American outfits would do the same.

Referring to the artesian well, I understand the prices were as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the 1st | 50 feet | @ | $ 2.25 | per foot | | $ 112.50 |
| 2nd | " | " | 2.50 | " | | 125.00 |
| 3rd | " | " | 2.75 | " | | 137.50 |
| 4th | " | " | 3.00 | " | | 150.00 |
| 5th | " | " | 3.25 | " | | 162.50 |
| 10 feet | | " | 3.50 | " | | 35.00 |

I beg to report very favourably of Sergeant Major Tucker, Staff Sergeant Knight, Staff Sergeant Richards, and Acting Corporal Mountford especially, who as well as all the other non-commissioned officers performed their duties with zeal and intelligence in their respective positions.

I have also to thank the officers of the division for their hearty support.

I inclose table of distances and report from Assistant Surgeon Fraser, and veterinary non-commissioned officer.

Maps are forwarded under separate cover.

I omitted to mention the death of Reg. No. 2091, Constable Murphy, A. N., who died after a short illness in the hospital, on January 23rd, he was a respectable, trustworthy policeman and a good teamster.

I beg to endorse the suggestions made by Assistant Surgeon Fraser.

It would materially assist us in enforcing prison discipline were a clause inserted in the code or rules and regulations for the government of jails, empowering the officer commanding to impose further imprisonment on obstreperous prisoners. The "bread and water" or "dark cells" punishment is not always either practicable or efficacious.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. H. WHITE FRASER,
*Inspector, Commanding "A" Division.*

The Commissioner,
N. W. Mounted Police, Regina.

# APPENDIX J.

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force by Divisions, during the summer of 1896.

| Divisions. | Stations. | Commissioner. | Asst. Commissioner. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff-Surgeons. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Scouts and Supernumeraries. | Total. | Horses. | Ponies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Maple Creek | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 29 | 2 | 38 | 37 | | 37 |
| | East End | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | | 8 |
| | Farwell | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Ten Mile | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 5 | 9 | | 9 |
| | Medicine Lodge | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 | | 7 |
| | Josefsburg | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Medicine Hat | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Langevin | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Town Station | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Swift Current | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Bear Creek | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| C | Battleford | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 46 | 42 | | 42 |
| | Onion Lake | | | | | | | 1 | | | 4 | | 5 | 6 | | 6 |
| | Henrietta | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| | Macfarlanes | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 |
| | Jackfish | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 |
| | Bresaylor | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Saskatchewan Landi'g | | | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | 6 | 11 | | 11 |
| D | Macleod | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 47 | 5 | 70 | 98 | 1 | 99 |
| | Pincher Creek | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 9 | 11 | | 11 |
| | Big Bend | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Kootenai | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Stand Off | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 8 | 9 | 19 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| | St. Mary's | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Lee's Creek | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | | 5 |
| | Boundary Creek | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | Kipp | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Leavings | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | Mosquito Creek | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | 6 | | 6 |
| | Porcupines | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Peigan | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Town | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| | Quarantine | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | 7 |
| | South Fork | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Crows Nest Pass | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 |
| Depot | Regina | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 66 | 19 | 122 | 103 | 3 | 106 |
| | Qu'Appelle | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Town Station | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Fort Qu'Appelle | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Moose Jaw | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Kutawa | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 |
| | Ottawa | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | | | |
| | Moosomin | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 5 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Grenfel | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Wolseley | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Whitewood | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Cannington Manor | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Saltcoats | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 4 | 1 | | 4 |
| | Yorkton | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| | Fort Pelly | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 5 | | 2 |
| | Estevan | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 4 | | 5 |
| | North Portal | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Gainsboro' | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Oxbow | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Arcola | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Wood End | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | 4 |

# North-west Mounted Police.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, &c.—*Concluded.*

| Divisions. | Stations. | Commissioner. | Asst. Commissioner. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff-Surgeons. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Scouts and Supernumeraries. | Total. | Horses. | Ponies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depot | Wood Mountain | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | | 9 |
| | Willow Bunch | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 |
| | Yukon | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | | 19 | | | |
| | Broadview | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Buffalo Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Caron | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Fleming | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Hyde | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Kenlis | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Longlaketon | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Lumsden | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Parklands | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Rocanville | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Sheho Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Sumner | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| E | Calgary | | | 1 | 2 | | | 5 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 48 | 52 | | 52 |
| | Banff | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 5 | | 8 | 8 | | 8 |
| | Gleichen | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | 6 |
| | High River | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Morley | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Dewdney | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Ings | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Olds | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Millarville | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Mitford | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Jumping Pond | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Wyndham | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Stevensons | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| F | Prince Albert | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 5 | 39 | 38 | 2 | 40 |
| | Duck Lake | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | | 6 |
| | Batoche | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Saskatoon | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Snake Plains | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Dundurn | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Kinistino | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Rosthern | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Willoughby | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Wingan | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Mackenzie's Crossing | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| G | Fort Saskatchewan | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 45 | 54 | | 54 |
| | Edmonton | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | | 7 |
| | South Edmonton | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Lac St. Anne | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Innisfail | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Lewisville | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | St. Albert | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Lamerton | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Red Deer | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Wetaskiwin | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Edna | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Egg Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Beaver Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| K | Lethbridge | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 40 | 30 | | 30 |
| | Milk River Ridge | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 7 | | 7 |
| | Coutts | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 6 | 8 | | 8 |
| | Writing-on-Stone | | | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | 6 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| | Pendant d'Oreille | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| | St. Mary's | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| | Little Bow | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Totals | 1 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 471 | 72 | 741 | 768 | 18 | 786 |

# APPENDIX K.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, on 30th November, 1896.

| Divisions. | Stations. | Commissioner. | Assistant Commissioner. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Assist. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Scouts and Supernumeraries. | Totals. | Horses. | Ponies. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Maple Creek | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 40 | 52 | .... | 52 |
| | East End | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 5 | .... | 5 |
| | Farwell | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | Ten Mile | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | .... | 6 |
| | Medicine Lodge | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | .... | 5 |
| | Josefsburg | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Medicine Hat | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| | Langevin | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Town Station | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Swift Current | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Line Riders | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| C. | Battleford | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 51 | 54 | .... | 54 |
| | Onion Lake | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 6 | .... | 6 |
| | Jackfish | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | Henrietta | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | Macfarlanes | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| D. | Macleod | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 48 | 7 | 72 | 51 | 1 | 52 |
| | Pincher Creek | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 6 | 2 | 10 | 11 | .... | 11 |
| | Big Bend | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | Kootenai | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Stand Off | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 9 | 8 | 19 | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| | St. Mary's | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| | Lees Creek | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| | Boundary Creek | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | Kipp | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| | Leavings | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | Mosquito Creek | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | Porcupine | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 4 | .... | 5 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| | Peigan | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Town Patrol | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Herd | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 | 30 | .... | 30 |
| | Quarantine | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Crows Nest Pass | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Dp. | Regina | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 81 | 19 | 138 | 121 | 1 | 122 |
| | Qu'Appelle | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | Town Station | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Fort Qu'Appelle | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Moose Jaw | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Kutawa | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | Ottawa | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Moosomin | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 5 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| | Grenfel | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | Wolseley | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Whitewood | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Cannington Manor | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Saltcoats | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 6 | 6 | .... | 6 |
| | Yorkton | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Fort Pelly | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Estevan | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 3 | .... | 6 | 6 | .... | 6 |
| | North Portal | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | Gainsboro | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Oxbow | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Arcola | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Roche Percée | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |

# North-west Mounted Police.

## Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions—*Concluded.*

| Divisions. | Stations. | Commissioner. | Assistant Commissioner. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Assist. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Scouts and Supernumeraries. | Totals. | Horses. | Ponies. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dp. | Wood Mountain | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | | 5 |
| | Willow Bunch | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Yukon | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | | 19 | | | |
| E | Calgary | | | 1 | 2 | | | 5 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 51 | 53 | | 53 |
| | Banff | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 5 | | 8 | 8 | | 8 |
| | Gleichen | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | 6 |
| | High River | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Morley | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Dewdney | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Ings | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Olds | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Mitford | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Vernon, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| F | Prince Albert | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 28 | 6 | 46 | 42 | 2 | 44 |
| | Duck Lake | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | | 6 |
| | Batoche | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 5 | | 5 |
| | Saskatoon | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| G | Fort Saskatchewan | | | 1 | | | | 6 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 9 | 51 | 64 | | 64 |
| | Edmonton | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | | 6 |
| | South Edmonton | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Lac St. Anne | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Innisfail | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Lewisville | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | St. Albert | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Lamerton | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Red Deer | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | | 4 |
| | Wetaskiwin | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Edna | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Beaver Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Egg Lake | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| K | Lethbridge | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 43 | 31 | | 31 |
| | Milk River Ridge | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 8 | | 8 |
| | Coutts | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 6 | 8 | | 8 |
| | Writing-on-Stone | | | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | 6 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| | Pendant-d'Oreille | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| | St. Mary's | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 28 | 1 | 29 |
| | Little Bow | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Totals | 1 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 468 | 83 | 750 | 780 | 18 | 798 |

# APPENDIX L.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1896.

BATTLEFORD, 27th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the past year as follows:—

The health of the command has been exceptionally good, only about 130 cases having been recorded on our sick lists, a large proportion of which merely received medicine and went back to duty.

Of really serious cases we have had very few. That of Reg. No. 2975, Constable Leach, a case of acute rheumatism, caused some anxiety and was attended with remarkably high temperature, the thermometer registering as much as 105·3. He recovered, however, and has not since complained. That of Reg. No. 2910, Constable Harrison, a case of subluxation of the knee, proved tedious. He is now all right, and the articulation appears to be as strong, and limber as ever. That of Reg. No. 2373, Corporal Holmes, a rather severe case of gastritis, presented some serious symptoms, and was also attended with high temperature, over 105. However, recovery was prompt enough, he being only 14 days in hospital. He is now quite well and his digestion as good as ever. That of Reg. No. 2918, Constable Bushe, a case of synovitis, was also protracted, the knee had to be encased in plaster of paris to secure more compression and immobility; he did well and was discharged cured. That of Reg. No. 3057, Constable Jackson, a case of very obstinate sciatica, has proved rather puzzling, but the patient is now going about, and I hope will be returned to full duty in a short time.

We have again had this fall what may be termed a visitation of "la grippe." A good many complained of neuralgic pains; some of violent, spasmodic, and very persistent cough, and there was both here and in town an epidemic of whooping cough which is still raging.

I take pleasure in saying that since 1892 we have not had a single case of fever, and in five years we have had only one death to record, and that the result of an accident. This speaks well for the sanitary condition of the post.

Apart from the pit closets (generally known as my "pet aversion") which as I have repeatedly pointed out, are a constant source of danger, offering the only favourable soil for the evolution of the germs emitted from the rotting vegetation, and pools of stagnant water, the retiring waters of the Battle River necessarily leave every year at its embouchure; and which, in my opinion, at least, were the cause of the numerous cases of fever which have proved so fatal in former years: Apart, I say, from these pit closets (they have this year, as in former years, been constantly and carefully disinfected) our barracks, situated as they are on elevated, porous, self draining ground, are indeed in a favourable sanitary condition. And as the commissioner has promised to remove this source of danger, and to build earth closets at an early date, we shall, I hope, soon be in a *perfectly* satisfactory sanitary condition, and if, as I am told, the new latrine is to be large enough to contain a stove in winter, we shall also be rid of a fruitful source of colds, etc.

The barrack rooms have ample breathing space, and there are none of the ordinary sources of contamination of their atmosphere, such as those arising from cellars or basements, impure air from deposits, effluvia from draining pipes, closets, etc. There are no cellars, draining pipes, nor closets near enough, and the best discipline provides for the disposal of any refuse, which here, as in every other post, is removed at the appointed time as regularly as clockwork. The only source of contamination of the air in these rooms, are from combustion; respiration, skin-transpiration, and soiled clothes, and the removal of these impurities must be made

by thorough ventilation. This appears to have been done up to now, in a way, by the scanty means in use, but I believe that many colds, headaches, and other little ailments may be attributed to defective ventilation.

I have, as far back as 1888, advised the use of a very simple and cheap contrivance by which warmed fresh air could be supplied directly from outside. It consists of a sheet iron jacket fitted round the stove between the flanges, fastened in front on each side of the door, and to the lower flange all round, but open at the top. A 3 or 4 inch stove pipe fits into this jacket communicating under the floor with a wooden tube opening outside the building. The pipe would be provided with a damper to shut out the supply at will. This jacket would not only supply warmed fresh air, but would distribute warmth more evenly through the room, and those sleeping near these large stoves would not suffer from the heat, nor those in the corners from the cold.

The hospital now presents a remarkably comfortable and cheerful appearance, and the different articles so often requisitioned for have been procured. Superintendent Cotton has taken a great interest in this work, he has had all the walls repaired, kalsomined, painted, &c., and has done everything in his power to give the place the bright appearance it now has. There are still two or three things wanted which I understand with shortly be forthcoming.

Constable Reed is still acting as steward, orderly, and cook. He has, as in the past, given me full satisfaction, is thoroughly reliable, and a very good dispenser. I would again beg strongly to recommend that he be made a non-commissioned officer, it would greatly facilitate his work, and he thoroughly deserves it, for his ability, intelligence, irreproachable conduct, and years of service, and, as I have said before it would greatly assist hospital discipline.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,
*Assistant Surgeon.*

To Superintendent Cotton,
Commanding "C" Division.

# APPENDIX M.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, 1896.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of "A" Division for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

The general health of the men of the division has been good with the exception of a more than usual prevalence of diarrhœa during part of the summer.

### SPECIAL CASES.

I regret the necessity of reporting the death of the late Reg. No. 2091, Constable Murphy, who died on the 23rd January, of apoplexy at the base of the brain. A necropsy was held, assisted by Drs. Calder and Harris, who had seen the case with me, which resulted in the diagnosis being verified, Reg. No. 177, Constable Forbes, Keratites and conjunctivitis with corneal ulcer. When he was returning from leave and while passing from one car to another, he was struck in the eye by a cinder from the engine. Unfortunately the injury received was in the same situation as a previous ulcer which resulted in opacity of corneæ and dimness of vision. The case, although a slow and tedious one, ended in recovery, and with a much better result than I expected, as the opacity was not increased.

Reg. No. 2768, Constable DeLorimier, recurrent iritis. This man being stationed at the Medicine Hat detachment came under the immediate care of Dr. C. S. Smyth, full reports of its history have been forwarded to you. Towards the end of his last attack he came under my treatment, being transferred to the post. I found an iritis and conjunctivitis also the results of an iridectomy and paracentesis corneæ, when the inflammations had subsided and he was allowed to be about. I recommended that he be sent to Regina to be invalided. The history of the case shows it to be of a recurrent nature.

Reg. No. 2,650, Ex-Staff Sergeant Macdonald (lacerated wound of the throat with cellulitis and emphysema). On the afternoon of the 27th July he received the point of a billiard cue in his month, it being directed backwards towards the left tonsil, it tore the soft palate and tonsil on the left side, passed through the pharnyx into the back of the neck. Cellulitis with emphysema set in, extending around the neck and down to the chest involving its upper part.

The case for a few days appeared serious but resulted in complete recovery, he being returned to duty August 13th.

Reg. No. 2,695, Constable Buxton, fracture of the tibia, returned to duty recovered.

Reg. No. 2287, Constable Axton, lacerated scalp wound, cause indefinite, brought into hospital 3.30 a.m., 23rd September in an inconscious state. The case turned out favourably and he was returned to duty, October 1st, recovered.

Reg. No. 1,197, Constable Adams, cellulitis face from insect bite. In hospital July 13th to July 15th, returned to duty recovered.

### BARRACK-ROOMS.

I beg to invite your attention to the important subject of the ventilation of the men's quarters, which I do not consider satisfactory. I would suggest that a ventilator be placed on the roofs of the barrack and mess buildings, which with

the present manholes in the ceilings of those quarters would aid materially the circulation of the air in them.

The bed-boards and trestles which are at present in use should be changed for iron cots similar to those supplied to other posts, and with them I feel confident there would be less trouble with that barrack pest the bed bug, I should much like to see some action taken with reference to the fitting up of the men's bath room, this being particularly necessary in the winter months.

GUARD ROOM.

As previously reported, this building is too small for its requirements, the interior arrangement being altogether unsuited for a prison, there being practically no ventilation and very imperfect heating. Considering the large number of prisoners undergoing punishment at this post, a more suitable building should be provided.

LATRINES.

These were all cleaned out and thoroughly disinfected last spring, the latter being continued weekly. I consider a great improvement might be made in the men's latrine at small expense. As at present arranged with three doors on each side, it is made very uncomfortable in the winter by the snow drifting in. I would propose closing these doors and placing one in the end, having a corridor down the side, and the closets opening from this, they being lighted by a small window from each.

Attached is an appendix of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
*Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, Maple Creek, 30th November, 1896.

| Diseases. | No. of cases. | No. of days. | Average duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abcess | 1 | 2 | 2 | Reutrned to duty, recovered. |
| Adenitis groin | 2 | 9 | 4 | do do |
| Abdominal pains | 1 | 4 | 4 | do do |
| Alcoholism | 2 | 6 | 3 | do do |
| Apoplexy | 1 | 3 | 3 | Const. Murphy died 23rd January, 1896. |
| Biliousness | 12 | 29 | 2 | Returned to duty, recovered. |
| Blistered feet | 1 | 6 | 6 | do do |
| Bruised finger | 1 | 1 | 1 | Treatment and duty, do |
| Burnt eye | 1 | 3 | 3 | Returned to duty, do |
| " ankle | 1 | 5 | 5 | do do |
| Cellulitis face from insect bite | 1 | 3 | 3 | do do |
| Cold, bronchial | 12 | 35 | 3 | do do |
| " feverish | 13 | 37 | 3 | do do |
| Contusions | 7 | 44 | 6 | do do |
| Conjunctivitis | 5 | 20 | 4 | do do |
| Constipation | 3 | 10 | 3 | do do |
| Circumcision | 2 | 29 | 14 | do do |
| Cramps (stomach) | 1 | 1 | 1 | Medicine and duty, do |
| Diarrhœa | 17 | 49 | 3 | Returned to duty, do |
| " Dysenteric | 1 | 6 | 6 | do do |
| Dislocation, 1st metacarpal hand | 1 | 6 | 6 | do do |
| Dyspepsia | 2 | 2 | 1 | do do |
| Earache | 3 | 4 | 1 | do do |
| Fracture (tibia) | 1 | 70 | 70 | do do |
| Frostbite | 3 | 6 | 2 | do do |
| Garache | 3 | 4 | 1 | do do |
| Inflamed hands | 1 | 3 | 3 | do do |
| Ingrowing toe nail | 1 | 3 | 3 | do do |
| Impacted cerumen | 2 | 2 | 2 | Sent to Regina to be invalided. |
| Iritis recurrent | 1 | 67 | 67 | Returned to duty, recovered. |
| Keratitis and conjunctivitis with corneal ulcer | 1 | 58 | 58 | Returned to duty, recovered. |
| Nervousness | 2 | 9 | 4 | do do |
| Neuralgia | 7 | 16 | 2 | Extraction and duty, do |
| Odontalgia | 14 | 14 | 1 | Returned to duty, do |
| Perineal pains | 1 | 4 | 4 | do do |
| Pharyngitis | 2 | 3 | 1 | do do |
| Rheumatism | 7 | 36 | 5 | do do |
| Swollen feet | 1 | 5 | 5 | do do |
| Tonsilitis follicular | 8 | 16 | 2 | do do |
| Tender fingers (when exposed) | 1 | 2 | 2 | Treatment and duty, do |
| Tinea circinata | 1 | 1 | 1 | Returned to duty, do |
| Wound, lacerated throat with cellulitis and emphysema | 1 | 15 | 15 | Returned to duty, do |
| Wound, lacerated scalp | 1 | 9 | 9 | do do |

S. M. FRASER,
*Asst. Surgeon.*

# APPENDIX N.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN, 1896.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual sick report of "D" division for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

In reviewing this it will be seen that we have again had no case of continued fever, or infectious disease, and I can again record another year in which I have neither seen nor heard of any case simulating "malarial fever."

As regards the general health of the division, we have recently had a fair test as to the fitness of all ranks in the command to withstand fatigue, prolonged strain, and exposure to weather. I refer to the work entailed in preventing the escape out of the country of the Indian "Charcoal," now a prisoner in the guard room, and I will use the opportunity to make a few remarks from a medical point of view.

As to the extremely difficult nature of the country, and other conditions favouring the concealment of the Indian, so apparent to all who were out, it is not my place to speak, except in so far as these affected our men. But as these comprised the hills, the mountains, rivers and streams, with long stretches of rolling plain between, brush and heavy timber, and the mountain passes, the work performed was rendered very rough and arduous, with much riding. To add to this, it was the changeable season of the year, first mild, then stormy with snow, and ice impeding the river crossings.

For over three weeks the men were out, and some of the individual rides accomplished and work performed were worthy of record. But the point I wish to make is this, that in no case were men incapacitated by chafe, cold, ophthalmia or overstrain, and the fact that only two minor injuries occurred points to general intelligence and good management. These two were, Constable Brindle with badly sprained ankle, who rode fifty miles after receiving the injury; and Constable Cole with similar injury to the elbow.

I consider this a most creditable record, and one that points strongly to the fit condition of this command, when it is noted that men employed as clerks, teamsters, servants, artisans, etc., all took their share in this arduous work.

I have to record the death of two old and respected members of the force.

Interpreter Jerry Potts, who had long been troubled at intervals with haemorrhages from the lungs, showed signs of decline in the early spring. Progressive general debility, dependent on phthisis, gradually carried him off, and he died on the morning of July 14th. He was buried with military honours, and many old-timers and ex-policemen attended feeling that one of the oldest and best-known "land-marks" had past away. The part played in the early days by Jerry Potts will go down in the history of the mounted police and the Indians of the Canadian North-west.

On the 12th of this month I brought in from Pincher Creek the remains of our late comrade, Sergeant W. B. Wilde, who was shot and killed by the Indian "Charcoal," while in pursuit and attempting his arrest on a charge of murder. By the death of Sergeant Wilde the force has lost a non-commissioned officer of high principle and sterling qualities, and as an example of "duty first, and always" it would be hard to find him excelled the world over. Having been in the same command with him at Wood Mountain nearly nine years ago, subsequently at Maple Creek, and again in Macleod, I have seen something of the influence which his strong character had upon those with whom he came in contact. I had perhaps peculiar opportunities of knowing him both on, and off duty, and the more one knew him

the better did one appreciate the manly and soldierlike spirit which has doubtless left a stamp on many of those who looked to him as their example. I make brief mention of a few

SPECIAL CASES.

Reg. No. 2711, Constable McDermid, was in hospital or on special forms of light duty from November 24th, 1895, until July 18th, when he took his discharge. He was suffering from pneumonic phthisis, and though at times improving in strength he was never able to resume duty.

On January 16th, I went out to Stand Off to bring in Reg. No. 1862, Constable Stewart, who had been severely frost-bitten in several places while riding out to his detachment in the face of the wind. He was in hospital for two months but made a good recovery. Four days afterwards, however he was re-admitted with a broken collar-bone which kept him another month in hospital.

There were one or two other cases of frost-bite, resulting from the sudden changes, to which this district is so liable, overtaking men on patrol.

Reg. No. 2321, Constable Mathieu, had in August, an obstinate attack of sub-acute rheumatism, with a form of eczema. He improved somewhat in a month's treatment, but a course of the water and the sulphur baths at the Crow's Nest Springs completely restored him.

I have had two cases of acute appendicitis causing anxiety during the critical period.

On the 12th of May, Reg. No. 1709, Constable Nicholson, was admitted to hospital with symptoms of this disorder. After a few days careful treatment the question of operation became pressing, and I called in Dr. Kennedy. We decided to wait a few hours having everything in readiness. An abatement of the dangerous symptoms took place and he slowly recovered without operation. He left the hospital on the 9th of June, and has been doing duty in the canteen without any recurrence of the appendical disease.

Reg. No. 2211, Constable Shaver, came into hospital on the 8th of September, with slight signs pointing to the appendix. These became pronounced before long, and again it looked as if operation would be necessary. I again called in Dr. Kennedy, in the evening. We thought best to wait until morning, hoping for the same encouraging course as Nicholson's case had taken, and were not disappointed. In a day or two there began a rapid improvement and Constable Shaver recovered completely and left the hospital on the 5th of October, for light duty.

On September 29th, A. Rouleau, civilian, was brought into hospital as a prisoner, bleeding profusely from a severe wound in the wrist, received in a street-row. Fortunately for him Staff Sergeant Heap was on hand and promptly arrested the hæmorrhage until I arrived to attend to the wound.

HOSPITAL, ETC.

The hospital-orderly has utilized his spare time in painting the ceilings and varnishing the doors and woodwork of the hospital interior.

One easy chair has been received from Regina.

Tenders for the supply of drugs were called for and the contract given to R. B. Barnes. The drugs so far supplied have been quite satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been excellent.

Twenty-one men have been examined for re-engagement.

Seven applicants for the force have been examined, of whom three were recommended.

The various detachments have been visited and reported upon.

Sergeant Morris took over the duties of hospital steward from Staff Sergeant Heap on November 19th.

Staff Sergeant Heap, who has lately taken his discharge, was with me for two years and a half, during which time I always found him most capable and attentive to his duties, and I am sorry to have lost him.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,

*Assistant-Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report of "D" Division for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average duration on Daily Sick Report. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Surgical Cases.* | | | | |
| Abscess (Thecal) | 1 | 3 | 3 | Recovered, returned to duty. |
| Adenitis | 3 | 17 | 5⅔ | 2 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still in hospital. |
| Appendicitis | 2 | 94 | 47 | Recovered, returned to duty. |
| Burns | 2 | 3 | 1½ | do do |
| Corns | 1 | 1 | 1 | do do |
| Cuts and Bruises | 12 | 33 | 2¾ | do do |
| Conjunctivitis | 4 | 20 | 5 | do do |
| Eczema | 1 | 13 | 13 | do do |
| Fractures | 2 | 36 | 18 | do do |
| Frost bites | 2 | 64 | 32 | do do |
| Gonorrhœa | 4 | 32 | 8 | 3 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still in hospital. |
| Hæmorrhoids | 3 | 47 | 15⅔ | Recovered, returned to duty. |
| Lymphangitis | 2 | 13 | 6½ | do do |
| Ophthalmia | 5 | 18 | 3⅗ | 4 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still on sick rpt. |
| Orchitis | 3 | 43 | 14⅓ | Recovered, returned to duty. |
| Sprains and strains | 8 | 65 | 8⅛ | do do |
| Stricture, urethral | 1 | 9 | 9 | do do |
| do spasmodic | 2 | 12 | 6 | do do |
| Tooth extractions | 13 | 13 | 1 | do do |
| Wounds, incised | 1 | 4 | 4 | do do |
| *Medical cases.* | | | | |
| Alcoholism | 1 | 3 | 3 | do do |
| Asthma | 1 | 1 | 1 | do do |
| Biliousness | 6 | 6 | 1 | do do |
| Colic | 11 | 22 | 2 | do do |
| Coughs and colds | 22 | 33 | 1½ | 21 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still in hosp. |
| Cystitis | 1 | 27 | 27 | Recoverd, returned to duty. |
| Diarrhœa | 8 | 11 | 1⅜ | do do |
| Dysentry | 1 | 22 | 22 | do do |
| Collic, tonsilitis | 3 | 12 | 4 | do do |
| Headache | 1 | 1 | 1 | do do |
| Lumbago | 3 | 9 | 3 | do do |
| Myalgia | 7 | 17 | 2 17/7 | do do |
| Neuralgia | 6 | 9 | 1½ | do do |
| Pleuritis | 1 | 22 | 22 | do do |
| Pneumonia phthisis | 1 | 231 | 231 | Took his discharge. |
| Pyresia, simple | 3 | 9 | 3 | Recovered, returned to duty. |
| Rheumatism, inflam | 3 | 51 | 17 | do do |
| do muscular | 2 | 39 | 19½ | 1 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still on Sick Report. |
| Sciatica | 1 | 5 | 5 | Recovered, returned to duty. |
| Sore throat | 4 | 4 | 1 | do do |
| Vertigo | 2 | 2 | 1 | do do |

C. S. HAULTAIN,

*Assistant Surgeon.*

# APPENDIX O.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL, 1896.

REGINA, 9th December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot division for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

In the early part of the year a few men suffering from influenza came under treatment, the disease, however, did not extend, and those affected promptly recovered.

During the month of September, two cases of scarlet fever were admitted into hospital, one a constable, the other the son of an officer whose servant occupied the same barrack room as the constable. Every precaution was at once taken with the view of limiting the spread of the disease, the officer's quarters and barrack room being fumigated and the occupants of both placed in quarantine for fourteen days. The school located in the barracks was closed. The hospital was isolated, and an auxiliary hospital established for all other cases. Both patients recovered satisfactorily, and upon their discharge the hospital, including furniture, bedding, etc., was disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and the walls and ceilings afterwards kalsomined.

Shortly before the occurrence of these cases it was reported that a child, living about two miles from the barracks, had died from scarlet fever.

In November the disease was said to be prevalent in the town of Regina and that several deaths had resulted. I am, however, pleased to state no further case has occurred in the post.

I regret having to record two deaths in the division, Reg. No. 3100, Constable Kern, being accidentally drowned near Wood End on April 27th, and Special Constable Champion who died on January 27th from diabetes, after an illness lasting about two years.

Two constable were invalided.

Thirty prisoners were treated during the year, in addition to others seen on the ordinary daily visits to the guard room. Five were admitted into hospital.

The average number daily on sick report was $5\frac{1}{3}$.

Eighty-four applicants to join the force were examined during the year, and twenty-five men were examined for re-engagement.

The furnaces which were placed under the hospital last year, are satisfactory and a considerable saving of fuel is effected. Occasionally last winter, in very cold weather, with a high wind, there was some difficulty in keeping up the temperature, but I think this was rather due to causes other than those attaching to the heating apparatus. The kitchen, dining-room, hall and one ward, were painted last year, and the whole building has undergone a thorough cleaning, the walls and ceilings not previously painted have been kalsomined, and the hospital is now in a satisfactory condition. The electric light has proved most convenient.

The sanitation of the post has not been neglected, weekly inspections were made and reported to the commanding officer, who has had all recommendations promptly carried out.

I desire to call your attention to the guard room. This building, an old one, is certainly not now in a condition to accommodate the large number of prisoners which are frequently detained here, it is impossible to warm it properly, the cells are too small, and in the winter so dark and cold that prisoners cannot be kept in them during the day, but, when not at work, have to be brought near the stoves in order to keep fairly warm. The tramp element forms the bulk of our prisoners, and in spite of the greatest care it is impossible to prevent the presence of vermin, which,

owing to the walls of the building having shrunk, cannot be eradicated. A wooden structure is unsuitable for a guard room in this country, such a building should be of brick or stone, heated by hot air, so that the cells and other parts could be equally warmed.

Staff Sergeant Bates has performed his duties carefully and efficiently, and I have always found him reliable.

Reg. No. 3127, Constable Wadey has acted in the capacity of hospital cook and orderly in a most satisfactory manner.

The following is a resumé of the cases admitted into hospital.

| | |
|---|---|
| Remaining in hospital from last year | 3 |
| Admitted during the year:— | |
| Medical | 62 |
| Surgical | 38 |
| | 103 |
| Of these were:— | |
| Returned to duty | 98 |
| Returned to light duty | 1 |
| Invalided | 1 |
| Died | 1 |
| Remaining in hospital | 2 |
| | 103 |

Average detention in hospital 8¾ days.
Average daily number in hospital 2½.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
*Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

Sick Report of Depot Division, Regina, for the Year ended 30th November, 1896.

| Diseases. | Number of Cases. | Average duration. — Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angina | 1 | 3 | Returned to duty. |
| Biliousness | 15 | 2½ | do |
| Bronchitis | 4 | 9 | do |
| Carious teeth | 32 | | |
| Cerebral congestion | 1 | 4 | Returned to duty. |
| Chafes | 17 | 4⅛ | do |
| Colic | 7 | 1⅞ | do |
| Conjunctivitis | 10 | 1 | do |
| Constipation | 10 | 1 | do |
| Contusions | 26 | 3⅕ | do |
| Coughs and colds | 76 | 2¼ | do |
| Crushed fingers | 1 | 34 | Still under treatment. |
| Debility | 5 | 7½ | Returned to duty. |
| Diabetes | 1 | | Dead. |
| Diarrhœa | 36 | 1⅜ | Returned to duty. |
| Earache | 2 | 1½ | do |
| Eczema | 4 | 6 | do |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 38 | do |
| Frost bite | 2 | 4 | Still in hospital, 1. |
| Gastric ulcer | 1 | 31 | From last year; returned to duty. |
| Gonorrhœa | 1 | 15 | Returned to duty. |
| Gout | 1 | 6 | do |
| Headache | 11 | 1¼ | do |
| Hemorrhoids | 3 | 2 | do |
| Hydrocele | 1 | 9 | Invalided. |
| Influenza | 19 | 5⅗ | 3 from last year; returned to duty. |
| Iritis | 1 | 54 | On leave pending discharge. |
| Lumbago | 3 | 4 | Returned to duty. |
| Minor surgical cases | 14 | 5⅗ | do still in hospital, 1. |
| Myalgia | 8 | 2½ | Returned to duty. |
| Neuralgia | 9 | 2¼ | do |
| Pleuritis | 1 | 50 | do |
| Pruritus | 4 | 1 | do |
| Psoriasis | 2 | 1 | do |
| Pyrexia | 3 | 5⅓ | do |
| Rheumatism | 12 | 6½ | do |
| Scarlet fever | 2 | 34 | do |
| Sciatica | 3 | 9 | do |
| Sprains and strains | 30 | 4½ | do |
| Syncope | 2 | 2½ | do |
| Synovitis | 6 | 33½ | do invalided, 1. |
| Tonsillitis | 4 | 7 | do |
| Varicocele | 1 | 31 | do |
| Wounds, lacerated, contused, &c. | 18 | 7⅙ | do |

# APPENDIX P.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F.H. MEWBURN, 1896.

LETBRIDGE, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Medical Report of 'K' division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the year thirty-one cases have been admitted and treated in hospital, with an average residence there of eight days per case, these cases are shown in the attached classification. Twenty-two men have been examined for re-engagement. No deaths have occurred, the drug supply has been ample and satisfactory.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. MEWBURN,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "K" Division, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Surgical.* | | | | |
| Frost bite | 2 | 11 | 5½ | Recovered; returned to duty. |
| Contusion | 4 | 21 | 5¼ | do do |
| Traumatic Orchitis | 1 | 9 | ..... | do do |
| Laryngitis | 2 | 9 | 4½ | do do |
| Hammer toes | 1 | 65 | ..... | do do |
| Compound fraction of finger joint | 1 | 41 | ..... | do do |
| Foreign body on cornea | 1 | 6 | ..... | do do |
| Burn on cornea | 1 | 5 | ..... | do do |
| Odontalgia | 2 | 5 | 2½ | do do |
| Chafe | 1 | 3 | ..... | do do |
| Hypogastric neuralgia | 1 | 4 | ..... | do do |
| Adenitis | 1 | 19 | ..... | Still under treatment. |
| *Medical.* | | | | |
| Eczema | 1 | 4 | ..... | Recovered; returned to duty. |
| Coryza | 2 | 8 | 4 | do do |
| Intestinal colic | 3 | 9 | 3 | do do |
| Lumbago | 2 | 8 | 4 | do do |
| La grippe | 1 | 6 | ..... | do do |
| Febricula | 1 | 8 | ..... | do do |
| Cephalgia | 2 | 5 | 2½ | do do |
| Epilepsy | 1 | 2 | ..... | Special constable; discharged. |
| | 31 | 248 | 8 | |

F. H. MEWBURN,
*Acting Asst. Surgeon.*

2nd December, 1896.

# APPENDIX Q.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON H. M. BAIN.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post, for the year ending to-day.

The health of the men here, during the past year, have been very good, and there is nothing of interest to report on.

The number of cases treated was 134; the average number on the daily sick list 3·47; number of police in hospital 10; average time in hospital 10 days; number of deaths, 1.

One man was examined for engagement, and was admitted; ten men were examined for re-engagement.

Three civilians were treated in hospital, remaining there for an average of 19·66 days. These patients were all afterwards transferred to the Medicine Hat hospital. The drug supply for the past six months was procured from Messrs. W. J. Mitchell & Co., and has been supplied at a much cheaper rate than ever before. The quality of drugs supplied has also been very satisfactory.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficient manner in which Staff Sergeant West has discharged all his duties.

I inclose detailed statement of all the more serious cases treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH M. BAIN, M. D.
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

Commissioner Herchmer,
Regina.

# North-west Mounted Police.

## YEARLY Sick Report, ending 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcoholism | 1 | 1 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Alveolar abscess | 3 | 13 | 4 1/3 | do do |
| Biliousness | 15 | 21 | 1 6/15 | do do |
| Boils | 7 | 56 | 8 | do do |
| Burns | 2 | 4 | 2 | do do |
| Catarrh | 1 | 1 | 1 | Medicine and duty. |
| Chilblains | 1 | 2 | 2 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Carbuncle | 1 | 20 | 20 | do do |
| Colds | 19 | 26 | 1 7/19 | do do |
| Colic | 7 | 9 | 1 2/7 | do do |
| Conjunctivitis | 7 | 14 | 2 | do do |
| Contusions | 5 | 26 | 5 1/5 | do do |
| Cuts | 5 | 18 | 3 3/5 | do do |
| Cystitis | 1 | 31 | 31 | do do |
| Deafness | 1 | 1 | 1 | Medicine and duty. |
| Diarrhœa | 13 | 14 | 2 1/13 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Felons | 2 | 24 | 12 | do do |
| Frostbites | 2 | 6 | 3 | do do |
| Gonorrhœa | 1 | 5 | 5 | do do |
| Hæmorrhoids | 1 | 1 | 1 | Medicine and duty. |
| Headache | 1 | 1 | 1 | do |
| Hernia (inguinal) | 1 | 2 | 2 | Supplied with truss. |
| Hystero epilepsy | 1 | 8 | 8 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Influenza | 1 | 6 | 6 | do do |
| Insomnia | 1 | 1 | 1 | Medicine and duty. |
| Neuralgia | 4 | 4 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Odontalgia | 2 | 2 | 1 | do do |
| Old nephritis | 1 | 7 | 7 | do do |
| Orchitis | 1 | 9 | 9 | In hospital. |
| Pharingitis | 4 | 4 | 1 | Medicine and duty. |
| Pleuritic pain | 2 | 4 | 2 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Rheumatism (muscular) | 11 | 44 | 4 | do do |
| Rubeola | 1 | 7 | 7 | do do |
| Sciatica | 1 | 8 | 8 | do do |
| Sore lips | 1 | 9 | 9 | do do |
| Sprains | 4 | 12 | 3 | do do |
| Stye | 1 | 2 | 2 | do do |
| Synovitis | 1 | 42 | 42 | do do |
| Death | 1 | ..... | ..... | Suicide. |
| *Civilians.* | | | | |
| Necrosis (leg) | 1 | 9 | 9 | Sent to Medicine Hat Hospital. |
| Paralysis | 1 | 20 | 20 | |
| Psoas abscess | 1 | 30 | 30 | |
| *Prisoners.* | | | | |
| Amputation (arm) | 1 | 29 | 29 | Recovered. |
| Biliousness | 2 | 4 | 2 | do |
| Bruises | 3 | 8 | 2 2/3 | do |
| Fractured hand | 1 | 29 | 29 | do |
| Sprains | 2 | 16 | 8 | do |

HUGH M. BAIN,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

# APPENDIX R.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASST. SURGEON R. D. SANSON, 1896.

CALGARY, 19th December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to tender you this, my annual report of this post for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

I am glad to state that the general health of the men of this division has been good throughout the year.

Great improvements have been made in the sanitary arrangements in barracks, the new water closets giving great satisfaction. The guard-room is frequently over crowded owing to the limited number of cells.

### SPECIAL CASES.

On the evening of 12th June, Interpreter Godin was brought in with a bullet wound in the abdomen about two inches above the "umbillicus" he was at once removed to the Calgary General Hospital, an exploratory incision was made with negative results, he expired at 5 a.m. of the 13th. Reg. No. 3081, Constable Morgan was admitted to hospital on the morning of the 27th October, with a bullet wound in the leg. The bullet entered at the head of tibia of the left leg, tore through the soft tissues and made its exit posterior to the tibia at the lower third of the limb. He still is in hospital and is doing as well as could be expected though there will probably be restricted movement of the affected joint.

I inclose detailed statement of cases treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

R. D. SANSON,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

# North-west Mounted Police.

## Yearly Sick Report.

| Diseases. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abdominal pains | 3 | 15 | 5 | 2 returned to duty; 1 medicine and duty. |
| Biliousness | 1 | 1 | 1 | Returned to duty. |
| Bullet wound | 1 | ..... | ..... | In hospital at present. |
| Burns | 1 | 3 | 3 | Returned to duty. |
| Colds | 17 | 21 | 1¼ | 15 returned to duty; 2 medicine and duty. |
| do bronchial | 3 | 4 | 1¼ | Returned to duty. |
| Conjunctivitis | 3 | 5 | 1⅔ | do |
| Constipation | 1 | 1 | 1 | Medicine and duty. |
| Colic | 3 | 3 | 1 | Returned to duty. |
| Cuts and bruises | 13 | 52 | 4 | 8 returned to duty; 2 ex. parade; 1 ex. boots. |
| Frost bite | 1 | 2 | 2 | Ex. boots. |
| Diarrhœa | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 returned to duty; 2 ex. parade; 1 med. and duty. |
| Gastritis | 2 | 2 | 1 | do 1 medicine and duty. |
| Gonorrhœa | 1 | 23 | 23 | Returned to duty. |
| Hæmorrhoids | 1 | 2 | 2 | Ex. riding. |
| La Grippe | 1 | 2 | 2 | Returned to duty. |
| Lumbago | 1 | 2 | 2 | Medicine and duty. |
| Mental debility | 1 | 5 | 5 | Off duty and sick leave. |
| Nausea | 1 | 2 | 2 | Returned to duty. |
| Neuralgia | 1 | 2 | 2 | Medicine and duty. |
| Pleuritic pains | 2 | 6 | 3 | Returned to duty. |
| Pyrexia | 1 | 2 | 2 | do |
| Rheumatism | 2 | 5 | 2½ | 1 returned to duty; 1 medicine and duty. |
| do muscular | 2 | 2 | 1 | Medicine and duty. |
| Skin eruptions | 1 | 1 | 1 | do |
| Strains | 8 | 76 | 9½ | 4 returned to duty; 2 med. and duty; 2 ex. parade. |
| Sore throat | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 do 2 do |
| Tonsillitis follicular | 5 | 11 | 2¼ | Returned to duty. |
| Toothache | 10 | 15 | 1½ | do |
| Vertigo | 2 | 2 | 1 | do |

R. D. SANSON,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

# APPENDIX S.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT L. WATSON, 1896.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual medical report of this division for the year ending this date.

During the past year the same vigilance has been exercised *re* sanitary matters as formerly. Daily inspections were made of all buildings from which disease might emanate, and a free use of disinfectants and deodorants made when necessary. Any suggestions made to the officer commanding were immediately acted upon; resulting in a most satisfactory showing as the health of the division is all that could be desired.

The total number of members of the force treated during the year was 74.

Twenty-eight cases being of a surgical and 46 of a medical nature.

Nine case were admitted into hospital and averaged 16⅔ days each.

Exclusive of this 16 civilian prisoners were treated during the year; six for surgical, and ten for medical ailments.

One prisoner admitted into hospital remained 58 days.

During the year a number of indigent settlers were treated for various ailments, a summary of these cases is attached hereto.

I am forced to again call your attention to the great necessity of having a kitchen built in connection with the hospital, to which I have already referred in my annual reports of 1894 and 1895, this should be done at once as the hospital cannot be called equipped without it.

During the summer the hospital was kalsomined, which gave the wards a more cheerful appearance.

Simple remedies were supplied to Innisfail, Red Deer and Athabasca Landing detachments.

Edmonton detachment was supplied with drugs in small quantities as requisitioned for by the medical officer in charge.

Disinfectants were also supplied to Red Deer, Edmonton, St. Albert and Athabasca Landing detachments.

The contract for drugs was awarded to H. E. Thompson, and has been satisfactory. The improvements made to wash-room, mess-room and kitchen, will add much to the comfort of the members of the division.

During the summer part of the hospital grounds were sodded by hospital orderly, Constable H. F. Mitchelson, who is very attentive to his duties, and takes special interest in his work.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.
*H. Staff Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding
"G" Division,
North-west Mounted Police.

## ANNUAL Sick Report of "G" Division for Year ending 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average duration on Sick Report. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Medical Cases.* | | | | |
| Colds | 13 | 25 | 1 11/18 days. | Recovered; returned to duty. |
| Colds, feverish | 3 | 12 | 4 do. | do do |
| Cephalalgia | 4 | 8 | 2 do. | do do |
| Biliousness | 5 | 9 | 1 4/5 do. | do do |
| Diarrhœa | 5 | 7 | 1 2/5 do. | do do |
| Lumbago | 2 | 7 | 3 1/2 do. | do do |
| La grippe | 3 | 9 | 3 do. | do do |
| Lame back | 4 | 16 | 4 do. | do do |
| Sore throat | 3 | 6 | 2 do. | do do |
| Rheumatic pains | 4 | 8 | 2 do. | do do |
| *Surgical Cases.* | | | | |
| Abrasions | 2 | 7 | 3 1/2 do. | do do |
| Boils | 1 | 1 | 1 do. | do do |
| Burns | 1 | 12 | 12 do. | do do |
| Chafe | 1 | 4 | 4 do. | do do |
| Contusions | 8 | 102 | 12 3/4 do. | do do |
| Frost bites | 3 | 43 | 14 1/3 do. | do do |
| Sprains | 6 | 34 | 5 2/3 do. | do do |
| Wounds punctured | 2 | 11 | 5 1/2 do. | do do |
| Wounds lacerated | 4 | 51 | 12 3/4 do. | do do |

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,
*Hospital Staff Sergeant.*

## ANNUAL Sick Report of "G" Division for Year ending 30th November, 1896.

### *Civilian Prisoners Treated.*

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Annual duration of Sick Report. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Medical Cases.* | | | Days. | |
| Cramps | 1 | 1 | 1 | Returned to work. |
| Colds | 2 | 2 | 1 | do |
| La grippe | 2 | 11 | 5 1/2 | Recovered; returned to work. |
| Dyspepsia | 1 | 1 | 1 | Returned to duty. |
| Rheumatic pains | 1 | 1 | 1 | do |
| Indigestion | 2 | 2 | 1 | do |
| Feverish cold | 1 | 4 | 4 | Recovered; returned to work. |
| *Surgical Cases.* | | | | |
| Frost bites | 2 | 12 | 6 | Recov.; ret. to work (from last year). |
| Periostitis | 1 | 58 | 58 | Recovered; returned to work. |
| Sprains | 2 | 12 | 6 | do do |
| Stricture of urethra | 1 | 1 | 1 | do do |

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,
*H. S. Sgt.*

LIST of Cases treated "on Relief" during the Year ending 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Prescriptions filled. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Synovitis | 7 | |
| Cold | 2 | |
| Gostritis | 3 | |
| Dyspepia | 1 | |
| Odontalgia | | Extracted tooth. |
| Rheumatism | 2 | |
| Oblique ingunial hernia | | Reduced hernia, and fitted truss. |
| Cold | 3 | |
| Convulsions | 1 | |
| Frozen hands | | Amputated 3rd and 4th fingers of left hand. In hospital from 24th January to 9th March, 1896. |
| Hypertrophy of prostate | 3 | |
| Sprain of ankle | 1 | |
| Chorea | 1 | |
| Frost bite | 1 | |
| Scrofula | 2 | |
| Gun shot wound of hand | | Amputated index finger of right hand. In hospital from 10th to 18th March, 1896. |
| Gastric ulcer | 3 | |
| Cystitis | 1 | |
| Endometritis | 3 | |

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,
*Hospital Staff Sergeant.*

# APPENDIX T.

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT C. J. McNAMARA.

SALTCOATS, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the past year there has been almost no sickness amongst the members of the detachment, and what there has been was of a very trifling nature.

Only fourteen cases occurred amongst the members of the force here, five of toothache, three of diarrhœa, two of feverish cold, two of biliousness, one cut eye and one of tonsillitis. In the latter case I removed the greater part of both tonsils.

There is no police hospital here, but the house they live in is very comfortable for any slight illness.

A cottage hospital has been built here during the summer and if any very serious illness took place they could be removed there. The town is in a very healthy situation and has been remarkably free from epidemics of any kind until this summer, when scarlet fever broke out here. Two houses in town were quarantined. There was one death in Saltcoats, one in Yorkton and one at Kamsack amongst the children.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. J. McNAMARA,
*Staff Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Saltcoats.

# APPENDIX U.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. BURNETT, 1896.

REGINA, 21st December, 1896.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

Apart from the minor accidents and diseases which horse flesh is heir to, and the severe work which many of them had to perform in the hunt for the Indians Almighty Voice and Charcoal, and in fire patrol work, the health of the horses has been exceptionally good.

Ninety-one remounts were purchased during the year, these being practically of the same class the force has been taking over for the past four or five years. As a number of ranchers have gone out of horse raising altogether in that time, and those remaining in the business have made little or no change in their breeding stock, little or no change is noticeable in the class offered the police; these horses are well suited for the work of the force, but unfortunately it is often found necessary to put young horses at work they are hardly capable of performing, on account of their age and undeveloped condition, nearly every case of injury to the tendons and ligaments of the extremities, occurs before the horses reach the age of six, or during the first two years of service in the force, and any sprain or rupture of the kind, invariably leaves a weak spot, this I may say is a very rare accident among the remounts kept at the headquarters of Depot division, these horses are never sent away from the post unless it is absolutely necessary, but get regular daily exercise.

In future I would like to see every remount purchased for the force, brought to Regina, or they might be divided between Regina and some point in the west, say Macleod or Calgary, and given not less than two years' preparation before being put to regular police work. By following this plan I believe we would get from four to six years more work out of our horses than we now do. As an example of what the treatment which I recommend will do for a horse, I will cite the case of horse Reg. No. 70 (Crowfoot). This horse was purchased in 1882, was taken by ex-Commissioner Irvine, for two years; this horse got nothing but exercise, is now eighteen years old, and is still practically sound, and during the past ten years, Crowfoot's life has been anything but idle.

Detachment and patrol work is the greatest drain upon the horse flesh of the force, there are detachments of course where the horses are always found in the pink of condition, and where a remount would have just as good a chance as at the headquarters of a division, provided there were one or two extra horses to take the brunt of the work, but as this is not always possible, the safer plan is to keep the remounts away from the detachments.

I am sorry I cannot speak so highly of all detachments, and am very much afraid that the speed of the horses is occasionally tested in running coyotes, and other animals found on the prarie.

With the exception of "C" and "D" divisions, the stabling accommodation is good, both of the above mentioned divisions require new infirmaries, the buildings now in use are old log structures, being both badly lighted, ventilated and cold, the saddle horse stable of "C" division is very narrow and is improperly lighted and ventilated, the team horse stable is a fairly good building, but is much too high off the ground, and I think might be lowered and repaired at a trifling expense.

The shoeing throughout the force shows a slight improvement over that of previous years, very little fault can be found with the work done by our own blacksmiths, the horses on detachment are the ones that suffer most from poor shoeing, but as is often the case, there is only one blacksmith in the district where a detachment may be stationed so there is nothing to be done but patronize him, or let the horse go without shoes.

I would like a little more variety in the pattern of shoe supplied the force, more particularly in the width of the web, it being often necessary to add to or diminish the weight of the shoes carried by some horses without making any variation in the thickness.

I would recommend that in future any horse blankets purchased for the force be purely woollen, the jute covered blanket answers very well for outside use, but as it does not allow of free respiration is unfit for use in the stables, I believe the woollen blankets could be purchased for about the same price as the jute, would wear as well, and as they are lighter would be more conducive to good health.

I would also recommend that a better quality of horse brush be supplied, of course a first class brush is an expensive article, but I think a great saving would be effected in the end, as it would outwear a number of the cheap kind.

I have inspected the hay and oats, supplied the force at the different posts which I have visited, and in each case have found both of good quality.

### CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The North-west Territories being practically a stock raising country, the diseases affecting horses, cattle and sheep, require all the attention the government can possibly give the subject, for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of the many fatal outbreaks which settlers and stock raisers have had to cope with, the wealth of the country and the health of the consumers demand it.

Cases of actinomycosis or big jaw are, I have no doubt, increasing in number, but not to such an extent as the majority of people interested imagine, the prominence given the disease since it has been placed on the contagious disease list, will no doubt account for this. It has been a great surprise to many to find out that what they thought was simply the result of an injury to the jaw was nothing more or less than a contagious disease. The majority of the settlers are perfectly ignorant of the cause and nature of this disease, to give an example of this may not be amiss.

While inspecting a band of horses at Pheasant Forks last September, the fall fair of the Pheasant Forks Agricultural Society was being held, upon my looking over the cattle I found that the ox which the judges had awarded 1st prize to was suffering from actinomycosis, the disease being in an advanced stage, in this case the majority of people who saw the ox were satisfied that the animal was suffering from an injury to the jaw.

A number of butchers who I have spoken to on the subject were of the opinion that the disease was non-contagious, and would have had no hesitation in slaughtering and disposing of the beef of such animals.

### BLACK LEG.

The weather during the past summer has been very favourable to the propagation and spread of this disease, a number of outbreaks having been reported in the district lying west of Battleford on which Poundmaker's, Thunder Child and Moosomin reserves and Bresaylor settlement are situated, quite a number of cattle died, some of the ranchers in the Touchwood Hills country were also heavy losers.

### GLANDERS.

Very few cases of this disease were reported this year, and only one case came under my own personal notice; this was a well-known racing pony owned in the town of Grenfel, I was requested to examine the horse by the owner, and upon doing so found the animal in the last stage of the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

This disease again made its appearance among the horses of "G" Division, stationed at Fort Saskatchewan, four cases having being reported, none of which up to the present time have proved fatal.

During the summer an outbreak occurred at Rosthern, a Mennonite settlement in the Prince Albert district. I have also heard of a few isolated cases in the vicinity of Calgary.

MANGE.

This disease, formerly so prevalent, appears to have pretty well died out, not one case having been brought to my notice.

During the summer it was reported to me that a number of cattle north of Fort Qu'Appelle were suffering of some disease of the feet. I had not the opportunity of seeing those cattle, and fancy the affection was due to some local cause.

Before closing I would recommend that the members of the veterinery staff stationed at the different posts, be supplied with some veterinary periodicals. There are a large number of first class magazines published and to be had at very reasonable rates, by supplying each division with two of these journals it would not be a very great drain upon the department, for not only would the readers be benefited but the whole force.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BURNETT,
*Inspector Veterinary Surgeon.*

# APPENDIX V.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A. WROUGHTON, 1896.

BARRACKS, FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1896.

To the Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the year I have been in veterinary charge of the Macleod and Lethbridge districts and have constantly visited the horses both at divisional headquarters and at the various detachments.

Our horses throughout have been remarkably free from any form of contagious or infectious disease of a serious nature. This immunity has also extended to range horses.

Glanders which at one time was more or less prevalent in certain localities in the district now seems to be a thing of the past. I may say that when on leave two years ago I provided myself with some "mallein" which was personally given to me by Professor McFadyean, and prepared in the laboratory of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Since procuring it, however, I have as yet had no opportunity of testing it.

During the year ten horses were cast and sold as unfit for further police work and brought better prices than expected, in every case, the price realized was in advance of the valuation put upon them by the board.

Two deaths resulted from natural causes, one from "pneumonia" and the other from "entiritis." Both horses died when away from the post on detachment. Another horse was drowned when crossing the Belly River at Big Bend and another had to be destroyed at Kipp, owing to injuries received from the kicking of another horse.

Owing to some of our detachments being so far from headquarters it has been found necessary to employ blacksmiths outside of the force. Their shoeing during the past year has been more satisfactory than last, owing in a great measure to the fact that the non-commissioned officers have been more particular in seeing that the instructions prepared by me for their guidance were properly carried out. There is still, however, room for improvement.

The work performed by our horses has been exceptionally hard this year, more particularly during the last month or so when the chase after the Indian murderer "Charcoal" was being carried on, some of the distances travelled were most remarkable and neither men or horses were spared when the interests of the public service demanded it. With the exception of some injuries to withers and backs, our horses came through the ordeal very creditably, especially when one takes into consideration that many of the rides were performed at night and on tired horses (every available horse, team and saddle, was called into requisition) again owing to the very nature of the chase, it was impossible at times to get forage to the horses and they were not always in good grazing ground. In spite of these hardships I have only one casualty to record. Horse Reg. No. 2073, which died as mentioned before at Big Bend detachment. The horses have now pretty well recovered their normal condition and do not appear much the worse for their work.

I would again beg to draw your especial attention to the stable now used as an infirmary, it is wholy unsuitable for winter use. In the first place there are no

means of keeping up even a moderate temperature, no hot water can be procured except from the division kitchens and bath room, and by the time it arrives at the stable it is often too cold to be of the slightest use. During the last month the weather has been intensely cold, some cases of injuries under treatment, I had to have removed daily to the blacksmith's shop in order to dress them, it being quite out of the question to attempt to do it in the stable. In some cases this would be impossible, and I would most respectfully urge that something be done in the matter of a new building—not only is it hard on the patients but it is equally hard on the attendants. Surgical operations that require prompt attention have either to be altogether abandoned or can only be performed in such a way that the best results cannot be hoped for. Poultices are often frozen solid, and it becomes almost impossible to use water in any way.

The general health of stock throughout this district has been remarkably good, a few cases of "actinomycosis" have from time to time been brought to notice. In one case a tumour taken from the muscles of the postero external part of the upper third of the tibea of "a beef" was brought to my office; what remained of the carcass, the greater portion having already been consumed as good, was to all appearances perfectly healthy. I made a careful examination of the tumour and suspected that it was a case of "actinomycosis." The peculiar situation of the lesion, and my microscope not being a very powerful one I was loth to put too much reliance upon my diagnosis, I therefore sent the specimen to the pathological laboratory of McGill University for confirmation, and received a reply from Dr. McEachran, of which the following is an extract. "We have hardened the specimen, made sections and stained by Gram's method, the specimen shows casious masses appearing like "tuberculosis." But on microscopic examination the ray fungus was discovered, the specimen is therefore one of 'actinomycosis.'" By the above it will be seen that the disease does not always manifest itself in a very marked manner. But for the accidental discovery of the tumour it would never have been known that there was anything amiss with the animal, and as it was the greater part of the carcass had already been consumed as food—what remained was condemned by me.

As usual, a number of horses have been sent out for a winter's run on herd on account of their feet and legs. The winter, however, has proved so exceptionally severe and the snow so deep that they have had to be brought in, a crust is forming on the snow which is about two feet deep on the level, and in consequence the skin on the front of the fetlocks of a number of the horses was becoming so denuded of hair, bruised and even cut, that I considered it advisable to have them all brought into the post at least for the present.

This is the severest winter I have yet seen in the country and is very exceptional, this being the first time in my experience that it has been found necessary to bring the herd in from winter quarters.

I visited all the "K" division detachments several times during the year and found the horses in good order, a few cases of temporary ailments, but nothing of a serious nature. I also recommended several horses to be given a winter's rest as their legs and feet showed considerable signs of wear.

Before closing my report I would like to draw attention to the satisfactory manner in which Reg. No. 1776, Corporal E. A. Aske, has performed his duties at this post as veterinary corporal.

I inclose an appendix of diseases from 30th November, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON,
*Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.*

# North-west Mounted Police.

## Veterinary Cases, 30th November, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Average Duration. | Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ringbone | 4 | 19 | Returned to duty. |
| Rheumatism | 2 | 9 | do |
| Debility | 5 | 7·3 | do |
| Collar galls | 10 | 9 | do |
| Tendinitis | 8 | 7 | do |
| Caulked | 5 | 9 | do |
| Spd. hock | 2 | 22 | do |
| Dermatitis exzematosa | 5 | 7·4 | do |
| Splint | 5 | 19 | do |
| Periostitis | 1 | 30 | do |
| Wound punctured | 2 | 10 | do |
| do lacerated | 1 | 7 | de |
| Sore back | 4 | 8·3 | do |
| Kicked | 4 | 9 | do |
| Bilious fever | 1 | 54 | do |
| Sprained fetlock | 7 | 9·1 | do |
| Phthiriasis | 1 | 4 | do |
| Sidebones | 2 | 22 | do |
| Bruised foot | 5 | 3 | do |
| Filious anchylosis | 3 | 24 | do |
| Lupp corn | 3 | 3 | do |
| Rope burns | 2 | 17 | do |
| Sprained shoulder | 1 | 9 | do |
| Sore neck | 4 | 7 | do |
| Cerebral congestion | 1 | 9 | do |
| Lame | 5 | 4 | do |
| Tumours | 3 | 15 | do |
| Foreign body in foot | 6 | 4 | do |
| Wire cuts | 2 | 12 | do |
| Fracture external Angle of ilium | 1 | 40 | do |
| Colic "spasm" | 2 | 3 | do |
| do feat | 2 | 4 | do |
| Diarrhœa | 2 | 3 | do |
| Catarrh | 3 | 11 | do |
| Abscess | 2 | 23 | do |
| Fistulous withers | 2 | 36 | do |
| Bruised | 3 | 7 | do |
| Stomatitis | 1 | 9 | do |

T. A. WROUGHTON,
*Asst. Veterinary Surgeon.*

# APPENDIX W.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT J. PRINGLE, 1896.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896:—

The general health of the horses of the division has been remarkably good. Two fatalities have occurred, horses Reg. Nos. 1933 at Henrietta detachment from pneumonia, and 1103, at this post, from urinic poisoning, caused by chronic constitutional disturbance.

The hay delivered at this post by contractors is of superior quality, well cured and free from weeds and bottom grass.

The oats also delivered were of excellent quality.

I have repeatedly drawn attention to the urgent necessity of an infirmary stable being built at this post with surgery and kitchen in connection, and would again refer to the matter, as should an epidemic occur, the results would be disastrous.

During the summer we have kept the herd out, found it resulted beneficially, as horses coming in from trips when turned out, added to their condition and health wonderfully.

All parties leaving have been supplied with medicines, also several detachments.

Have recommended eight horses for casting as being unfit for police duty, owing to chronic disease and age.

Owing to unusual hard work this summer and fall, supplying patrols for prairie fires, escorts to Indians from the United States, &c., some of our team-horses were only in fair condition, but am pleased to state that they are now in an excellent state.

Would recommend that in future our herd for winter be turned out earlier in the fall so that our horses can get better acquainted with the range before the snow becomes too deep to cover the grass.

Our division stables are very cold, and one of the principal causes is the height of stable floor from the ground, and also the mistaken idea of having the doors in the ends, which when opened causes the draft to strike every horse and is one of the principal causes of complaints of the respiratory organs. I would suggest a change in this particular, which I am confident would result beneficially, and would add to the comfort of our horses.

I regret to report a number of fatalities from black leg (anthrax) in this district occurring at Bresaylor settlement, Poundmaker's Reserve and Thunderchild's; thirty-five animals died from the disease in the above named places, they were all young animals and were in splendid condition, in fact the best in the band.

The shoeing of the horses of the division has been thoroughly attended to, in fact Constable Long, our blacksmith, would be hard to replace.

I have visited the various detachments during the year, with the exception of Onion Lake, and found the stables well ventilated and everything that would conduce to the comfort of our horses carried out.

I append herewith list of cases under treatment during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servent,

J. PRINGLE
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding
"C" Division.

# North-west Mounted Police.

## ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses for year ended 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colic | 6 | 12 | 2 | Returned to duty. |
| Enteritis | 1 | 9 | 9 | do |
| Nephritis | 1 | 8 | 8 | do |
| Cystitis | 1 | 14 | 14 | do |
| Open joint | 1 | 90 | 90 | do |
| Bruises | 3 | 18 | 6 | do |
| Wounds | 6 | 96 | 16 | do |
| Sprains | 6 | 54 | 9 | do |
| Abscess | 1 | 10 | 10 | do |
| Burnt heels | 3 | 28 | 9⅓ | do |
| Saddle galls | 1 | 4 | 4 | do |
| Diarrhœa | 1 | 6 | 6 | do |
| Rheumatism | 1 | 20 | 20 | do |
| Partial paralysis | 1 | 14 | 14 | do |
| Lymphangitis | 1 | 16 | 16 | do |
| Laminitis | 2 | 21 | 10½ | do |

J. PRINGLE,
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

# APPENDIX X.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. FRASER.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the year ending this day.

The general health of the horses of this division during the year has been excellent, no serious case of disease having occurred.

Some of our team horses have been sent to the herd at St. Marys, for the winter and will no doubt be in a good shape for next season's work.

The remounts received during the year from Macleod have so far done well and I have no doubt but that they will prove a serviceable lot.

The forage delivered by the contractors is of good quality.

The supply of drugs is satisfactory.

I beg to attach herewith a list of the horses treated this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. FRASER.
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding
"K" Division North-west Mounted Police,
Lethbridge.

LIST of Horses Off Duty for the Year ended 30th November, 1896.

| Reg. No. | Disease. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Number of Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2063 | Sprained stock | Nov. 26, 1895 | Dec. 4, 1895 | 9 |
| P. 5 | Punctured wound in frog | Dec. 11, 1895 | Jany. 24, 1896 | 44 |
| 1986 | Contusion | Jany. 27, 1896 | Feb. 7, 1896 | 11 |
| 2061 | Ossific growths | do 27, 1896 | March 19, 1896 | 53 |
| 1873 | Kick | do 28, 1896 | Feb. 7, 1896 | 11 |
| 1939 | Bruised heel | April 1, 1896 | April 7, 1896 | 7 |
| 1705 | Sprained fetlock | do 6, 1896 | June 2, 1896 | 55 |
| 1614 | Bruised heel | do 28, 1896 | May 16, 1896 | 20 |
| 1534 | do | May 5, 1896 | do 25, 1896 | 21 |
| 1712 | Low ringbone | do 5, 1896 | June 2, 1896 | 28 |
| 2200 | Splint | do 5, 1896 | May 31, 1896 | 27 |
| 1762 | Sprained fetlock | do 18, 1896 | do 25, 1896 | 7 |
| 1778 | do | do 17, 1896 | June 2, 1896 | 17 |
| 1874 | do | June 2, 1896 | Aug. 14, 1896 | 74 |
| 1082 | Bruised coronet | do 16, 1896 | July 16, 1896 | 31 |
| 2058 | Suspensary of ligament | July 16, 1896 | Aug. 22, 1896 | 38 |
| 2208 | Cut on leg | Aug. 28, 1896 | Sept. 26, 1896 | 29 |
| R. 2257 | Fever and shock | Oct. 24, 1896 | Nov. 2, 1896 | 10 |
| 2063 | Sprained tendons | do 24, 1896 | do 10, 1896 | 18 |
| 1998 | do fetlock | do 24, 1896 | Oct. 29, 1896 | 6 |
| 1896 | do do | Nov. 2, 1896 | Nov. 18, 1896 | 17 |

G. FRASER,
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

# APPENDIX Y.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT H. T. AYRE, 1896.

REGINA, 30th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding
Depot Division, North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual veterinary report of Depot Division for the year ending this day.

The general health of the horses of this division has been very good for the past year, four deaths occurred amongst the horses on winter herd, viz., Reg. No. 1161 from enteritis, Reg. No. 1156 hypertrophy of the heart, Reg. No. 1541 was found in a snow drift and had evidently been frozen to death, and Reg. No. 2183 from inflammation of the bowels and uterus, these are the only deaths I have to report in the division, there have been the usual number of cases of lameness, wounds, bruises, etc., (a list of which I append) but nothing of a contagious or serious nature.

During the past year some thirty horses have been cast and sold from this division, averaging a very fair price, these have been replaced by thirty remounts purchased chiefly from the Quorn ranch, one car load we received on the 15th June are all well broken and have turned out very good horses, the last lot were received on the 14th November, and will I think turn out (after a little handling) to be very good horses for our work.

The usual summer herd was run from the post, which is a good saving of hay, and also of much benefit to those horses run down and requiring a rest, although this year owing to the great plague of flies, they did not do so well as they might have done.

Mr. O'Brien has again got the horses to winter, there are at present thirty-seven on herd, the feed is very good, that part of the country luckily escaping the many prairie fires we have had.

The hay feed was very good, last year a great saving was effected by the officer commanding purchasing straw for bedding, which answers that purpose far better than hay, and is to be had at a trifling cost, most of the new contract this year has been put in by a number of Germans, and is of very good quality, the oats fed were also of a superior quality, all of them being grown around Regina. I weighed one bushel brought in by a Mr. Martin, and they went 50 lbs. to the bushel. I have been in this post over five years, and I do not think I have seen a finer sample, and certainly not cheaper considering they were only 19½ cents a bushel.

Unless I was away on other duty, I personally examined every load of hay and oats that came into the post.

Great care has been taken with the shoeing, there has not been one case of lameness from bad work, every horse where practicable, being shod once a month.

The detachments have been well supplied with medicines, also all patrols leaving the post.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. T. AYRE,
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

ANNUAL Sick Report of Depot Division, year ending 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aborted | 1 | 10 | 10 | Returned to duty. |
| Abrasion | 2 | 22 | 11 | do |
| Abscess in neck | 2 | 16 | 8 | do |
| do jaw | 1 | 16 | 16 | do |
| Colic | 4 | 24 | 6 | do |
| Curb | 1 | 53 | 53 | do |
| Debility | 11 | 99 | 9 | do |
| Fracture of pelvis bone | 1 | 59 | 59 | On herd. |
| Enteritis | 2 | ..... | ..... | Died at O'Brien's, Reg. No. 1161, 14th Feb., '96.<br>do 2183, 24th Apl., '96. |
| Hœmorrhage | 1 | 2 | 2 | Returned to duty. |
| Hypertrophy of heart | 1 | ..... | ..... | Died at O'Brien's, Reg. No. 1156, 7th Feb., 1896. |
| Influenza | 1 | 1 | 6 | Returned to duty. |
| Frozen to death | 1 | ..... | ..... | At O'Brien's during the month of Feb., 1896. |
| Injury to eye | 3 | 15 | 5 | Returned to duty. |
| do jaw | 1 | 6 | 6 | do |
| *Lameness.* | | | | |
| Corns | 9 | 198 | 22 | Returned to duty. |
| Enlarged fetlock | 2 | 106 | 53 | do |
| do tendons | 1 | 26 | 26 | do |
| Hip lameness | 1 | 6 | 6 | do |
| Injury to shoulder | 1 | 11 | 11 | do |
| Laminitis | 11 | 187 | 17 | do |
| Quarter crack | 1 | 83 | 83 | Still off duty. |
| Rope burns | 7 | 63 | 9 | Returned to duty. |
| Scratches | 11 | 110 | 10 | do |
| Stifle lameness | 1 | 6 | 6 | do |
| Strained tendons | 16 | 224 | 64 | do |
| do fetlock | 7 | 133 | 19 | do |
| Strain of muscles of loins | 1 | 5 | 5 | do |
| Thoroughpin | 1 | 20 | 20 | do |
| Lymphangitis | 4 | 112 | 28 | do |
| Phthiriasis | 1 | 9 | 9 | do |
| Rheumatic chill | 1 | 4 | 4 | do |
| Ulcerated mouth | 2 | 79 | 39½ | do |
| *Wounds.* | | | | |
| Contused | 27 | 324 | 12 | Returned to duty. |
| Contusion of foot | 3 | 45 | 15 | do |
| do head | 1 | 34 | 34 | do |
| Incised wound | 8 | 168 | 21 | do |
| Lacerated | 6 | 144 | 24 | do |
| Punctured | 6 | 66 | 11 | do |

# APPENDIX Z.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT C. H. SWEETAPPLE, 1896, "G" DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this, my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the past year, the general health of the horses of this division has been good.

Besides the minor complaints and accidental injuries which unavoidably occur, horse Reg. No. 1639, died of pneumonia, and there are at present four cases of typhoid fever under treatment. These are all progressing favourably and I do not anticipate any further trouble from this disease.

The stables are warm, well ventilated and lighted, and are supplied with every thing necessary for the health and comfort of the horses.

There has also been pasture secured where the ground is moist and grass abundant which has been a great convenience and benefit.

I have made frequent visits to the different detachments and have found the horses well taken care of and free from disease, but the shoeing has not at all times been satisfactory.

I have given the smiths employed, and the non-commissioned officer in charge, careful instructions, when it has been found necessary.

During the winter months, veterinary lectures were delivered and instructions given as to the care of the horses, and a practical knowledge as to treatment in case of an emergency, also particular attention was given in describing the symptoms of glanders, so as to prevent our horses from coming in contact with animals suffering from this disease.

Besides three horses transferred from "E" division, Calgary, seven remounts were posted to this division, and one remount was purchased in Fort Saskatchewan. These should become very serviceable animals and are well adapted for the work required of them.

Horse Reg. No. 1813 was cast and sold as unfit for further service, and there are still several old horses which should be disposed of as being unable to do the severe work which may at any time be required of them.

Most of the saddle horses have gone without shoes during the summer, and I find they are much less liable to injuries and lameness, if the ground is free from stones, than those which are shod. The shoeing done by Constable Le Roy has been very satisfactory.

In several parts of the district I have found animals suffering from glanders and the necessary steps have been taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Two outbreaks of symptomatic anthrax have occurred, but prompt action was taken and the loss was slight in both cases.

I visited Beaver Lake district, where a number of horses had died, and found them to be suffering from typhoid fever. Instructions were received to apply the tuberculin test to a band of cattle supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis, but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather since receiving these instructions, it has been impossible to apply the test.

Though the different divisions have always been very well supplied with reading matter, I would beg to suggest that considerable benefit would be derived by adding two or three veterinary periodicals to the list.

I have examined all forage delivered at this post and have found it of good quality.

All parties leaving the post have been supplied with veterinary box, with medicine, and directions for its use.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and veterinary appliances were necessary.

I attach herewith table of cases under treatment during the year, also estimate of drugs required for ensuing year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE,
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

To the Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

CASES under Treatment.

| Number of Cases. | Disease. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Days. | |
| 2 | Laryngitis | 19 | Recovered. |
| 1 | Injury to poll | 17 | do |
| 1 | Curb | 30 | do |
| 1 | Colic | 2 | do |
| 2 | Quarter crack | 24 | do |
| 9 | Sprain of tendons | 13 | do |
| 1 | Azoturia | 10 | do |
| 1 | Sore back sit fast | 17 | do |
| 1 | Abscess on fetlock | 21 | do |
| 2 | Laminitis | 19 | do |
| 2 | Abscess in shoulder | 23 | do |
| 1 | Punctured wound on hock | 7 | do |
| 4 | Contusions | 11 | do |
| 2 | Injury to stifle | 12 | do |
| 1 | Lacerated wound | 17 | do |
| 2 | Chronic lameness | 38 | do |
| 4 | Typhoid fever | ..... | All under treatment, but progressing favorably |
| 1 | Pneumonia | ..... | Died. |

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
*Vet. Staff Sergt.*

# APPENDIX AA.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. P. DILLON, 1896.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding,
"E" Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of this division for the year ending this date.

I took over the veterinary department of this division from Sergeant Perry, on 6th December, 1895. The health of the horses has been particularly good during the year. Horse Reg. No. 1385 had to be destroyed for navicular, but no disease of a serious nature has been among the horses.

There were a few cases of rheumatism among the old horses, in the early spring. Four horses were cast and sold, as unfit for further police service.

The oats delivered by the contractors, Parish and Lindsay, were of good quality, and the hay supplied by the contractors, Haggart and Sullivan, was of good quality and well cured.

Horses suffering from the effects of hard work have been put on herd.

I should like to call your attention to the shoeing, which has been well and carefully performed.

I append hereto a list of horses treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. P. DILLON, V. S., D. V. S.,
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

ANNUAL Veterinary Report of "E" Division for Year ending 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Wounds | 2 | Returned to duty. |
| Curbs | 2 | do |
| Capped elbow | 2 | do |
| Injured leg | 2 | do |
| Colic | 5 | do |
| Simple ophthalmia | 2 | do |
| Quarter crack | 1 | do |
| Lame | 14 | do |
| Indigestion | 1 | do |
| Picking up nails | 2 | do |
| Scratches | 1 | do |
| Collar chafe | 4 | do |
| Lymphangitis | 1 | do |
| Rope burn | 2 | do |
| Tumour | 1 | do |

G. P. DILLON, V.S., D.V.S.
*Vet. Staff-Sergeant.*

# APPENDIX BB.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT H. G. JOYCE, 1896

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding
"F" Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896, and append list of cases under treatment during the year.

Since last report no cases of an epizootic or contagious nature have occurred among our horses, and the majority of cases under treatment were due to the ordinary wear and tear, accidents and exposure to which police horses are liable from the nature of work they perform in all seasons of the year.

Last June eight horses were cast and sold, good prices being realized.

Eleven horses were received in July from the Depot division, some of whom performed their work rather indifferently on patrol, prairie fire and other duties.

A number of horses on detachment work have been exchanged in consequence of showing the effects of hard work and were turned out on herd for a much needed rest.

Twelve horses comprise the winter herd at St. Catharines, eight miles from the post. I visit them frequently, and when I last saw them they were in excellent condition.

On the 9th of last June, horse Reg. No. 1238, a cast horse, was destroyed by order of the Commissioner.

Horse Reg. No. 1912, a wheeler in a four horse team fell and broke his neck while on special duty.

During the year glanders has not been so prevalent in this district as in former years, very few cases being reported. There have been no outbreaks of anthrax, and I have not seen a single case of tuberculosis, actinomycosis in cattle, scab in sheep, swine fever, or mange in horses.

On 28th August and 17th October, I went to Duck Lake and Rosthern, to investigate a sickness among horses belonging to settlers in those districts, a number having succumbed from its effects. On both visits I failed to find a serious case, but from symptoms related by persons who had lost horses I am inclined to think that in most cases the animals died of typho-malarial fever.

The forage of all kinds supplied by the contractors is of good quality.

The stock of drugs and appliances is ample for the present, a fresh supply will be required early in the coming year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. G. JOYCE,
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

# North-west Mounted Police.

**Return of Cases under Treatment for year ending 30th November, 1896.**

| Diseases. | Number of Cases. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Abscess scrotal | 1 | Returned to duty. |
| Bruised feet | 4 | do |
| do backs | 2 | do |
| do shoulders | 2 | Off duty, |
| Colic, spasmodic | 1 | Returned to duty. |
| Catarrh, nasal | 1 | do |
| Cracked heels | 2 | do |
| Diseased tooth | 1 | Off duty. |
| Debility | 1 | Returned to duty. |
| Frost bite | 1 | do |
| Fever, relapsing | 1 | do |
| Galled shoulders | 4 | do |
| Injury to pelvis | 1 | do |
| Lymphangitis | 1 | do |
| Laryngitis | 1 | do |
| Rope burn | 1 | do |
| Strangles | 1 | do |
| Sprains, hock | 2 | do |
| do fetlock | 3 | 2 returned to duty, 1 still off duty. |
| do tendon | 6 | Returned to duty. |
| do shoulder | 1 | Off duty. |
| do ligament | 1 | Returned to duty. |
| Wounds, contused | 18 | do |
| do incised | 2 | do |
| do lacerated | 2 | do |

H. G. JOYCE,
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

# APPENDIX CC.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SERGEANT J. J. MOUNTFORD, 1896.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the annual report of the veterinary department of this division for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

On my arrival here from Regina, I took over the duties of veterinary sergeant for this division on the 20th of October, 1896, and found everything in good order.

The general health and condition of the horses of this division is good, with the exception of the team horses, which are quite thin, accounted for by the work they have been doing this summer.

I am pleased to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists among the police horses in this division.

Some few aged horses of this division, which are suffering from incurable diseases it will, in my opinion, be advisable to cast, I would therefore most respectfully suggest that the above animals be brought before the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police for the purpose.

The hay and oats delivered this fall, are on the whole of good quality.

I have visited the herd twice since October 20th, and found the horses all in good health and condition.

Two deaths have occurred amongs the horses of this division during the past year.

Horse Reg. No. 1744 with compound fracture of the metacarpal bone was shot.

Horse Reg. No. 2193 died from gastro interitis.

Inclosed you will find report of cases treated the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. MOUNTFORD,
*Veterinary Sergeant.*

Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Maple Creek.

# North-west Mounted Police.

## Annual Sick Report for "A" Division ending 30th November, 1896.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collar galls | 8 | 64 | 8 | Returned to duty. |
| Wounds | 7 | 70 | 10 | do |
| Quarter crack | 1 | 5 | 5 | do |
| Cinch galls | 2 | 16 | 8 | do |
| Colic | 5 | 5 | 1 | do |
| Acute indigestion | 3 | 8 | 2⅔ | do |
| Thoroughpin | 1 | 13 | 13 | do |
| Bruised knee | 2 | 20 | 10 | do |
| Sprained tendon | 7 | 42 | 6 | do |
| do muscle | 1 | 31 | 31 | do |
| Lymphangitis | 2 | 18 | 9 | do |
| Abscess | 1 | 32 | 32 | do |
| Sprained ligament | 2 | 16 | 8 | do |
| Corns | 4 | 15 | 3¾ | do |
| Bruised heels | 1 | 11 | 11 | do |
| Diarrhœa | 1 | 1 | 1 | do |
| Fever | 1 | 15 | 15 | do |
| Spavin | 2 | 30 | 15 | Still lame. |
| Laminitis | 5 | 55 | 11 | On herd. |
| Enlarged joints | 1 | 14 | 14 | do |
| General debility | 1 | 25 | 25 | do |
| Gastro interitis | 1 | ½ | ½ | Dead. |
| Fracture of metacarpal | 1 | 1 | 1 | do |

J. J. MOUNTFORD,
*Veterinary Sergeant.*

Maple Creek, Nov. 30th, 1896.

# APPENDIX DD.

## REPORT ON THE YUKON DETACHMENT.

FORT CONSTANTINE, YUKON RIVER, N.W.T., 20th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report for the Yukon detachment with a hope that it may arrive earlier than the one of last year.

The past summer has been a busy one in many respects, first the completion of the buildings of the post, and the necessary work in and about it, the getting of the winter's supply of fuel, the opening up of a large and very rich placer mining district, which work, although not properly belonging to the police, has devolved on me as acting government agent, and without the assistance of Sergeant Engel, I would not have been able to do the work. The trouble at Glacier Creek, last July, had in the first place to be adjudicated on by me, then enforced by the police.

The season opened very late, the ice not breaking till the 17th May, then for a week the river was full of it, the first small boat coming in with the last of it on the 23rd. A heavy storm in September filled the river with ice again, for some time practically closing navigation. On the 2nd the river was full of ice and liable to freeze at any time.

The country has been free from crime of a serious nature, a couple of cases of breaches of the peace, a few cases of petty larceny on the creeks, with one of giving liquor to an Indian, for which offence a warrant is out for the person, but not yet executed by reason of the offender being at present on one of the distant creeks.

### BUILDINGS.

It has been necessary to do considerable work on the buildings of the post in the past summer. Double floors have been laid in all the houses with the exception of the store and guard room. All the roofs have been earthed and the walls caulked with moss. The corners of the buildings have been covered with thick paper and boards. A verandah has been erected in front of the guard room and a sidewalk of slabs has been laid down round the inside of the square. A small building 18 x 20 has been erected and is used as a recreation room; it is very comfortable and the men appreciate it.

During the heavy rains of spring and summer the roofs leaked badly, causing great discomfort, so badly that oil-sheets and tarpaulins had to be put up over all the beds to keep them dry. The earth roofs of this country will only absorb a certain amount of moisture and when the limit is reached, a deluge of very dirty water is the certain result. To obviate this difficulty I propose to lay boards early in the spring over the earth. The cost will not be great and will save re-earthing the roofs each year. The barrack inclosure has been increased by about 40 feet from the buildings on the north and west sides. The stockade surrounding the whole is nearly complete, a few more logs will be required in the spring to finish it. Heavy slabs are being utilized in the meantime. The logs for the stockade were cut some miles up the river and floated down to the barracks, they were green and very heavy. In order to ease the men I found it necessary to hire two dog teams to haul them from the edge of the bank to their position around the square.

### FUEL.

The question of procuring dry fuel for this post is one of great difficulty and will yearly become harder to solve. Last summer at different times parties of men

were sent up the river to cut, raft and float down sufficient dry wood for the coming winter. Both banks of the Yukon were thoroughly inspected for wood for a distance of 50 or 60 miles. About 130 cords of wood were brought down to the post. The men found it very hard work, as the wood had to be carried or rolled from where it was felled, distances varying from 50 to 300 yards. In only one place was wood found in any great quantity, an island about 50 miles from here which had 100 cords on it, this was thoroughly cleaned out. I may say that there is no dry wood left along the Yukon that can be obtained by hand for at least 75 miles above here.

This makes the question of fuel for next year one of great difficulty. Green wood for fuel is out of the question being practically unburnable. Spruce is the only wood obtainable and is much wetter than that found in the northern part of the Territories.

The ring of sap in the spruce here is from 1 to 3 inches in thickness. There is no scarcity of dry wood, but it stands at such a distance from the bank of the river, that under existing circumstances it is practically impossible to take it out. If we had a team of horses this difficulty would be removed and sufficient wood could be cut and hauled a distance of from one to two miles across the river. There is a large seam of very good soft coal about 10 miles from this post on a creek known as Coal Creek. It is in the hands of the N. A. T. & T. Co., who propose opening it this winter and building a tramway from the mine to the bank of the river opposite their store.

They hope to be able to supply enough coal to do this settlement as well as their steamers. From tests made during the severe cold of last winter it was found that one ton of this coal was equal in heating capacity to 2½ cords of wood. This coal is very clean and leaves a very small percentage of ash. It is estimated that there are about 200,000 tons of it in sight at the mine. There is no doubt that this mine will prove the chief source of fuel for this country in the future. The N. A. T. & T. Co., have already provided their steamers with grate bars in view of the immediate opening of this mine. I hope to be able to advise you as to the price and quantity in sufficient time to have coal burners sent in for this post. The wood stoves now in use here would be available for the new posts intended to be built up the river.

### RATIONS.

When the detachment came to this country, in 1895, they brought their own rations for the year. It was recommended that tenders should be called for supplies for the following year, viz., August 1st, 1896—August 1st, 1897. This was done, and the contract awarded to the N. A. T. & T. Co., whose tender was at a lower rate all round, than the government could have sent them in for. The season of navigation this year was exceptionally short, and only two steamers were able to make a through trip from St. Michael's to this point. In consequence, all the supplies called for at this post did not arrive. The shortages are as follows:—Flour, 10,700 lbs.; bacon, 1,350 lbs.; oatmeal could not be supplied. Of flour I was able to purchase 4,000 lbs. at 8c. per lb. from the A. C. Co. This is a slight advance on contract prices, and still it leaves us short, but by cutting down the ration from 1¼ lb. to 1 lb. a day we will be able to manage until the 1st of June, when a good supply is expected from Circle City where two steamers are waiting.

Our supplies are all of good quality with the exception of the evaporated apples. These are Pacific Coast apples and are inferior in quality to those of Ontario and the Northern States.

Last year there was a plentiful supply of fresh meat chiefly caribou; this year there is scarcely any. This is accounted for by the caribou taking a different route on their way south. It is to be hoped they will not entirely forsake this section this winter, as food is scarce.

### ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The carbines, Lee-Metford and Winchester, are in good order.

Both Winchester and revolver ammunition have been issued to the men on repayment.

Lee-Metford ammunition has not been issued except for the Glacier Creek trouble and on the return of the party was returned into the sergeant major's store.

A further supply should be forwarded next season in view of the proposed new posts.

CRIME.

There have been few crimes committed in this district during the past year. Of these the most serious was giving liquor to Indians, a warrant was issued but the accused party was not to be found. It is supposed he has gone to Circle City, Alaska. The other cases were, one of wife-beating and a few petty larcenies committed on the creeks. The Indian trouble at Pelly referred to in my report of last year has gone no further. With such a large number of men coming into the country every spring, of necessity, there is a certain percentage of criminals amongst them. Having no means of learning their past record, it is impossible to pick them out until such a time as a crime is committed. This element is increasing, and will increase. It is noticed, however, that through the fear of Canadian law and its enforcement by the small police detachment here many continue their journey a couple of hundred miles down the river to Circle City. At the present time we have a lunatic in the guard room, who gives us a great deal of trouble.

MINING.

The running of the boundary line last winter determined the fact that gold-bearing creeks which hitherto were supposed to be in American territory are wholly, or in part, in Canada. The two principal ones being Miller and Glacier. Notice was sent the miners that these, as well as certain other creeks specified in the notice, were in Canada and subject to her jurisdiction and laws. This was cheerfully accepted and mining regulations adhered to and all the necessary government fees paid.

A few miners denied Canada's jurisdiction and right to collect fees, on the ground that there was no joint survey and a possibility of error in the work. However, I went up to Miller and Glacier Creeks and all dues were paid without any trouble, except that of a hard trip, but as all trips in this country are of that nature, it was part of the bargain. On Glacier Creek, a number of the miners undertook to run matters in accordance with their ideas of justice and set themselves up as the law of the land. The trouble ended however by the Canadian law being carried out. A special report of this case has been already made.

As far as I can learn the amount of gold taken out this season is about $300,000 or 17,647 oz., chiefly from Miller and Glacier Creeks. This is a slight increase on last year. The average cost of refining and coining dust is $5 per $1,000 at the U. S. Government mints at San Francisco and Helena.

In August of this year a rich discovery of coarse gold was made by one George Carmack on Bonanza Creek, a tributary to the Klondike or Trondec River which flows into the Yukon River about 50 miles from here, entering from the south-east. His prospect showed $3 to the pan. As usual such a prospect created a stampede for the new diggings. Men left their old claims and with a blanket, axe and a few hardtack prospected on the new creek, staked, and registered their claims which in all cases gave better prospects than any other heretofore. Many old miners state that this creek is fully as rich as any found in California in the early days. New creeks are being found daily, all prospecting well. Three hundred and thirty-eight claims have been registered to date and there still remain about 150 to be entered.

The country between Hunker Creek and McQuesten River which empties into the Stewart River, is full of small creeks and gulches which on being prospected have all given good results. It is probable that the gold belt will in time be found to extend from the Klondike to the Cassiar and that the whole of this to the Divide will prove to be rich in gold. Without doubt before long rich quartz will be found, but not worked until some means of transporting the necessary heavy machinery is provided and supplies can be got in at reasonable cost. The gold-

bearing creeks in Canadian territory on the west side of the Yukon are as follows:—Gold, Miller and Glacier Creeks, all but one mile of Bed-rock, Moose and the first fork of Moose Creek, one mile of the 3 heads of Smith Creek, and of the several heads of Canyon Creek, about one mile of the Poker and Davis branches of Walker Creek, one and a half miles of Walker Creek.

On the east side of the Yukon are the following creeks, Bonanza, Boulder, Adams, Eldorado, Victoria, Carmack, Bear, Last Chance, Hunker, Gold Bottom and Baker Creeks. These latter creeks are all of a fair size with a good supply of water for mining purposes, and easy of access.

Bonanza is a large creek and it is possible there may be too much water to be easily worked in the spring.

A gold commissioner is urgently needed and should reside on the principal creek of the district. One man cannot do all the work there is to be done now, such as visiting the different creeks, settling disputes, and keeping the office work up.

### STEAM LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

If police duties are to be carried out effectually, a steam launch or patrol boat is an absolute necessity. Facilities for quick and independent communication and transportation will be required between here and the new post at Klondike and this result can only be attained by a steamer. With our present facilities for travel we can only make an average of 20 miles a day, and no great distance can be covered on account of the difficulty of carrying enough supplies. The rivers are the highways and a steam launch is as much required here as horses are on the prairies. The river runs very swiftly above here and a steamer should have sufficient power to overcome at least a five mile current. Two canoes were received in August last. Although highly spoken of by some eminent travellers and explorers I cannot altogether agree with them. They do very well with experienced men going down stream, but going up heavily loaded when they have to be tracked along rocky shores, they are in constant danger of being split and broken, even with great care. The river boat of the country which can be built in three or four days by an ordinary carpenter is the best all round.

My idea of a steamer for this purpose would be a screw propeller 50 feet long 10-12 feet beam, steering gear in front, grates suitable for both coal and wood.

The following is an extract from Inspector Strickland's report on the canoes:

"I have found them not exactly the boat best fitted for travel on this river with "heavy loads:

"The shores of the Yukon are rough and rocky, the current runs at an average "rate of 5 miles an hour. When I left this post for the Klondike last fall, to cut "wood, the 2 canoes carried between them 3,000 lbs. of stores as well as nine men. "The stores consisted of such heavy articles as rope, axes, provisions, bedding, &c. "The heavy loads made the canoes very hard to steer in the hands of inexperienced "men and were continually striking against the shore to the great injury of their "sides and bottoms. For this sort of work where time is not an object I consider "the common river boat to be much the best, it is easily built and is very strong."

### CIVIL COURTS.

The necessity for civil courts is daily increasing. They should be established with the least possible delay. The want of them creates a distrust in the administration of the government and there is an idea spreading that the country is occupied by the government solely for purposes of revenue.

A registry office is urgently required, the duties of registrar and clerk of the court could be combined.

### NEW POSTS.

A new post should be built in the spring at the mouth of the Klondike River which flows into the Yukon on the east side about 53 miles S.E. of Forty mile. This

point will be the base of supplies for the new diggings and will in all probability be the largest camp in the country. Nearly 350 claims have been already registered in this district. As the average number of men required to work a claim is five it means a camp of nearly 2,000 workers as well as the usual number of camp followers. I intend to erect at this place in the spring two buildings, one a barrack room, the other a lock-up.

The men will go up the river on the last ice about the end of April. A small post should also be built at Pelly, 240 miles S.E. of here, more especially if the Dalton trail from there to tide-water be opened up. Horses can be ridden over this trail and the post would chiefly be required for the quick transmission and receipt of letters and reports. According to Dalton, with horses it is only nine days' travel light to the coast at Chilcat. In connection with the new posts which have to be built I would draw your attention to the small number of men on detachment here, viz.; nineteen officers, N.C.O. and men.

This number cannot be reduced, as the amount of work to be done in this post alone is very great. At Klondike there will be constant employment for 20 to 25 men, at Pelly for about 15. In Miller and Glacier Creek district a N.C.O. and 3 or 4 constables should be stationed. A crew consisting of a N.C.O. and about 3 men with a native pilot should be provided for the steam launch. Therefore it will be seen that a strength of 75 men is small enough for the Yukon District.

Considering the distance from any support, the length of time required to notify headquarters in case of any difficulty with the miners, the large increase of population, chiefly alien, and the immense amount of work involved in carrying out police duties in a proper and efficient manner throughout a large and difficult country, it will be seen that the number of men asked for is not out of the way.

ROUTES.

The route via St. Michael's is long, uncertain and fraught with many dangers by sea and river. In occasional seasons only can vessels get into Norton Sound before 1st July. St. Michael's has no safe harbour, only an open roadstead and when a gale of wind comes up vessels have to put to sea or to the shelter of an island called Egg Island. Last season 18 or 20 days were lost by the river boats on account of bad weather and ice. In consequence only two river steamers made one through trip each. The river service at present extends only to this point leaving the upper and richer part of the country entirely without supplies.

In justice to the country a route should be opened up from the south, either by Teslin Lake and the Hootalinka River or by a route known as Dalton's Trail which was travelled by a man of that name last season. Forty head of beef cattle were driven in over this trail from the coast to Pelly last summer. They arrived in good condition. The drovers report that they had only to kill four head on the way in, these were the heaviest animals, and had become footsore. Good bunch grass was found along the trail for a distance of over 150 miles The height of the pass is said to be 2,800 or 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The rise is very gradual, the country generally is rolling with some tablelands, with good fishing along the route and plenty of large game. Horses can be brought as far as Pelly without difficulty and from there can be floated down the river on rafts or scows. The time with horses from Chilcat to Pelly is 9 days light and 12 to 14 with packs. Dalton has travelled along this trail for some time, but has said little about it on account of the large number of valuable furs that he was able to procure. Had the season not been so advanced when Dalton left here (10th September,) on his return to the coast by this trail, I would have sent some one with him, so that a report could have been made as to its practicability as a route for our own purposes. The revenue derived from this part of the country justifies a route being opened up from the south, either by a wagon road or a railroad.

### TRAILS TO THE MINES.

I sent out last spring nearly $9,000 and have now on hand nearly $12,000, chiefly revenue derived from mining fees. The miners think that as some return for the large amount of money paid in by them increased facilities for reaching the mines should be provided by the government.

I would therefore recommend that a trail be constructed from this post to Miller and Glacier Creek, which would be entirely in Canada. At present the only available summer trail passes partly through American territory.

I would also recommend that a trail be constructed from Klondike to Bonanza and Hunker Creek districts.

### MAIL SERVICE.

In the spring of 1896 the government inaugurated a summer mail service. The contract was awarded to Captain Wm. Moore, who was to make three round trips between Juneau and Cudahy. He arrived here with the first of these mails from Juneau on the 18th June and on the 26th left with the return mail for Victoria. The second mail arrived on the 27th July, in charge of the contractor's son Ben Moore, he returned by the same route that he came, leaving Cudahy on the 30th July. The third mail and last of the season arrived on the 11th September in charge of the contractor. He left on the 13th September for Circle City where he hoped to catch a steamer to go to Victoria via St. Michael's. He, however, was too late for the steamer and was compelled to drift down the river in a small boat and when last seen was near Fort Yukon where it is probable he was frozen in. I am informed that he has no chance of getting out this winter unless he returns to this post and goes out over the summit. The mail despatched by the government last December and which was lost on the summit was found on the 14th July, 1896, by one Henry Hyde, a miner coming into the country. He found it a short distance off the trail buried under 3½ feet of snow. On the 14th August, Hyde arrived here and handed the mail over to the postmaster at Cudahy. The contents were considerably damaged, some of the letters being almost unreadable. I would recommend that letters sent in by this route at any season of the year be put in waterproof mail sacks. With regard to winter mails, I was instructed to furnish an estimate of their cost. This I did entering fully into details. I fear the cost will be against the adoption of the report, it cannot however be done for less. The trading companies here in sending out their private mail in winter figure on $1,500 as the least possible cost of a round trip, and in some instances a trip has cost them $2,000. It is to be hoped we will have some word from the outer world this winter. No official letters have been received at this post since August and they came via Seattle. A party leaves here on the 22nd of this month for Juneau via Pelly and Dalton's trail to Chilcat.

### CLOTHING.

The men's kits were complete to 1st June, 1895, since when there has been no full annual issue. From the supplies in store issues have been made as far as they would go, but the stores are now about exhausted. Severe and rough labour during the summer months has been very destructive on clothing, so much so that the men have had to purchase overalls from the trading companies at Yukon prices. A good supply of socks is urgently needed, we have none in store, these articles wear out easily and in this country a man requires a large number of them.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to the failure of the salmon run dog feed is so scarce that several freighters have been compelled to go to Circle City to winter their dogs. We have no feed and can procure none for our own dogs. To date they have been subsisting

on spoiled bacon, but in future they will have to live on what scraps they can pick up. A large amount of dog feed, consisting of tallow and damaged flour, was shipped from St. Michael's by the companies but their steamers are frozen in at Circle City. Should we require to make any trips it will be a case of carrying a pack and sufficient food to live on. Most of the miners pull their sleds with from 150 to 200 lbs. on them, hard and killing work, but their only way of getting supplies to their diggings.

It is to be hoped that the government will take some steps in the liquor question.

Last year permits were given to a person who simply sold the liquor, and took the money out, and moreover used this country as a base to smuggle it into the territory of Alaska. In my judgment if the permit system is to be continued permits should only be issued to the companies or firms doing a legitimate business in the country. The general feeling is for a high license. The reputable dealers would be quite willing to pay a high one, the only objectors are the low class of saloons. As I have before stated parties applying for license should have them recommended by the officer in command of the subdistrict in which the applicant lives, and his recommendation or otherwise should be final.

The territory about the mouth of the Mackenzie River and Herschel Island is one that the attention of the government is called to. Twelve whalers, steam and sailing, wintered there last winter. The crews number from 1,000 to 1,200, these vessels do not leave winter quarters till about the middle or end of July. Each year a vessel is loaded at and despatched from San Francisco with supplies for this fleet, of which cargo liquor forms a large share. This liquor is sold or traded to the natives for furs, walrus ivory bone and their young girls who are purchased by the officers of the ships for their own foul purposes. The natives have also learnt to make liquor from dried fruit, sugar or molasses. They are very violent and dangerous when in liquor. Last winter, it is reported, that one had tied up his daughter by the heels, and whipped her to death, Mr. Whittaker (a missionary) and the ships' captains tied up the man, and whipped him. The result was that the native threatened to make the missionary leave the island, if not worse.

There is no wood on Herschel Island, nor is there any for 50 miles from the Arctic coast except drift wood, which is said to be plentiful. Many men desert from the whalers each season, and having heard of the rich placer mines of the Yukon make their way here, *i.e.* the Yukon district, some being now at Circle City, 200 miles north of this down the river, one was cook on the steamer "P. B. Weare." These men come across country to Rampart House on the Porcupine River, a distance of 10 days' travel over a rolling country and, for this territory, fairly easy travelling, thence down the Porcupine to Fort Yukon and from there up the river. One of these men by some means got word to the vessels, giving an account of the country here which induced a number more to leave and many wished to but were unable for various reasons. In some instances where men had succeeded in getting away for some distance they were overtaken by the ships' officers, and stripped of all they had, hoping they would then return. The Indians as a rule will help them through which causes trouble with the ship's men which may get to be serious. Many of these men on arrival at Rampart House Mission demand food and clothing, which if not given they will take by force.

In one case there was a fight between the ship's people and a party of deserters in which one of the pursuing party was killed and another wounded. None of the deserters were hurt.

The presence of an armed government vessel, with a strong and disciplined crew, would do much good service in putting an end to the traffic in liquor to the natives as well as protecting the revenue, and more especially the fisheries which must be valuable or so many ships would not be in these waters.

Herschel Island is in the Yukon District situated in latitude 69° 40′ longitude 139°, two degrees east of the international boundary line, and close to the coast. Pearl Cove is the harbour on the south side of the island, which is between 6 and 7 miles long from east to west, and 3 to 4 wide, being about 80 miles from the westerly mouth of the McKenzie. The easterly mouth of the river is the main one about 130

miles from the island. The ice at the island breaks up about the end of May, leaving in the early part of July. The tidal flow is from 2 to 3 feet. The ice begins to form about the 1st September in each year. The ships' companies usually live on land, building their houses or cabins of drift wood, covering the building with sand.

The cold is said not to be more intense than here, but with more wind and damp.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, Inspector,
*Com. Yukon District.*

The Officer
Commanding Mounted Police,
Regina.

# APPENDIX EE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories from December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1896.

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1895. | | | | 1895. | | | 1895. | | | |
| Dec. 3 | Powell | Perry | Non-payment of wages | | | Moosomin | Dec. 3 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | No. | Ordered to pay. |
| do 5 | N.W.M.P. | H. Dring. | Allowing fire to escape | | | Wapella | do 12 | W. Logan, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do 5 | Ed. Todd | H. Siebart | Theft | Dec. 6 | J.B.Hawkes,J.P | Balgonie | | | | Prisoner absconded |
| do 7 | N.W.M.P. | F. Webber | Drunk and disorderly | | | Saltcoats | Dec. 9 | J.A.McGibbon,JP | | Fined $1 and $2.75 costs. |
| do 11 | Ed. Harman | J. H. Gordon. | Theft | | | Arcola | do 20 | D. Strachan and S. McQuirk, J. P's. | | Restore property and pay costs of court. |
| do 12 | H. Swazy | J. Knaff. | Assault | | | Carnduff | do 12 | W. A. Smith, J.P. | | Dismissed with costs. |
| do 12 | N.W M.P. | Walter (Ind.) | Theft | | | Whitewood | do 12 | W.A.Mann & Carrington, J.P's | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do 13 | do | C. Maloney | Allowing fire to escape | | | Fleming | do 13 | W. Chappell, J. P. | | Fined $25 & costs. |
| do 15 | do | Jas. Pieart | Breaking game laws | | | Estevan | do 16 | J. O. Wilson, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 15 | do | J. Paulin | do | | | do | do 16 | do | | do |
| do 15 | do | E. Beck | do | | | do | do 16 | do | | do |
| do 15 | do | E. Goddart | do | | | do | do 16 | do | | do |
| do 16 | Queen | Mrs. C. Ulmer | Assault | | | Hyde | do 18 | A.C.Macdonell,JP | | Fined $5 |
| do 16 | do | Peter Lutz | do | | | do | do 18 | G. A. E. Hyde, J.P | | Acquitted. |
| do 17 | N.W.M.P. | Geo. Stewart | Allowing fire to escape | | | Moosomin | do 18 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do 21 | R. Arnold | Mrs. Hole | Assault | | | Yorkton | do 28 | W.P.Hopkins, J.P | | Fined $1 and $1.50 costs. |
| do 24 | W. Qu Visance | A. Stevenson | Theft with violence | | | Fort Pelly | do 28 | W.E.Jones, In. Agt | | Dismissed. |
| do 24 | N.W.M.P. | T. Mellichip | Assault | | | | do 27 | A.B.Perry, J.P. | | Fined $2 & costs $3 |
| do 27 | Sevinton | D. McPherson | Non-payment of wages | | | Moosomin | do 27 | O. E. Hart, J.P | | Settled. |
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Jan. 2 | Queen | Mrs. Gordon | Insane | | | Wapella | Jan. 2 | W. Logan, J. P. | | Sent to Brandon. |
| do 2 | do | S. Pierce | Theft | | | Moosomin | do 4 | Judge Wetmore | | Dismissed. |
| do 2 | do | J. Rogers. | do | | | do | do 4 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | Nancy Smith | Murder | Nov. 21 | Insp. Macdonell. | do | do 8 | do | Yes | Discharged. |
| do 20 | do | Sylvester Smith | do | do 23 | do | do | do 8 | do | do | do |
| do 8 | R. Garone | W. T. Smith | Theft | | | Saltcoats | do 15 | J.A.McGibbon,JP | | Withdrawn. |
| do 8 | Queen | Joe Morgan | Vagrancy | | | Estevan | do 15 | Insp. Wilson, J.P. | No. | Dismissed. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 11 | Queen | C. A. Thompson | Perjury | | Insp. Macdonell. | Moosomin | Feb. | 11 | Judge Wetmore | Yes | 14 years penal servitude. |
| do | 11 | do | do | do | | do | do | do | 11 | do | do | 3 years penal servitude. |
| do | 16 | D. Patrick | K. Kołojay Jak. | Neglect of wife | | | Yorkton | Jan. | 20 | W. P. Hopkins, J.P | No. | Acquitted. |
| do | 17 | N.W.M.P. | R. McGaw | Cruelty to animals | | | Whitewood | do | 18 | Mann & Corrigan, J.P's | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 25 | Robt. Moore | Chas. Smith | Assault | | | Moose Jaw | do | | S. de P. Green, J.P | | Fined $2.50 and costs $5.10. |
| do | 27 | Western Milling Co. | Walter Ludwig | Theft | Jan. 28 | H. Lejeune, J.P. | Regina | Mar. | 20 | Judge Richardson | | Acquitted. |
| Jan'y | 14 | B. Werner | C. McDougall | Assault | | | Qu'Appelle | Feb. | 17 | Doolittle & Webster, J.P's. | | Dismissed |
| do | 17 | License Inspec'r Sheppard | R. J. Steele | Bar open after hours | | | Regina | | | | | Case withdrawn. |
| do | 17 | do | T. K. Grigg | do | | | do | | | | | do |
| do | 17 | do | Neill Smith | Being in bar after hours | | | do | Feb. | 18 | R. Martin & H. Lejeune, J.P's. | | Fined $10.00. |
| do | 27 | N.W M.P. | Hy. Hibert | Drunk | | | Kutawa | | | J. P. Wright, Ind. agent. | | 1 month h.l. |
| do | 27 | | H. E. Jordan | do | | | do | | | do do | | Fined $10.00 |
| do | 27 | Jno. Severeight. | Gilb't Severeight | Cruelty to animals | | | Coté | Feb. | 21 | W. E. Jones, Ind. agent. | | 3 months h.l. |
| do | 27 | Queen | Hall | Escaping from jail | | | Regina | Mar. | 17 | Judge Richardson | | 4 months h. l. additional. |
| do | 27 | W. Legg | A. Moore | Non-payment of wages | | | | | | E. Bolton, J.P | | Settled out of court. |
| do | 31 | J. Bradburn | Sam'l Hewitt | Assault | | | Grenfell | Jan. | 31 | S. Taylor, J.P | | Fined $10 and costs. |
| do | 28 | N.W.M.P. | T. Gallarneault. | Giving liquor to Indians | | | Kutawa | | | S. P. Wright, Ind. agent. | | Fined $50 and costs. |
| do | 29 | F. Denneling | F. Matinguess | Drunk | | | do | | | do do | | 1 month h.l. |
| do | 29 | do | Thos. Desjarlis | do | | | do | | | do do | | do |
| do | 29 | do | Hy. Hibert | Giving liquor to Indians | | | do | | | do do | | do |
| do | 29 | do | And'w Stevenson | Assault | | | | | | T. Hollis, J.P | | Fined $10 and costs. |
| do | 30 | L. Gattel | F. Leup | Theft | | | | Feb. | 10 | Sup. A. B. Perry, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| Feb'y | 3 | Mr. M. Hogg | Jno. Hogg | Assault | | | Sunnymead | do | 5 | Morin & Jannatt, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs. |
| do | 3 | C. Reed | W. Somerton | Non-payment of wages | | | Oxbow | do | 7 | C. Travers, J.P. | | Settled out of court. |
| do | 3 | N.W.M.P. | F. Andrew | Illegally putting out poison | | | Moosomin | do | 5 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs. |
| do | 3 | Queen | D. Smith | Theft | | | Wapella | do | 6 | W. Logan & Blythe J. P's. | | 3 months h.l. |
| do | 3 | N.W.M.P. | T. B. Wright | Drunk and disorderly | | | Regina B'ks | | | A. B. Perry, J.P. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do | 10 | J. Hayward | R. McCabe | Theft | | | Fort Qn'Appelle | | | Guernsey & North, J. P's. | | 10 days h.l. |
| do | 7 | A. O. Berger | G. H. Graham | Criminal assault | | | Langenburg | Feb. | 7 | E. H. Meadows, J. P. | | Fined $1 and $7.40 costs. |
| do | 10 | Whizyinish | Jas. McNeil | Breaking game laws | | | Arcola | | | S. McQuirk & D. Strachan. | | Fined $20 and costs. |

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Feb. 10 | Whizyinish | Jno. Kerr | Breaking game laws | | | Arcola | | S. McQuirk & D. Stratchan. | | Fined $20 and costs. |
| do 10 | do | Jno. Thompson | do | | | do | | do | | do |
| do 10 | G. Taylor | F. Harris | Non-payment of wages | | | Moosomin | Feb. 14 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do 10 | Queen | R. Hopkins | Insane | | | Wapella | do 12 | W. Logan, J. P. | | Committed to Brandon. |
| do 10 | N.W.M.P. | W. Shannon | Assault | | | Regina | do 14 | H. Lejeune, J. P. | | Defendants failed to appear, they having left the country. |
| do 10 | do | W. Rodgers | do | | | do | | do | | do |
| do 13 | H. Green | E. P. Morgan | Theft | | | Wolseley | Feb. 15 | A. Sutherland, J.P | | Fine of $200 and costs. |
| do 15 | W. Smith | J. McNeil | Damaging property | | | Moosomin | do 18 | G. F. Dunn & Insp. Macdonell, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do 19 | License Inspec'r Sheppard | Jno. A. Kerr | Giving prohibited person liquor | | | Regina | | H. Lejeune & R. Martin, J.P's. | | do |
| do 17 | W. Sandwick | H. Howse | Theft | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | | Guernsey & North, J. P.'s | | do |
| Feb. 19 | License Inspector Sheppard | R. J. Steele | Selling liquor without a license. | | | Regina | Feb. 21 | H. LeJeune and R. Martin, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do 19 | do | T. K. Grigg | do | | | do | do 21 | do | | do |
| do 21 | R. Sweet | Joseph Manseau | Theft | Feb. 22 | H. LeJeune, J.P. | do | do 28 | Judge Richardson. | | 6 months' hard lab., Regina jail. |
| do 22 | do | Jno. Henderson | do | do 24 | A. B. Perry and R. Martin, J.P | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| do 22 | do | Stanley Hildyard | do | | do | do | Mar. 2 | do | | Acquitted. |
| do 22 | J. Rainville | H. Rawlin | Debt | | | Wolsely | Feb. 22 | A. Sutherland, J.P. | | Fined costs of court |
| do 24 | N. W. M. P | Sjord. Brorsma | Cruelty to animals | | | Yorkton | do | W. P. Hopkins and W. Wilson, J.P's | | Fined $5. |
| do 26 | do | R. E. Smith | Drunk and disorderly | | | Qu'Appelle | do 27 | J. Doolittle, J.P. | | do |
| do 26 | Queen | A. Hubbs | Assault | | | Wapella | do 28 | W. Logan, J.P. | | do and costs. |
| do 27 | J. Siebald | Philip Putz | Indecent assault | Mar. 5 | H. LeJeune, J.P. | Regina | Mar. 21 | Judge Richardson. | | Acquitted. |
| do 26 | Jacob Goebel | Lutzanberger | Assault | | | Hyde | Feb. 28 | G. A. E. Hyde, W. Sayer. J.P's. | | Dismiss. with costs against defendant |
| do 28 | Queen | Jas. Anderson | Vagrancy | | | Estevan | do 29 | Major Phipps, J.P. | | 1 mo. hard labour. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 28 | do | Jas. O'Donnell | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | | do |
| do | 28 | do | Geo. Bennett | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | | do |
| do | 28 | do | W. Allen | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | | do |
| do | 28 | do | Geo. Kershaw | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | | do |
| do | 29 | do | Jno. Price | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | | 6 weeks hard labour |
| do | 28 | Jacob Ulmer | Christian Ulmer | Assault | | | Hyde | do | 29 | G. A. E. Hyde, J.P | | | 1 month do |
| Mar. | 2 | J. Page | C. Kirby | Damaging trees | | | Moosomin | Mar. | 4 | G. F. Dunn & Macdonell, J.P's | Insp. | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 2 | N. W. M. P | Kahmanito Kamacco. | Gambling | | | Kutawa | do | 3 | S. P. Wright, J.P. | | | Discharged. |
| do | 2 | do | Muchwaycwan | do | | | do | do | 3 | do | | | do |
| do | 3 | H. J. A. McDougall | Jno. Honyonic | Cruelty to animals | | | Whitewood | do | 3 | Carrington, J.P. | | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 3 | A. C. Lawis | J. W. Cleverly | Refusing to admit constable to licensed premises | | | Moosomin | do | 3 | Insp. Macdonell, G. F. Dunn, J.P's. | | | Dismissed. |
| do | 3 | do | do | Found in bar during prohibited hours. | | | do | do | 3 | do | | | To pay costs. |
| do | 3 | do | D. Brierly | do | | | do | do | 3 | do | | | do |
| do | 6 | Mélanie Desjarlais. | A. Laroque | Cattle-stealing | Mar. | 9 | G. F. Guernsey, J.P. | do | do | | | | |
| do | 9 | O. C. Lawis | C. Manners | Being in bar during prohibited hours. | | | do | do | 12 | Insp. Macdonell & G.F. Dunn, J.P's | | No. | Sentenced to pay costs. |
| do | 9 | do | J. R. Evans | do | | | do | do | 12 | do | | " | do |
| do | 9 | do | Thos. Carroll | do | | | do | do | 12 | do | | " | do |
| do | 9 | do | R. Cooper | do | | | do | do | 12 | do | | " | do |
| do | 14 | J. Porter | W. A. Smith | Theft | Mar. | 17 | Henderson and Young, J.P's. | Gainsboro' | do | 16 | | | Prosecution withdrawn by the crown. |
| do | 14 | Wm. QueVisance | A. McDougall | Taking hay from Treaty Indians and refusing to pay for it. | | | Coté | | | W. E. Jones, Indian agent. | | No. | Discharged with warning and to pay $1.50 to Indians and $10.50 costs. |
| do | 16 | Queen | J. Wilson | Vagrancy | | | Moosomin | Mar. | 17 | Inspec. Macdonell, J.P. | | " | Dismissed. |
| do | 16 | do | W. Carter | do | | | do | do | 17 | do | | " | do |
| do | 18 | N. W. M. P | L. Stilis | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | do | do | 18 | do | | " | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 18 | do | T. Hill | do | | | do | do | 18 | do | | " | do |
| do | 20 | Queen | C. Stewart | Insane | | | do | do | 20 | do | | " | Committed to Brandon. |
| do | 21 | Wm. Johnson | Jno. McEachern | Assault | | | Yorkton | do | 22 | W.P. Hopkins, J.P | | " | Charge withdrawn. |
| do | 23 | Queen | B. Pierce | Horse-stealing | | | Moosomin | do | 25 | J. Humphrey, J.P. | | " | Dismissed. |
| do | 23 | N. W. M. P | W. T. Checkley | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | Moosejaw | do | 25 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | " | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 24 | Christian Bredsted. | Emil Miller | Theft | | | Langenburg | do | 26 | E. H. Meadows, J.P | | " | Miller to return cow and pay $4 costs. |
| do | 26 | C. Hayles | T. J. Barber | Fighting | | | Sunnymeade | do | 27 | Mann & Jannett, J.P. | | " | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 26 | do | F. King | do | | | do | do | 27 | do | | " | do |
| do | 26 | Jno. Bakas | A. O. Berger | Alterning date of a lien note. | Mar. | 27 | E. H. Meadows, J.P. | Langenburg | do | 31 | | | Case withdrawn. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Mar. 28 | R. Garone | E. J. F. Kennedy | Allowing disorderly conduct in hotel. | | | Saltcoats | Mar. 31 | E. Bolton and J. A. McGibbon, J.P | No. | Fined $25 and $6.95 costs. |
| April 1 | Queen | Geo. Whitlock | Theft | | | Grenfell | April 1 | Judge Wetmore | Yes | 2 mos' hard labour in Regina guard-room. |
| do 1 | do | P. McKenzie | do | | | do | do 1 | do | No. | 7 days hard labour. |
| do 1 | do | Jno. Daulphin | Wife-beating | Mar. 9 | S. Taylor, J.P. | do | do 1 | do | Yes | 12 months without hard labour to Regina jail. |
| do 1 | do | N. McDonald | Lunacy | | | Wapella | do 2 | Logan & Blythe, J.P | No. | Dismissed. |
| do 2 | do | W. C. Whitworth | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | Regina | do 2 | A. B. Perry, J.P. | " | 10 days' imprisonment in Regina guard-room. |
| April 4 | Angus Curry | Chas. Docherty | Theft | | | Saltcoats | April 6 | E. Bolton, J. P | No. | Dismissed. |
| do 6 | Marion Bourassa | Pierre Bourassa | Assault | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | do 9 | G. F. Guernsey, J. P. | | Fined $5 and costs or 1 m. with h. l. |
| do 6 | Queen | Jno. Stewart | Insanity | | | Moose Jaw | do 6 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Committed to Brandon Asylum. |
| do 6 | do | F. Gow | Drunk and disorderly | | | Estevan | do 7 | E. H. Scott and Insp. Starnes, J.P's. | | Fined $2 and costs |
| do 7 | do | do | Contempt of court | | | do | do 7 | do | | 2 d. imprisonment. |
| do 6 | do | Sandstroam | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | do 7 | E. H. Scott, J.P | | $2 and costs fine. |
| do 7 | do | Kare Bierber | Creating disturbance in church. | | | Hyde | do 7 | G. A. E. Hyde and H. Sayer, J.P's. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 9 | do | Alojo Giné | Vagrancy | | | Grenfell | do 10 | H. Sayers and Fitzgerald, J.P's. | | 10 d. h. l. in Regina guard-room. |
| do 10 | License Inspect'r E. Truscott. | F. Pollard | Selling liquor without license. | | | Oxbow | do 14 | Fraser and Cape, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do 11 | Queen | Jno. Hutchinson | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | Regina | do 11 | A. C. Macdonell, J.P. | | 10 days Regina guard-room. |
| do 11 | do | T. G. Bishop | do | | | do | do 11 | do | | do |
| do 11 | W. H. Johnston | H. Vine | In possession of stolen property. | | | Regina Bks. | do 14 | Insp. White-Fraser and Macdonell, J.P's. | | 6 mos. h. l. |
| do 11 | do | C. Bennett | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 11 | N. W. M. P. | H. Vine | Carrying loaded fire-arms | | | do | do | 14 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | 1 month h. l. |
| do | 13 | Queen | Muscago | Shot and thereby maimed two oxen. | | | Grenfell | do | 15 | E. Fitzgerald and S. Taylor, J.P's. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 13 | do | R. E. Holt | Theft. | April 13 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | Moosomin | do | 17 | Judge Wetmore | | 6 mos. h. l. |
| do | 14 | N. W. M. P. | Rose Pritchard | Vagrancy | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | do | 14 | G. F. Guernsey, J.P. | | 3 mos. h. l. Regina jail. |
| do | 15 | do | Wm. Major | Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance. | | | Saltcoats | do | 16 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | | Fined $2 and $2.35 costs. |
| do | 15 | do | H. J. Glass | Obstructing peace officer in discharge of his duty. | | | do | do | 18 | E. Bolter and J. A. McGibbon, J.P's | | Fined $2 and $4.60 costs. |
| do | 15 | do | Geo. Lane | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | do | 16 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | | Fined $2 and $2.35 costs. |
| do | 15 | do | H. J. Glass | Threatening to kill | | | do | do | 20 | E. Bolton, J.P. | | $1 and $2.35 cost. |
| do | 16 | E. J. F. Kennedy | H. J. Glass, Wm. Major, Geo. Lane. | Creating disturbance in hotel. | | | do | do | 17 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | | Case withdrawn, prosecutor paying costs. |
| do | 16 | N. W. M. P. | M. Pope | Insane | | | Regina | do | 16 | R. Martin, J.P. | | Sent to Brandon Asylum. |
| do | 17 | do | Jas. Williams | Vagrancy | | | Broadview | do | 17 | W. Hodson, J.P. | | 30 days h. l. |
| do | 17 | do | Jno. Cossey | Drunk and disorderly | | | Qu'Appelle | do | 18 | H. Gisbourne, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 17 | Queen | H. McDonald | Vagrancy | | | Moosomin | do | 17 | Insp. Macdonell | | 3 mos. h. l. |
| do | 22 | J. Shannon | F. Armstrong | Forgery | April 22 | H. LeJeune, J.P. | Regina | do | 27 | Judge Richardson, | | 2 yrs. h. l. Regina jail. |
| do | 22 | N. W. M. P. | G. F. Bishop | Vagrancy | | | Qu'Appelle | do | 23 | Doolittle and Broley, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 24 | R. King | G. Dowling | Theft | | | Regina | do | 24 | H. LeJeune and R. Martin, J.P's | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 24 | do | J. Williamson | do | | | do | do | 24 | do | | do |
| do | 25 | Queen | Griffith | Drunk and disorderly | | | Estevan | do | 27 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | | Sentence reserved. |
| do | 26 | do | R. Fodder | Theft | April 26 | A. St. Bastien, J.P. | Whitewood | May | 18 | Judge Wetmore | | 3 mos. h. l. |
| do | 26 | do | G. Pedro | do | do 26 | do | do | do | 18 | do | | do |
| do | 27 | do | McMillan | Burning straw without guard. | | | Gainsboro' | April | 27 | B. Burke, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 27 | David Betcham | C. McLaughlan | Theft | | | Wolseley | do | 29 | — Sutherland, J.P. | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 27 | J. P. Collard | J. Collard | do | | | Sunnymead | May | 4 | Mann & Jannett, J.P. | | To return property and pay costs, $13.15. |
| do | 28 | Queen | Hammond | Setting out fire without a guard. | | | Oxbow | April | 28 | H. Disney, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 28 | do | Walkom | Theft | | | Estevan | May | 8 | Judge Wetmore | | Dismissed. |
| do | 28 | N. W. M. P. | E. Stenn | Insane | | | Regina | April | 28 | R. Martin, J.P. | | Sent to Brandon asylum. |
| do | 29 | do | F. McGowan | Stealing ride on C. P. R. | | | Regina Bks | do | 30 | Insp. White-Fraser J.P. | | 7 d. imprisonment. |
| do | 29 | do | H. Pritchard | do | | | do | do | 30 | do | | do |
| May | 1 | do | A. Waddington | do | | | do | May | 2 | A. B. Perry, J.P. | | 10 d. imprisonment |
| do | 6 | Queen | Johnston | Vagrancy | | | Estevan | do | 6 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | | 1 mo. h. l. |
| do | 6 | do | Herod | do | | | do | do | 8 | do | | do |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If Trial by Jury. | Sentence, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| May 6 | Queen | T. O. Weflan | Vagrancy | | | Grenfell | May 7 | S. Taylor, J.P | .... | 1 m. l. in Regina guard-room. |
| do 7 | do | Thos. Fleck | Vagrancy | | | Grenfell | do 7 | S. Taylor | .... | 2 mos. h.l.in guard-room. |
| | | Jas. Nixon | | | | | | | .... | 1 month h. l. |
| do 8 | Jno. Booth | W. Cuttler | Assault | | | Arcola | do 16 | Strachan and McQuirk, J.P's. | .... | Fined $10 and c'sts. |
| do 9 | B. Boussasu | Jas. Tue-ye-zand | do | | | Cote | do 12 | W. E. Jones, J.P. | .... | do $2 do |
| do 9 | Queen | J. Blake | Vagrancy | | | Moosomin | do 9 | Inspr. Macdonald, J.P. | .... | 2 mos. h. l. |
| do 11 | do | L. Blondin | Hunting game out of season. | | | Estevan | do 11 | Inspr. Starnes, J.P | .... | Fined $1. |
| do 11 | do | L. Malaterre | Wife-beating | | | Moosomin | do 13 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | .... | 6 weeks h. l. |
| do 11 | P. Robertson | J. Temple | Insane | | | Regina | do 11 | R. Martin, J.P. | .... | Handed over to his friends |
| do 12 | Queen | J. Clask | Vagrancy | | | Moosomin | do 13 | Insp. Macdonell | .... | 3 mos. h. l. |
| do 12 | J. Leippi | G. Renner | Assault | | | Regina | do 12 | H. Lejeune, JP | .... | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do 12 | Eva Ammer | Jno. Ammer | Threatening to kill | | | Riversdale | do 19 | W. Rowland, J.P. | .... | do $5 do |
| do 13 | N. W. M. P. | Espiossio | Shooting cattle | | J. Hollis, J.P. | Regina | do 16 | Judge Richardson. | .... | Let out on suspended sentence. |
| do 15 | do | A. A. Moore | Drunk and disorderly | | | Saltcoats | do 21 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | .... | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do 16 | Queen | F. Baker | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | Estevan | do 18 | Insp. Starnes | .... | 10 days imprisonment. |
| do 16 | do | M. Libby | do do | | | do | do 18 | do | .... | do |
| do 16 | C. J. McFarlane | Mary Smith | Insanity | | | Yorkton | do 16 | W.H. Neilson, J.P | .... | Sent to Brandon asylum. |
| do 18 | H. Hanabach | Conrad Schuster | Assault | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | do 19 | G.F. Guernsey,J.P | .... | Fined $1, $3 costs. |
| do 18 | do | Jno. Schuster | do | | | do | do 19 | do | .... | do |
| do 18 | do | Wm. Schuster | do | | | do | do 16 | do | ... | do |
| do 18 | do | George Schuster | do | | | do | do 19 | do | .... | do |
| do 18 | do | Alex. Schuster | do | | | do | do 19 | do | .... | Dismissed. Prosecutor to pay $2 costs. |
| do 18 | Mary Hanabach | Conrad Schuster | do | | | do | do 19 | do | .... | Fined $1 and $3 costs. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 18 | Jno. Boni | Jno. Schuster. | do | | | do | do | 19 | do | | do | |
| do | 18 | do | Wm. Schuster | do | | | do | do | 19 | do | | Dismissed; Boni to pay costs, $2. | |
| do | 19 | N. W. M. P. | Jno. Ammer | Escaping from the custody of the police. | | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | Moosomin | do | 29 | Judge Wetmore | | 1 month h. l. | |
| do | 19 | Jno. Schuster | Joseph Boni | Assault | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | do | 19 | G.F. Guernsey, J.P | No. | Dismissed. Prosecutor to pay costs, $2. | |
| do | 19 | do | John Boni | do | | | do | do | 19 | do | | Fined $1 and $2.50 costs. | |
| do | 19 | do | H'nry Hanabach | do | | | do | do | 19 | do | | do | |
| do | 19 | Conrad Schuster | do | do | | | do | do | 19 | do | | Fined $1 and $2 costs. | |
| do | 20 | E. W. Warner | J. Martin | Theft | | | Qu'Appelle | do | 22 | Doolittle & Broley | | Fined $5 and costs. | |
| do | 20 | Queen | H. Smith | Drunk and disorderly | | | Moosomin | do | 21 | Inspr. Macdonell, J.P. | No. | Dismissed. | |
| do | 20 | do | J. Armstrong | do do | | | do | do | 21 | Inspr. Macdonell, J.P. | | Fined $10 and c'sts. | |
| do | 21 | N. W. M. P. | Joe Stewart | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | Moose Jaw | do | 21 | S. de P. Green, J.P | | 7 d. in Regina jail. | |
| do | 21 | do | Geo. Hall | do do | | | do | do | 21 | do | | do | |
| do | 21 | do | Joe. Stewart | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 21 | do | | 60 d. h. l. Regina guard-room. | |
| do | 21 | do | Geo. Hall. | do | | | do | do | 21 | do | | do | |
| do | 22 | do | D. J. O'Keefe | Setting out prairie fire | | | Saltcoats | do | 23 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs. | |
| do | 23 | J. Lamont | J. Sheppard | Assault | | | Whitewood | do | 24 | Potter, Mann & King, J.P's. | | Fined $5 and $10.80 costs. | |
| do | 25 | Queen | Seville | Insane | | | Regina | do | 24 | Inspr. White-Frazer. | | Dismissed. | |
| do | 25 | N. W. M. P. | H. Smith | Refusing to put out a prairie fire. | | | Moose Jaw | do | 25 | S. de P. Green, J.P | | do | |
| do | 25 | do | B. Reed | do | | | do | do | 25 | do | | do | |
| do | 25 | do | R. Doran | do | | | do | do | 25 | do | | do | |
| do | 25 | do | Jose Genaille | Gambling | | | Fort Pelly | do | 29 | W. E. Jones, J.P. | | Fined $15 and c'sts. | |
| do | 26 | do | Pierre Genaille | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | do $5 do | |
| do | 26 | do | Ta-taz-quash | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | do $10 do | |
| do | 26 | do | Wm. Daniels | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | Dismissed with caution. | |
| do | 26 | do | Hector Daniels | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | do | |
| do | 26 | do | A-pe-tu-can | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | do | |
| do | 26 | do | Ka-new-ope-we-min. | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | do | |
| do | 26 | Queen | E. Owen | Vagrancy | | | Broadview | do | 26 | W. Hodson, J.P. | | 2 mos. h. l. in Regina guard-room. | |
| do | 26 | do | F. Andrews | Rescuing distrained cattle | | | Moosomin | do | 28 | Dunn & Daniels, J.P's. | | Fined $10 and c'sts. | |
| do | 27 | N.W.M.P. | J. Cassilick. | Breach of Prairie Fire Ordnance. | | | Canington Manor. | May 29 | | J. Humphrey, J.P. | No. | Dismissed with costs against N.W.M.P. | |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If Tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| May 30 | Queen | Pellissier | Insane | | | Estevan | June 8 | Insp. Starnes, J. P. | .... | Com'td to Brandon Asylum. |
| do 30 | A. McBeth | Achecouse | Burglary | June 3 | W. E. Jones, J.P. | Cote | July 20 | Judge Wetmore | .... | 2 years h. l. |
| do 30 | Geo. Mooseau | do | Horse-stealing | | do | do | | do | .... | 1 year h. l. |
| June 1 | N.W.M.P. | Jas. McNeill | Drunk and swearing on the street. | | | Saltcoats | | J. A. McGibbon, J. P. | .... | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do 2 | do | C. Jopp | Breach of Prairie Fire Ordinance. | | | Moosomin | June 2 | G. F. Dunn, J. P. | .... | do $10 do |
| do 2 | do | J. Anderson | do | | | do | dc 3 | do | .... | do $1 do |
| do 2 | Queen | W. A. Watson | Vagrancy | | | do | do 3 | Insp. Macdonell, J. P. | .... | 3 mos. h. l. |
| do 2 | do | J. Armstrong | Cruelty to a horse | | | do | do 5 | G. F. Dunn & Insp. Mcadonell, J.P's | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 5 | N.W.M.P. | C. Christoph | Drunk and disorderly | | | Bks. Regina | do 6 | Insp. White-Fraser J.P. | .... | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 6 | do | C. Siebald | do | | | | do 8 | do | .... | To come up for sentence when called upon. |
| do 6 | Queen | Frank Orr | Vagrancy | | | Grenfell | do 6 | S. Taylor, J.P. | .... | 1 mo. h. l. in Regina guard-room. |
| do 8 | N.W.M.P. | Thos. Carroll | Breach of Prairie Fire Ordnance. | | | Moosomin | June 9 | Insp. Macdonell | .... | Fined $3 and costs. |
| do 8 | do | R. Galbraith | do | | | do | do 9 | do | .... | do |
| do 8 | do | G. Gaw | do | | | do | do 10 | do | .... | do |
| do 8 | do | G. Dick | do | | | do | do 10 | do | .... | do |
| do 8 | G. Coleman | J. W. Cleverly | Non-payment wages | | | do | do 9 | G. F. Dunn | .... | Defendant ordered to pay. |
| do 8 | G. J. Birch | J. J. Griffith | Horse-stealing | June 9 | J.P. Beauchamp and Doolittle, J.P's. | | Oct. 6 | Judge Richardson | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 8 | N.W.M.P. | Leo. Teitlebaum | Disorderly conduct | | | | June 10 | Insp. McGibbon, J.P. | .... | do |
| do 9 | Queen | Frank Pratt | Cruelty to animals | | | Grenfell | do 9 | S. Taylor & H. Ball, J.P's. | .... | Fined $10 and costs. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 11 | N.W.M.P. | W. Loden | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | | Bks. Regina | do | 12 | Insp. Baker, J. P. | | 10 dys. impriso'ent. |
| do | 11 | S. Gathercola | J. Highland | Assault | | | | Broadview | do | 13 | W. Hudson, J.P. | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 13 | N.W.M.P. | C. Reynold | Stealing a ride on C.P.R. | | | | Moosomin | do | 13 | Insp. Macdonell, J. P. | | 10 dys. impriso'ent. |
| do | 13 | do | C. Anderson | do do | | | | do | do | 13 | Insp. Macdonell, J. P. | | do |
| do | 16 | Mary Smith | J. K. Smith | Assault | | | | Qu'Appelle | do | 16 | Doolittle, J. P. | | Fined $2. |
| do | 17 | N.W.M.P. | W. Wilson | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | | Moose Jaw | do | 18 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | 10 dys. impriso'ent. |
| do | 17 | do | J. Gordon | do do | | | | do | do | 18 | do | | do |
| do | 17 | do | P. Collins | do do | | | | do | do | 18 | do | | do |
| do | 17 | do | Ed. Charlton | do do | | | | do | do | 18 | do | | Fined $4 and costs. |
| do | 19 | do | W. Milligan | Insanity | | | | do | do | 19 | do | | Com'ted to Brandon asylum. |
| do | 19 | Mary Major | Wm. Major | Assault | | | | Saltcoats | do | 20 | Insp. McGibbon, | | Dismissed with warning. |
| do | 20 | N.W.M.P. | Wm. Johnston | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | | | | | Supt. A. B. Perry, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 22 | Queen | R. B. Canning | Attempted criminal assault. | June | 24 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | Moosomin | July | 6 | Judge Wetmore | Yes | Acquitted. |
| do | 22 | N.W.M.P. | W. H. Somerton | Attempted suicide | June | 24 | J. Doolittle, J.P. | Qu'Appelle | do | 31 | Judge Richardson. | No. | do |
| do | 24 | W. D. Cowan | T. Hiscox | Assault | | | | Regina | | | A. B. Perry & R. Martin, J.P's. | No. | Fined $10 and costs. |
| do | 24 | Queen | Little Bear, Lucky Man | Murder | | | | do | July | 31 | Supt. Perry & Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 25 | N.W.M.P. | C. Close | Insanity | | | | Moose Jaw | June | 25 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Com'td to Brandon asylum. |
| do | 25 | Queen | S. Thompson | Assault | | | | Moosomin | do | 26 | Insp. Macdonell | | Fined $3 and costs. |
| do | 26 | Michael Kastar | Conrad Schuster | do | | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | | | G. F. Guernsey, J.P. | | Fined $1 and $3.25 costs. |
| do | 26 | Queen | Wm. Smith | Insulting language | | | | Moosomin | July | 2 | Insp. Macdonell | | Fined $25 and costs. |
| do | 30 | A. Jacobson | A. McMillan | Non-payment of wages | | | | Fleming | do | 7 | R. Chappell, J. P. | | To pay wages and costs of court. |
| July | 3 | Queen | F. M. Druery | Vagrancy | | | | Qu'Appelle | do | 3 | J. P. Beauchamp, J. P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 3 | do | J. Philips | do | | | | do | do | 3 | do | | do |
| do | 3 | do | W. Honck | do | | | | do | do | 3 | do | | do |
| do | 4 | Henry G. Cross | G. N. Mapleton | Theft | | | | Saltcoats | do | 6 | J. A. McGibbon, | | Dismissed |
| do | 4 | do | Bert. Mapleton | do | | | | do | do | 6 | do | | Withdrawn. |
| do | 4 | Queen | George Cagill | Vagrancy | | | | Moosomin | do | 6 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | 3 weeks h. l. |
| do | 4 | do | Chas. Lalonde | Horse-stealing | July | 4 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | do | do | 13 | Judge Wetmore | | 2 years h. l. |
| do | 5 | do | Jno. Casey | Vagrancy | | | | Estevan | do | 6 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | | 3 months h. l. |
| do | 5 | do | Frank Barret | do | | | | do | | | do | | do |
| do | 5 | N. Hobson | Jesse Chadwick | do | | | | Grenfell | July | 5 | S. Taylor, J.P. | | 6 months h. l. in Regina guard room. |
| do | 6 | Queen | W. Layce | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | | Moosomin | do | 6 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | 10 days. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| July 7 | J. Cowan | R. Matt | Cutting hay on prosecutor's property. | | | Qu'Appelle | July 16 | J. P. Beauchamp and J. Doolittle, J.P's. | No. | Settled out of court. |
| do 7 | G. Robinson | J. Robinson | Assault | | | Yorkton | do 15 | W. P. Hopkins, J.P | | Dismissed. |
| do 8 | Queen | F. Bryant | Theft | | | Moosomin | do 9 | Insp. Macdonell & G. F. Dunn, J.P's | | Pay the costs of the court and bound over to keep the peace for 12 mos. |
| do 9 | N.W.M.P | Fred. Spencer | Breach of prairie fire ordinance. | | | Fleming | do 11 | R. Chappell, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 11 | do | J. Battle | Stealing railway ties | | | Moose Jaw | do 14 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Fined the costs of the court. |
| do 11 | do | Judson Battle | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | Jno. Brubaker | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | E. M. Hopkins | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | J. K. Thomson | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | R. Porter | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | Fred. Green | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | R. Green | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | T. Leadbeater | Passing counterfeit coin | | | Wolseley | do 21 | A. Sutherland, J.P | | Dismissed. |
| do 13 | E. Wilson | W. Bull | Assault | | | Moose Jaw | do 14 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 14 | T. Rogers | J. Pollock | Refusing to pay wages | | | Yorkton | do 20 | W. P. Hopkins, J.P | | Settled out of court, costs divided. |
| do 15 | Queen | J. Downey | Drunk and incapable | | | Cannington Manor. | do 18 | J. Humphreys and Dr. Hardy, J.P. | | Costs of court and interdicted 12 m. |
| do 16 | do | Ka-pe-che-pese | Holding sun dance | | | Crooked Lake | do | McDonald, Indian Agent. | | 2 mos. h. l. Regina guard-room. |
| do 16 | do | L. Malatevre | Drunk and disorderly | | | Moosomin | do 16 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 20 | W. Browley | Jas. Thompson | Assault | July 20 | G. T. Thompson, J.P. | Indian Head | Oct. 6 | Judge Richardson | | Fined $50. |
| do 20 | R. R. Canning | T. Andrews | Non-payment of wages | | | Moosomin | July 29 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | To pay $20 wages and costs. |
| do 21 | J. F. Hunter | J. Simington | Assault | | | Moose Jaw | do 21 | L. King, J.P | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 21 | Percy Scobell | J. D. St. Dennis | Deserting his employer | | | Qu'Appelle | do 24 | J. Doolittle, J.P. | | Fined costs, $4.60. |
| do 17 | H. Bird | J. Eaton | Refusing to work | | | Cannington Manor. | do 18 | J. Humphreys and Dr. Hardy, J.P's. | | Fined costs of court. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 22 | M. Donaldson | A. E. Dickson | Cattle stealing | July | 23 | J. Doolittle and Frazer, J.P's. | Qu'Appelle | | | Judge Richardson | Yes | Sentence suspended. |
| do | 22 | E. W. Spence | J. Lawless | Deserting employer | | | | Estevan | July | 22 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | No. | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 22 | Queen | J. McQueen | Refusing to cut noxious weeds. | | | | Gainsboro' | do | 27 | J. J. Saddler, J.P. | " | do |
| do | 22 | do | A. Shearer | do | | | | do | do | 27 | do | | Case withdrawn. |
| do | 24 | Mrs. D. McGregor. | H. Wilde | Assault | July | 25 | S. Taylor and Skillatter, J.P's | Grenfell | do | 27 | | | To be tried in Jan., 1897. |
| do | 25 | Queen | V. Florentine | Cattle stealing | Aug. | 12 | Insp. Starnes, J.P | Estevan | Sept. | 9 | Judge Wetmore | | 1 mo. h. l. |
| do | 25 | do | E. Florentine | do | | | do | do | do | 9 | do | | 23 mos. h. l. |
| do | 27 | N.W.M.P | G. Cagill | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | | Regina B'ks | July | 28 | Insp White-Fraser, J.P. | No. | 7 days imprisonment. |
| do | 27 | Mary A. Brown. | E. J. F. Kennedy | Refusing to pay wages | | | | Saltcoats | do | 20 | E. Bolton, J.P. | | To pay $10 wages and costs of court. |
| do | 29 | N.W.M.P | Jas. Gorman | Vagrancy | | | | Wolseley | do | 29 | A. Sutherland, J.P. | | 1 mo. h. l. |
| do | 31 | B. Leevin | R. Brinton | Non-payment of wages | | | | Moosomin | Aug. | 3 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | Fined $4.75 and costs. |
| Aug. | 2 | J. A. Stewart | Joseph Bradner. | Theft | Aug. | 5 | H. Lejeune and R. Williams, J.P's. | Regina | do | 8 | Judge Richardson. | No. | Acquitted. |
| do | 2 | N.W.M.P | Jno. McLaughlin | Indecent exposure | | | | Wolseley | do | 2 | A. Sutherland, J.P. | | Fined $4 and costs. |
| do | 2 | do | David Betchen | do | | | | do | do | 2 | do | | do |
| do | 3 | do | Justus Lejours | Drunk and disorderly | | | | Fort Qu'Appelle. | do | 4 | Guernsey & North, J.P's. | No. | Fined $5 and $5.60 costs. |
| do | 3 | do | W. McNabb | do | | | | do | do | 4 | do | | do |
| do | 3 | do | B. Parisian | do | | | | do | do | 3 | do | | Fined $2 and $5.60 costs. |
| do | 3 | do | F. Fisher | do | | | | do | do | 4 | do | | do |
| do | 3 | do | P. McNabb | Obstructing police | | | | do | do | 4 | do | | 1 mo. h. l. |
| do | 3 | Queen | R. Townsend | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | | Moosomin | do | 4 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 3 | do | T. H. Cross | Noxious weeds | | | | do | do | 3 | S. Moran, J.P. | | Withdrawn. |
| do | 3 | A. Kelly | S. Kelly | Insanity | | | | Estevan | do | 5 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 4 | Mary Schuster. | Michael Kastar | Assault | | | | Fort Qu'Appelle. | do | 5 | Guernsey & North, J.P's. | | Dismissed with costs, $3.75. |
| do | 4 | N.W.M.P. | do | Breaking game laws | | | | do | do | 5 | do | | Fined $2 and $3.75 costs. |
| do | 5 | do | D. Hunter, E. Garry and D. Campbell. | Breaking windows | | | | Sunnymead | do | 11 | W. A. Mann & E. Jannett, J.P's. | | Dismissed defendants to put in new windows. |
| do | 3 | do | Jas. Kelly | Stealing ride on C.P.R. | | | | Regina | do | 3 | Supt. A. B. Perry, J.P. | | 10 days. |
| do | 6 | S. Hewitt | Alfred E. Embury. | Assault | | | | Grenfell | Aug. | 7 | S. Taylor, J.P. | No. | To pay costs. |
| do | 11 | do | Irwin J. Embury | do | | | | do | do | 7 | do | | do |
| do | 11 | A. E. Embury & I. J. Embuy. | S. Hewitt | do | | | | do | do | 7 | do | | do and bound over to keep the peace. |
| do | 8 | Sarah Cross | Mrs. E. J. F. Kennedy. | Refusing to pay wages | | | | Saltcoats | do | 10 | E. Bolton, J.P. | | Settled out of court |

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Aug. 11 | Queen | W. Lees | Setting out prairie fire | | | Arcola | do 13 | D. Strachan, J.P. | .... | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 12 | Arthur Caplin | J. Heasmann | Refusing to pay wages | | | Saltcoats | do 18 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P | .... | To pay wages and costs of court. |
| do 12 | R. Garvin | C. M. Abbott | Selling liquor on election days. | | | do | do 12 | J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J.P's | .... | Fined $50 and costs |
| do 12 | Queen | J. Lake | Drunk and disorderly | | | Estevan | do 12 | Insp. Starnes, J.P | .... | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 12 | do | G. Anderson | do and resisting arrest. | | | do | do 12 | do | .... | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do 12 | do | C. Casgra | do | | | do | do 12 | do | .... | do |
| do 13 | do | Ed. Smith | Insanity | | | Moosomin | do 14 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 14 | J. Shore | Geo. Daniels | Theft | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | do 22 | Guernsey & North J. P's. | .... | Suspended sentence on account of youth. |
| do 17 | T. Shuter | A. Arthur | Assault | | | Regina | do 17 | H. Lejeune, J.P. | .... | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 17 | Queen | Fred Webb | Stealing a ride on C.P.R | | | Moosomin | do 17 | Insp. Macdonell, J. P. | .... | 10 days' imprisonment. |
| do 17 | do | Jos. Fergusson | do do | | | do | do 17 | do | .... | do |
| do 17 | do | W. Paynter | Theft | | | do | do 17 | Messrs. Bastien & Moran, J.P's. | .... | Two weeks' imprisonment. |
| do 18 | do | A. St. C. Bell | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | do 19 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | .... | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 18 | do | J. Coughlin | Stealing a ride on C.P.R | | | Estevan | do 18 | Insp. Harvey, J.P | .... | Fined $10 and costs |
| do 18 | do | C. Mitchell | do do | | | do | do 18 | do | .... | do |
| do 18 | do | T. Singleton | do do | | | do | do 20 | do | .... | do |
| do 19 | Pierre Labelle | Jas. Jackson | Cutting hay on Labelle's prcperty. | | | Qu'Appelle | do 18 | J. Doolittle, J.P. | .... | Settled out of court |
| do 22 | D. J. O'Keeffe | J. S. Adams | Theft | | | Saltcoats | do 26 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 25 | N. W. M. P | R. McFadden, sr | Insanity | | | Wolseley | do 27 | A. Sutherland, J.P | .... | Committed to Brandon Asylum |
| do 25 | Nina Vetraag | George Newton | Indecent assault | Aug. 26 | W. R. Hopkins & H. Neilson, J. P. | Yorkton | | | .... | To be tried Jan. '97 |
| do 29 | Joseph Dejardin | Henry Howse | Assault | | | Kutawa | Sept. 5 | J. Hollis, J.P. | .... | Fined $2 and $12.45 costs. |
| do 29 | N. W. M. P | Jno. Harvey | Stealing a ride on C.P.R | | | Regina | Aug. 29 | Supt. Perry, J.P. | .... | 7 days guard room, Regina. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 29 | do | Sam Batt | do do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | do |
| do | 31 | Neil McAulay | Jas. Dick, jun. | Assault | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | Sept. | 2 | Guernsey & North J.P's. | | Case withdrawn, pros. to pay costs, $2.50. |
| do | 31 | do | Alex. Dick | do | | | do | do | 2 | do | | do |
| do | 31 | do | Jas. Dick, sen. | do | | | do | do | 20 | do | | Defendant bound over to keep the peace for 1 year and pay costs, $5 |
| do | 31 | W. E. Jones | Antoine Cutois | Entire horse at large | | | Cote | do | 20 | W. E. Jones, J.P. | | Trial postponed. |
| do | 31 | Queen | R. Perry | Assault | Sept. 1 | Insp. Starnes, J. P. | Estevan | do | 9 | Judge Wetmore | | Fined $25. |
| Sept. | 1 | do | L. Connors | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 2 | Insp. Starnes, J.P | | 3 mos. h. l. |
| do | 1 | do | F. Millar | do | | | do | do | 2 | do | | do |
| do | 1 | do | J. Davis | do | | | do | do | 2 | do | | do |
| do | 2 | Jas. Dick | Neil McAulay | Presenting a revolver and using abusive language | | | Fort Qu'Appelle | do | 2 | Guernsey & North J.P's. | | Defendent to pay costs of case $3 and bound over to keep the peace for 1 year. |
| do | 3 | Philip Herald | Heinrich Wirth. | Non-payment of wages | | | Hyde | do | 3 | G. A. Hyde & H. Sayer, J.P's. | | Wirth to pay wages and costs of the case. |
| do | 3 | Queen | D. Hyde | Vagrancy | | | Grenfell | do | 15 | E. Fitzgerald, J.P | | 1 month h. l. |
| do | 4 | J. Anticknap | H. Jeunei | Lunacy | | | Regina | do | 4 | R. Martin, J.P. | | Sent to Brandon Asylum. |
| do | 9 | W. T. McKenzie | Joseph Lengigel | Obstructing sheriff officer while making a seizure | | | Whitewood | do | 12 | C. Corrigan & W. A. Mann, J.P's. | | Fined $20 and costs |
| do | 9 | do | M. Lengigel | do do | | | do | do | 12 | do | | do |
| do | 14 | Buffalo Bow | Shave Tail | Killing a steer | Sept. 29 | A. McNeil, Ind. Agent. | Regina | Oct. | 9 | Judge Richardson. | | Suspend. sentence. |
| do | 14 | Queen | Wm. Garnett | Profanation of the Lords Day. | | | Earlswood | Sept. | 16 | Insp. Macdonell & A. Beaton, J.P's | | do |
| do | 14 | do | Kirkpatrick | do do | | | do | do | 16 | do | | do |
| do | 15 | Jas. Pollock | Kah-ka-ho-we-wah-pew. | Shooting an ox | | | Crooked Lake | do | 13 | Col. McDonald, Indian Agent. | | Fined $5 and costs, $4.50. |
| do | 16 | H. Kent | R. Jones | Refused to pay wages | | | Moose Jaw | Sept. | 16 | S. de P. Green | | To pay wages and costs of court. |
| do | 16 | N. W. M. P. | Jno. Hyde. | Escaping from custody | | | Regina | do | 24 | Judge Richardson. | | 5 months h. l. |
| do | 16 | do | Carl Krag | Cruelty to a pony | Sept. 17 | Sup. Perry, J.P. | Whitewood | do | 16 | M. C. Corrigan, J.P. | | Costs of court, $3. |
| do | 16 | do | D. A. Bell | do | | | do | do | 16 | do do | | do |
| do | 18 | do | A. Dalglish | Breach of prairie fire ordnance. | | | Moosomin | do | 18 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | Fined $3 and costs. |
| do | 20 | Queen | Thos. Lowry | Vagrancy | | | Estevan | do | 21 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 21 | J. H. Murphy | P. Evans | Obstructing sheriff's officer while in discharge of his duty. | | | Yorkton | do | 26 | P. Hopkins and N. Neilson, J.P's. | | Case withdrawn. |
| do | 22 | N. W. M. P. | Peter and James Underwood. | Allowing prairie fire to run at large. | | | Saltcoats | Oct. | 10 | J. A. McGibbon, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Sept. 23 | Wm. Child..... | W. German..... | Dog worrying sheep..... | ..... | ..... | Regina..... | Sept. 30 | H. Le Jeune, J.P.. | .. | Dismissed. |
| do 23 | do .... | J. Montagu..... | do do .... | .... ... | ..... ... .... | do ..... | do 30 | do .. | .... | do |
| do 23 | do ..... | J. J. Burnett... | do do .... | ..... | ..... ..... .... | do ..... | do 30 | do .. | .... | Withdrawn. |
| do 24 | Queen..... | W. Sandercock . | Setting out fire..... | ..... | .... ..... .... | Gainsboro'.... | do 30 | J. J. Saddler and B. Burke, J.P's. | .. . | Fined $15 and costs |
| do 25 | E. McCarty..... | H. Schmitzer... | Theft..... | Sept. 28 | H. Le Jeune, J.P | Regina..... | Oct. 7 | Judge Richardson. | .... | 2 years, Regina jail, |
| do 25 | E. Carey.. ..... | do .. | do ..... | do 28 | do .. | do ..... | do 7 | do .. | .... | on each of the four |
| do 25 | J. Bredin. .... | do .. | do ..... | do 28 | do .. | do ..... | do 7 | do .. | .... | courts, to run con- |
| do 25 | E. J. Wright.... | do .. | do ..... | do 28 | do .. | do ..... | do 7 | do .. | .... | currently. |
| do 25 | T. Tucker..... | do .. | do ..... | do 28 | do .. | do ..... | do 7 | do .. | .... | |
| do 25 | E. Nevison..... | do .. | do ..... | do 28 | do .. | do .... ... | do 7 | do .. | .... | |
| do 25 | J. A. Kerr..... | do .. | do ..... | do 28 | do .. | do ..... | do 7 | do .. | .... | |
| do 28 | Chief Key ..... | Pierre Genaville. | Tresspassing on Indian reserve and taking property belonging to Chief Key. | ..... | ..... | Cote. ..... | Sept. 29 | W. E. Jones, J.P. | .... | To pay $10 to Chief Key and costs of court. |
| do 28 | N. W. M. P..... | Jnr. Schmidt.... | Drunk and disorderly.... | ..... | ..... | Regina..... | do 30 | H. Le Jeune, J.P.. | .... | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 25 | Queen..... | C. Catterall..... | do .... | ..... | ..... | Cannington Manor. | do 26 | J. Humphreys, J.P | .... | Fined $2.50 & costs. |
| do 29 | Buffalo Bow.... | Jean Baptiste... | Killing a steer ..... | Sept. 29 | A. J. McNeil, Indian Agent. | Regina..... | Oct. 9 | Judge Richardson. | ... | Suspended sentence. |
| Oct. 1 | D. J. O'Keefe... | R. Garvin..... | Giving liquor on election day. | ..... | .... ..... | Saltcoats ..... | do 3 | T. McNutt and E. Bolton, J.P's. | .... | Dismiss'd, prosecutor to pay costs. |
| do 2 | N. W. M. P..... | Valentine Spanier. | Allowing prairie fire to run at large. | ..... | ..... | Ft. Qu'Appelle.. | do 3 | Guernsey & North, J.P's. | .... | Fined $100 & $2.50 costs. |
| do 2 | do ..... | Joseph Spanier.. | do do .. | ..... | ..... | do .. | do 3 | do do .. | ... | Fined $50 and $2.50 costs. |
| do 3 | Queen..... | C. Harris..... | Refusing to fight fire ... | ..... | ..... | Estevan..... | do 3 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | .... | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 4 | N. W. M. P..... | N. Narrolausky. | do .... | ..... | ..... ..... | Moosomin..... | do 7 | G. F. Dunn, J.P... | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 5 | R. McLeod..... | J. H. Cross..... | Noxious weeds..... | ..... | ..... | do ... . | do 5 | do .. | .... | Fined $20 and costs |
| do 6 | N. W. M. P..... | G. H. Smith.... | Starting prairie fire..... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 13 | do .. | .... | Fined $10 and costs |
| do 6 | W. Hollings.... | J. H. Pinder.... | Non-payment of wages... | ..... | .... ..... | Hyde..... | do 6 | G.A.E. Hyde, J.P. | .... | Dismis'd with costs |
| do 6 | Queen..... | Elliott..... | Setting out prairie fire... | ..... | .... .... .... | Carnduff ..... | do 9 | J. W. Connel, J.P. | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 7 | do ..... | Greenwood ..... | do .. | ..... | ..... | do ..... | do 9 | W. A. Smith, J.P. | .... | Fined $10 and costs |
| do 8 | N. W. M. P..... | T. Fletcher.... | Allowing prairie fire to run at large. | ..... | .... ..... | Ft. Qu'Appelle.. | do 9 | G.F.Guernsey, J.P | ... | Fined $50 and $1.75 costs. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 8 | do | J. Mann | do | do | | do | do | 9 | do | | do | do |
| do | 8 | do | W. Golley | do | do | | do | do | 9 | do | | do | do |
| do | 8 | do | E. Estelle | do | do | | do | do | 9 | do | | do | do |
| do | 8 | do | W. Balfour | do | do | | do | do | 9 | do | | Dismissed. | |
| do | 8 | Queen | H. Holme | do | do | | Hyde | do | 14 | G.A.E. Hyde, J.P. | | do with costs. | |
| do | 11 | do | John Ulmer | Refusing to fight prairie fire. | | | do | do | 23 | do | | Fined $5 and costs. | |
| do | 12 | N. W. M. P | Big Sky | Drunk | | | Regina | do | 13 | Supt. Perry, J.P. | | do | |
| do | 12 | do | Mus-cow-e-cap-on. | do | | | do | do | 13 | do | | 7 days h. l. | |
| do | 12 | do | Catcheaise | do | | | do | do | 13 | do | | 1 month h. l. | |
| do | 13 | do | C. Desmarais | Supplying liquor to Indians. | | | do | do | 14 | do | | do | |
| do | 13 | Jno. Waddall | Edw. Pierce | Threatening to do bodily harm. | | | Wolseley | do | 13 | A. Sutherland, J.P | | Fined $2 and costs. | |
| do | 30 | Queen | P. Cavanagh | Vagrancy | | | Qu'Appelle | do | 30 | J. H. Frazer, J.P. | | 60 days h. l. | |
| do | 30 | Geo. Milne | W. Houghton | Theft | | | Moose Jaw | Nov. | 2 | S. de P. Green | | 6 mos. h. l. | |
| do | 26 | Queen | Berkiseinson | Starting prairie fire | | | Estevan | do | 29 | C. Troyer, J.P. | | Fined $50 and costs | |
| do | 31 | do | Walkhom | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | do | 2 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | | Fined $2 and costs. | |
| Nov. | 1 | N.W.M.P | A. Knagh | Malicious damage to property. | | | Regina | do | 2 | Supt. Perry, J.P. | | Fined costs and to pay damages. | |
| do | 2 | do | D. Kerpatrick | Starting prairie fire | | | Fleming | do | 2 | R. Chappell, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs. | |
| do | 2 | do | W. Folles | do | | | do | do | 2 | do | | Fined $2 and costs. | |
| do | 2 | Queen | Peter McInnis | Vagrancy | | | Broadview | do | 2 | W. Hudson, J.P. | | 60 days h. l. | |
| do | 3 | N. F. Davin | W. Scott | Criminal libel | Nov. | 4 | H. LeJeune, J.P. | | | | | Case proceeding. | |
| do | 4 | N.W.M.P | C. H. Green | Starting prairie fire | | | Qu'Appelle | Nov. | 10 | J. Doolittle and H. Gisbourne, J.P's. | | Fined $5 and costs. | |
| do | 5 | W. Scott | N. F. Davin | Criminal libel | | | Regina | do | 7 | H. LeJeune and Martin, J.P's. | | Dismissed. | |
| do | 5 | N.W.M.P | I. Hooper | Starting prairie fire | | | Qu'Appelle | do | 10 | Doolittle and Gisbourne, J.P's. | | Fined $5 and costs. | |
| do | 5 | do | G. Willis | do | | | do | do | 10 | do | | Dismissed. | |
| do | 5 | do | W. Jessop | do | | | Moosomin | do | 5 | Insp. Macdonell, J.P. | | Fined $3 and costs. | |
| do | 5 | do | J. Reid | do | | | do | do | 5 | do | | do | |
| do | 5 | do | J. Frazer | do | | | do | do | 10 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs | |
| do | 5 | do | do | do | | | do | do | 10 | do | | Withdrawn. | |
| do | 9 | do | W. R. Boyd | Selling liquor to Indian | | | Indian Head | do | 10 | McLean & Thompson, J.P's. | | Fined $50 and $7.90 costs. | |
| do | 9 | do | N. Cline | Giving do | | | do | do | 10 | do | | Case dismissed. | |
| do | 9 | Jos. Henderick | C. Gordon | Tresspassing | | | Sumner | do | 20 | J. Sumner, J.P. | | Fined $2 and costs. | |
| do | 10 | N.W.M.P | Jno. Racette | Drunk and disorderly | | | Wolseley | do | 11 | A. Sutherland, J.P | | Fined $2.50 costs. | |
| do | 10 | do | Peter Cline | do | | | do | do | 11 | do | | do | |
| do | 11 | J. Stewart | J. T. Wiggins | Non-payment of wages | | | Oxbow | do | 11 | C. Troyer, J.P. | | Pay wages and costs | |
| do | 12 | N.W.M.P | Jno. Racette | Causing a disturbance | | | Wolseley | do | 12 | A. Sutherland, J.P | | 10 days h. l. | |
| do | 12 | W. Fitzgerald | Joseph Cowley | Maltreating horses | | | Grenfell | do | 13 | H. Sayer, J.P | | 3 mos. h. l. | |
| do | 12 | do | do | Maiming a horse | Nov. | 13 | H. Sayer, J.P | | | | | Not yet tried. | |
| do | 14 | N.W.M.P | H. Beach | Vagrancy | | | Regina | Nov. | 14 | R. Martin, J.P. | | 6 mos. h. l. | |
| do | 14 | do | W. Ross | do | | | do | do | 14 | do | | do | |
| Oct. | 13 | do | T. Bailey | Setting out fire | | | Fleming | Oct. | 14 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | Sentence susp'nded | |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Oct. 13 | Queen | Schlump | Setting out fire | | | Grenfell | Oct. 14 | H. Sayer, J.P | | Fined $25 and costs |
| do 13 | W. Wilcox | Geo. Lee | Theft | | | Wolseley | do 14 | A. Sutherland, J.P | | Dismissed. |
| do 16 | N.W.M.P | Geo. Might | Starting prairie fire | | | | do 26 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Dismissed with costs against N.W.M.P. |
| do 16 | Queen | Mrs. Simmons | do | | | Estevan | do 17 | C. Troyer, J.P | | Fined $10 and costs |
| do 16 | do | E. Sandguist | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | do 17 | Insp. Starnes, J.P. | | 3 mos. h. l. |
| do 16 | do | L. Sweetborg | do | | | do | do 17 | do | | Fined $10 and costs |
| do 16 | do | Eric Dallen | do | | | do | do 17 | do | | do |
| do 16 | do | Louis Sandstroam. | do | | | do | do 17 | do | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 17 | do | C. Joel | do | | | do | do 19 | do | | Fined $3 and costs. |
| do 17 | N.W.M.P | J. Munns | Refusing to turn out to prairie fire. | | | Moose Jaw | do 17 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Fined 10c. and costs |
| do 17 | G. McGaulay | W. F. Quinn | Theft | Oct. 31 | G. Thompson, J.P | Regina | Nov. 6 | Judge Richardson | | 3 years h. l. |
| do 17 | N.W.M.P | A. Wilson | Refusing to turn out to prairie fire. | | | Moose Jaw | do 19 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Fined 10c. and costs |
| do 17 | do | J. Fletcher | do | | | do | do 19 | do | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 17 | do | J. Burns | do | | | do | do 19 | do | | do |
| do 21 | do | J. W. Harrop | Starting prairie fire | | | Indian Head | Oct. 31 | G. Thompson, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs |
| do 21 | do | J. Baldwick | do | | | do | do 31 | do | | do |
| do 21 | Queen | W. Smith | Drunk and disorderly | | | Moosomin | do 22 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | do |
| do 22 | do | F. Clune | Vagrancy | | | do | do 22 | do | | 1 mo. h. l. |
| do 22 | N.W.M.P | H. Johnson | Refusing to turn out to prairie fire. | | | Moose Jaw | do 27 | S. de P. Green, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 23 | do | P. Morelle | Starting a prairie fire | | | do | do 27 | do | | Fined $75 without costs. |
| do 23 | F. Hack | Fred. Mahr | Non-payment of wages | | | Hyde | do 23 | G. A. E. Hyde, J.P. | | To pay wages and costs. |
| do 23 | Quinn | J. McCormick | Assault | | | Moosomin | do 28 | R. Chappell, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do 24 | W. D. Brine | W. F. Quinn | Horse-stealing | | G. F. Guernsey. | Regina | Nov. 6 | Judge Richardson | | 3 years h. l. |
| do 30 | Queen | Hy. Williams | Vagrancy | | | Qu'Appelle | Oct. 30 | J. H. Frazer, J.P. | | 90 days h. l. |
| do 26 | Geo. McCandlass, sen. | Geo. McCandlass, jun. | Insanity | | | Saltcoats | do 30 | T. McNutt and E. Bolton, J.P's. | | Sent to Brandon Asylum. |
| do 28 | T. McNutt | W. H. Adams | Cattle-stealing | Nov. 4 | E. Bolton, J.P., and Insp. McGibbon. | do | Dec. 3 | Judge Wetmore | | 12 mos. h. l. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 12 | N.W.M.P. | May A. Saunders | Theft | | | Whitewood | Nov. 12 | W. A. Mann and M. C. Corrigan, J.P's. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 16 | Queen | J. Hunt | Prairie fire | | | Hyde | do 21 | A. C. Macdonell, J.P. | | Fined $75 and costs |
| do 17 | A. Mailes | H. Faust | Non-payment of wages | | | Moosomin | do 19 | G. F. Dunn, J.P. | | To pay wages and costs. |
| do 19 | Municipality of Moosomin. | C. McCallum | Breach of Pedlars' By-law | | | do | do 19 | Insp. Macdonell | | Fined $20 and costs |
| do 23 | Page Porter | F. Hawkins | Cattle wounding | Nov. 26 | S. de P. Green | Moose Jaw | | | | Awaiting trial on bail. |
| do 24 | N.W.M.P. | Jas. Graham | Vagrancy | | | Regina | do 25 | M. Baker, J.P. | | 3 mos. h. l. |
| do 24 | do | T. Mooney | do | | | do | do 25 | do | | do |
| 1895. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 11 | N. W. M. P. | Chas. Bertram | Creating a disturbance | | | Maple Creek | Dec. 12 | Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | No. | Fined $15 and costs or 1 month. |
| do 11 | do | Ed. Schwartz | do | | | do | do 12 | do | | Fined $1 and costs or 1 month. Fine paid. |
| | | | | 1895. | | | | | | |
| do 11 | do | Chas. Bertram | Resisting arrest | Dec. 12 | Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | do | July 21 | | | Case withdrawn by crown prosecutor |
| | | | | | | | 1895. | | | |
| do 12 | Clarke, License Inspector. | Isabel Bassett | Breach, Liquor License Ordnance. | | | Medicine Hat | Dec. 12 | W. T. Finlay & F. Reynolds, J.P's. | | Case dismissed. |
| do 12 | do | Kate White | do | | | do | do 12 | do | | Fined $50 and costs appealed conv. sust. |
| do 12 | N. W. M. P. | Wm. Simpson | Creating a disturbance | | | Maple Creek | do 13 | Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | | 21 days' imprisonment with h. l. |
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Jan. 2 | do | P. McDonald | Vagrancy | | | Swift Current | Jan. 2 | A. Patterson, J. P. | | 2 mos. imprisonoment with h. l. |
| do 4 | do | M. Connolly | do | | | do | do 4 | do | | 2 do |
| do 11 | do | J. Tracey | do | | | do | do 11 | do | | 1 do |
| do 11 | do | Wm. Hayes | do | | | do | do 11 | do | | 1 do |
| do 22 | do | Robt. Bowser | Creating a disturbance | | | Maple Creek | do 23 | Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. Fine paid. |
| do 27 | do | Wm. Simpson | do | | | do | do 28 | do | | Case dismissed. |
| do 27 | do | do | Liquor License Ordnance. | | | do | Feb. 28 | Supt. Gagnon & W. Finlay, J.P's. | | Interdicted for 12 mos. |
| Feb. 1 | do | John Kelly | Vagrancy | | | do | Feb. 1 | Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | | 14 days' imprisonment, h. l. |
| do 8 | do | Wm. Sanders | Wounding a horse | Feb. 8 | Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | Swift Current | Apr. 21 | Judge Richardson. | | To appear for sentence when called on. |
| do 10 | do | Thos. Smith | Vagrancy | | | | do 11 | A. Patterson, J. P. | | 1 m. imprisonment with h. l. |
| do 12 | do | Louis Gereau | do | | | Medicine Hat | do 12 | W. T. Finlay, J.P. | | 1 do |
| do 12 | Regina | do | Obtaining money under false pretences. | Feb. 12 | W. T. Finlay, JP | do | July 29 | Judge Scott | | 1 year do |
| do 13 | N. W. M. P. | Wm. Hayes | Vagrancy | | | do | Feb. 13 | F.J. Reynolds, J.P | | 21 days' do |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Feb. 15 | Geo. Connors. | Ellen Odell | Non-payment of wages | | | Medicine Hat | Feb. 17 | F.J.Reynolds,J.P. | | Def. ordered to pay $43·14 and costs. |
| do 16 | Regina | H. Mott | Killing cattle and stealing carcass thereof. | Feb. 21 | F. J. Reynolds, J. P. | do | July 29 | Judge Scott | | 1 year imprisonment with h. l. and to compensate owners. |
| do 17 | N. W. M. P. | John Voight | Vagrancy | | | | Feb. 17 | A. Patterson, J.P. | | 1 m. imprisonment with h. l. |
| do 21 | do | Alois Good | Polluting running stream | | | | do 21 | F.J. Reynolds, J.P | | Fined $5 and costs. Fine paid. |
| do 17 | do | W. Simpson | Vagrancy | | | | do 17 | A. O'Kell, J.P. | | 1 m. imprisonment with h. l. |
| do 13 | C. Exe | Alois Good | Intimidation | | | | do 13 | Insp. White-Fraser. | | Bound over to keep the peace, 12 mos |
| do 13 | Alois Good | C. Exe | do | | | | do 13 | do | | do |
| do 26 | Davies | T. Dunne | Assault | | | | do 27 | W. T. Finlay, J.P. | | Charge withdrawn. |
| Mar. 9 | John Henry | François Viard | Non-payment of wages | | | Medicine Hat | Mar. 10 | do | | Def. ordered to pay $52.83 and costs. |
| do 11 | N. W. M. P. | Wm. Finlay | Vagrancy | | | Maple Creek | do 11 | A. O'Kell, J.P. | | 14 d. imprisonment with h. l. |
| do 14 | do | T. Smith | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | 30 do |
| do 15 | do | Alois Good | Animals, Cont. Dis. Ord. | Mar. 15 | W.T.Finlay, J.P | Medicine Hat | June 25 | Finlay & Reynolds, J.P's. | | Fined $15 and costs Fine paid. |
| do 17 | A. Caswell | Hy. Meggitt | Insane | | | Maple Creek | Mar. 17 | Insp. White-Fraser, J.P. | | Sent to Regina jail, March 19th. |
| do 24 | N. W. M. P. | M. Bannis | Stealing sheep | | | Medicine Hat | do 25 | W. T. Finlay, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs or 1 m. imprisonment and to comp. owner. |
| do 25 | do | K. Kelly | Creating a disturbance. | | | do | do 26 | do | | Fined $2 and costs. Fine paid. |
| do 26 | do | C. Exe | Stealing sheep | | | do | do 26 | do | | do |
| do 26 | do | M. Bannis | Attempting to steal | | | do | do 26 | do | | Case dismissed. |
| Apr. 2 | do | Meaford | Stealing a ride on C.P.R. | | | Maple Creek | Apr. 2 | O'Kell & Dixon, J.P's. | | 14 days' imprisonment with h. l. |
| do 4 | do | Chas. Sinclair | Breaking into police stab'e | | | do | do 4 | Supt. Gagnon, J.P | | Dismissed with a caution. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 11 | ..... | E. Newman .... | Stealing a ride on C.P.R. | ..... | ..... | do .... | do | 11 | O'Kell & Dixon, J.P's. | .... | 10 days' imprisonment with h. l. |
| do | 25 | do .... | J. Stewart..... | do .. | ..... | ... ..... | Swift Current,.. | do | 25 | A. Patterson, J.P. | .... | 6 do |
| do | 25 | do .... | A. Gudmundur.. | do .. | ..... | .... ..... | do .. | do | 25 | do .. | .... | 6 do |
| do | 28 | do .... | Jos. Reid..... | Creating a disturbance.. | ..... | ..... | Medicine Hat... | do | 29 | W. T. Finlay, J.P. | ... | Fined $2 and costs. Fine paid. |
| do | 30 | do .... | Mary Smith.... | do .. | ..... | ..... | Maple Creek.... | May | 1 | Supt. Gagnon, J.P. | .... | Case adjourned, *sine die.* |
| May | 8 | do .... | F. Gerthier.... | Stealing a ride on C.P.R. | ..... | ..... | do .... | do | 8 | do .. | .... | 10 days' imprisonment with h. l. |
| do | 8 | do .... | J. Wilson..... | do .. | ..... | ..... | do .... | do | 8 | do .. | .. | 10 do |
| do | 27 | do .... | J. Gordon..... | do .. | ..... | ..... | Medicine Hat... | do | 28 | F.J.Reynolds, J.P | .... | 10 do |
| do | 27 | do .... | do .... | Vagrancy. ..... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 28 | do .. | .... | 14 do |
| do | 29 | do .... | H. McDonald... | Stealing a ride on C.P.R. | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 29 | do .. | .... | 7 do |
| do | 29 | do .... | F. Smith..... | do .. | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 29 | do .. | .... | 7 do |
| do | 29 | do .... | H. McDonald... | Vagrancy..... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 29 | do .. | .... | 14 do |
| do | 29 | do .... | F. Smith..... | do .... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 29 | do .. | .... | 14 do |
| June | 6 | do .... | A. Devrieux ... | Stealing a ride .. .... | .... ... | ..... .... | Maple Creek... | June | 8 | Supt. Gagnon, J.P. | .... | 6 do |
| do | 15 | do .... | Jas. Murphy.... | do .... | ..... | ..... | Medicine Hat... | do | 15 | F.J.Reynolds, J.P | .... | 7 do |
| do | 15 | do .... | Jethro Hobbs... | do .... | .... .... | ..... | do .. | do | 15 | do | .... | 7 do |
| do | 15 | do .... | E. Callaghan... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 15 | do | .... | 7 do |
| do | 15 | do .... | E. Williams.... | do .... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 15 | do | .... | 7 do |
| do | 15 | do .... | Jas. Murphy.... | Vagrancy..... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 15 | do | .... | 14 days imp. h.l. |
| do | 15 | do .... | Jethro Hobbs... | do .. .... ... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 15 | do | .... | do |
| do | 15 | do .... | E. Williams.... | do .... ... ... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 15 | do | .... | do |
| do | 15 | do .... | E. Callaghan .. | do .... ... ... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 15 | do | ... | do |
| do | 24 | do .... | J. McCloy.... | Creating disturbance.... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 25 | do | .... | F'd $5 & costs, pd. |
| do | 27 | Lewis Larson... | Robt. Watson .. | Masters & Servants Ord. | ..... | ..... | do .. | July | 13 | do | .... | Case dismissed. |
| July | 9 | N.W.M.P..... | J. Riley..... | Stealing a ride C.P.R. .. | ..... | ..... | Maple Creek.... | do | 9 | Supt.Gagnon, J.P. | .... | 10 days imp. h.l. |
| do | 12 | do ..... | T. Burke..... | do .... | ..... | ..... | Medicine Hat... | do | 13 | F. J. Reynolds,J.P | .... | Cautioned & ordered to leave town. |
| do | 12 | do ..... | do ..... | Vagrancy..... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 13 | do | .... | do |
| do | 17 | do ..... | Cuthbert Tait... | Drunk in Indian camp .. | ..... | ..... | Maple Creek.... | do | 17 | Supt.Gagnon, J.P. | .... | Dismiss'd with caution. |
| do | 18 | do ..... | H. Hoffman .... | Stealing a ride C.P.R. .. | ..... | ..... | Medicine Hat.. | do | 20 | F. J. Reynolds,J.P | ... | F'd $1 & costs, pd. |
| do | 18 | do ..... | J. Kelly..... | do .... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 20 | do | .... | do |
| do | 21 | do ..... | do ..... .. | do .... | ..... | ..... | Maple Creek.... | do | 21 | Supt.Gagnon, J.P. | .... | 10 days imp. h l. |
| do | 30 | do ..... | Chas. Olaffson .. | Creating disturbance... | ..... | ..... | Medicine Hat... | do | 31 | F. J. Reynolds... | .... | F'd $2 & costs, pd. |
| Aug. | 10 | Gerald Udal.... | John Harvey... | Non-payment wages .... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | .... | Settled out of court |
| do | 12 | N.W.M.P. ... | I. McCarthy . . | Stealing a ride C.P.R. .. | ..... | ... ..... | Medicine Hat... | Aug. | 13 | F. J. Reynolds,J.P | .... | Cautioned & ordered to leave town. |
| do | 12 | do ..... | do .... | Vagrancy..... .... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 13 | do | .... | do |
| do | 13 | do ..... | H. Stokes .... | Stealing a ride C.P.R. .. | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 13 | do | ... | do |
| do | 18 | J. J. English... | S. E. Gourley .. | Breach Village Ord. .... | ..... | ..... | Maple Creek.... | do | 18 | Insp. White-Fraser J.P. | .... | Given until 20th to comply with, ord. complied with .. |
| do | 25 | N.W.M.P..... | F. Pick..... | Stealing a ride..... | ..... | ..... | Medicine Hat... | do | 26 | F. J. Reynolds,J.P | .... | 10 days imp. h l. |
| do | 25 | do ..... | do ..... | Vagrancy..... .... | ..... | ..... | do .. | do | 26 | do | .... | Dismissed. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Aug. 31 | N.W.M.P. | W. Clark | Stealing a ride | | | Swift Current | Aug. 31 | A. Patterson, J.P. | | 10 days imp. h.l. |
| do 25 | do | F. Perdue | do | | | Maple Creek | do 26 | Insp. White-Fraser J. P. | | do |
| do 25 | do | Maher | do | | | do | do 26 | do | | do |
| do 26 | do | Sounding Arm and Fly Up, (Cree Indians) | Breach Game Ord | | | do | do 26 | do | | 21 do |
| Sept. 5 | do | Wm. Simpson | Creating disturbance | | | do | Sept. 6 | do | | 3 mos. imp. h.l. |
| do 5 | do | David Calder | Threatening | | | do | do 6 | F. J. Reynolds, J.P | | Bound over to keep the peace. |
| do 9 | F. Munday | Mose Elliott | Non-payment wages | | | do | | | | Settled out of court |
| do 12 | N.W.M.P. | Peter Fairbairn | Stealing a ride | | | do | Sept. 12 | Insp. White-Fraser J. P. | | 10 days imp, h.l. |
| do 15 | do | McNeil | do | | | Medicine Hat | do 16 | F. J. Reynolds, J.P | | Cautioned & dism'd |
| do 16 | do | Thos. Barrett | do | | | do | do 16 | do | | do |
| do 18 | do | Hy. Orr | do | | | do | do 19 | do | | F'd $2 & costs, pd. |
| do 18 | do | O. C. Miller | do | | | do | do 19 | do | | do |
| do 24 | do | McMillan | do | | | do | do 25 | do | | do |
| do 27 | do | T. Hennessey | do | | | Maple Creek | do 28 | Insp. White-Fraser J. P. | | 10 days imp. h.l. |
| do 28 | do | D. Calder. | Disorderly conduct | | | Medicine Hat | do 28 | F. J. Reynolds, J.P | | Dismissed. |
| do 28 | Mrs. D. Calder. | do | Threatening | | | do | do 28 | do | | Bound over to keep the peace or in default of surities 3 mos. imp'ment. |
| do 29 | K. Kelly | W. E. Bennett | Non-payment wages | | | do | do 29 | do | | Dismissed. |
| do 30 | N.W.M.P. | F. Ball | Stealing a ride | | | Maple Creek | Oct. 1 | Insp. White-Fraser J. P. | | 5 days imp. h.l. |
| do 30 | do | W. Bookness | do | | | do | do 1 | do | | do |
| Oct. 3 | do | W. Fraser | do | | | do | do 4 | do | | do |
| do 3 | do | P. Coulson | do | | | do | do 5 | Insp. Moodie, J.P. | | 10 do |
| do 7 | do | Owen Graham | Drunk and disorderly | | | Medicine Hat | do 5 | F. J. Reynolds, J.P | | F'd $2 & costs, pd. |
| do 8 | do | Frank Bissett | Stealing a ride | | | Maple Creek | do 9 | Insp. Moodie, J.P. | | 10 days imp. h.l. |
| do 11 | do | Chas. Faulkner | do | | | do | do 12 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | do | Escaping from custody | | | do | do 12 | do | | do |
| do 16 | do | Wm. Osborne | Stealing a ride | | | do | do 17 | do | | do |
| do 16 | do | Geo. West | do | | | do | do 17 | do | | do |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 17 | do | Emil Holstein | do | | | do | | 19 | do | | do | |
| do | 18 | do | J. Dawson | Vagrancy | | | do | | 19 | do | | 21 | do |
| do | 18 | do | C. Davis | do | | | do | | 19 | do | | 21 | do |
| do | 18 | do | H. Wright | do | | | do | | 19 | do | | 21 | do |
| do | 18 | do | W. J. Sinclair | Stealing a ride | | | do | | 19 | do | | F'd $5 & costs, pd. | |
| do | 18 | do | W. McRae | do | | | do | | 19 | do | | do | |
| do | 19 | do | Frank Clarkson | do | | | do | | 20 | do | | 10 days imp. h.l. | |
| do | 24 | do | Robt. Myers | do | | | do | | 26 | do | | do | |
| do | 24 | do | Jos. Gladu | Assault | | | do | | 24 | do | | 14 | do |
| do | 24 | do | Fred. Elliott | Stealing a ride | | | do | | 26 | do | | Fined $10 and costs paid. | |
| do | 24 | do | do | do | | | do | | | do | | Fined $10 and costs paid. | |
| do | 24 | do | Lachlan Bruce | Indecent assault | | | do | | 28 | do and W. Fraser. | | Fined $25 and costs paid. | |
| Nov. | 4 | do | Wm. Hunt | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | | Nov. 5 | Insp. Moodie, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs paid. | |
| do | 7 | do | R. Nightingale | Stealing a ride | | | do | | 9 | do | | 10 days impt. h. l. | |
| do | 7 | do | Jas. Campbell | do | | | do | | 11 | Insp White-Fraser, J.P. | | 10 | do |
| do | 13 | do | John Bowes | do | | | do | | 16 | Insp. Moodie, J.P. | | 10 | do |
| do | 14 | do | Geo. Robinson | do | | | do | | 17 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 14 | do | Joseph Henry | do | | | do | | 17 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 14 | do | do | Vagrancy | | | do | | 17 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 14 | do | do | Contempt of court | | | do | | 17 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 14 | do | do | do 2nd instance | | | do | | 17 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 14 | do | Geo. Robinson | Vagrancy | | | do | | 17 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 14 | do | John Sinclair | Giving intox. liquor to Indians. | | | do | | 14 | Insps White-Fraser and Moodie. | | 3 months | do |
| do | 16 | do | D. A. Black | Illegally selling liquor | | | do | | 16 | Insps White-Fraser and Moodie. | | Fined $50 and costs. | |
| do | 19 | do | Geo. Wood | Stealing a ride | | | do | | 20 | Insp White-Fraser, J.P. | | 10 days impt. h. l. | |
| do | 23 | do | John Grant | do | | | do | | 23 | Insp. Moodie, J.P. | | 10 | do |
| do | 23 | do | Wm. Sword | do | | | do | | 23 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 23 | do | Chas. Smith | do | | | do | | 23 | do | | 10 | do |
| do | 3 | do | Malcom Johnson | do | | | do | | 3 | do | | Fined $10 and costs paid. | |
| 1895. | | | | | | | 1895. | | | | | | |
| Dec. | 7 | Regina | D. Hackney | Not producing hide | | | Calgary | | Dec. 7 | Insp. Wood | | Dismissed with caution. | |
| do | 17 | do | J. Godlinton | do | | | do | | 17 | do | | do | |
| do | 19 | do | R. McLaren | do | | | do | | 18 | do | | do | |
| do | 19 | do | T. H. Andrews | do | | | do | | 19 | do | | do | |
| 1896. | | | | | 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | | |
| Jan. | 2 | do | J. Voight | Vagrancy | | | do | | Jan. 3 | Supt. J. Howe | | 1 month h. l. | |
| do | 17 | do | R. Logan | Horse-stealing | | | do | | 18 | Insp. Wood | | Dismissed. | |
| Feb. | 4 | do | C. Hughes | Insanity | | | do | | Feb. 4 | Supt. J. Howe | | Adjudged insane. | |
| do | 6 | do | G. Colby | Stealing | | | do | | 4 | Insp. Wood | | Sentence suspend'd | |
| do | 14 | do | G. Brewster | Cattle-stealing | | | do | | June 17 | Judge Rouleau | | 2 years h. l. | |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| April 28 | Regina | W. McGillivray. | Starting prairie fire | | | Calgary | April 29 | Supt. J. Howe | | Fined $10 and costs paid. |
| do 30 | do | J. Roberts | do | | | do | do 30 | Insp. Wood | | Dismissed with caution. |
| May 13 | do | A. Campbell | Giving liquor to Indians | | | do | May 14 | Supt. Howe and Insp. Wood. | | $300 and costs or 6 months h. l. |
| do 13 | do | W. Macleod | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | $100 and costs or 2 months h. l. paid. |
| do 13 | do | Running in Middle. | Drunk | | | do | do 14 | Supt. J. Howe | | 1 month h. l. |
| do 14 | do | Sarcee Woman No. 2. | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 14 | do | Tom owning Horse. | do | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 21 | do | J. Tonkin | Game in possession out of season. | | | do | do 21 | Insp. Wood. | | $5 and costs paid. |
| do 24 | do | Sophie | Drunk | | | do | do 25 | Supt. J. Howe | | 1 month h. l. |
| do 24 | do | Crooked Man | do | | | do | do 25 | do | | do |
| do 26 | C. Godin | J. L'Hirondelle. | Assault | | | do | do 26 | Insp. Wood | | $10 and costs paid. |
| do 25 | Regina | A. Godin | Giving liquor to Indians | | | do | do 25 | Supt. Howe and Insp. Wood. | | 6 months h. l. |
| do 26 | do | Hair Lip | Drunk | | | do | do 27 | Insp. Wood. | | 14 days h. l. |
| do 29 | do | F. Banino | Steal a ride on C.P.R. | | | do | do 30 | Insp. Macpherson. | | $5 and costs paid. |
| do 29 | do | J. P. Strong | Lunacy | | | do | do 30 | Supt. J. Howe | | Adjudged insane. |
| June 29 | do | Deerfoot | Drunk | | | do | June 30 | Insp. Wood. | | 1 month impt. |
| do 29 | Cut Bangs | do | Assault | | | do | July 2 | Insptrs. Wood and Macpherson. | | 2 do |
| do 29 | Cut Bank. | do | do | | | do | do 2 | do | | 2 do |
| do 29 | Red Old man | do | do | | | do | do 2 | do | | 2 do |
| July 7 | E. Mellon | S. Brenneau | do | | | do | do 7 | Supt. J. Howe | | 2 months h. l. |
| do 7 | Regina | E. Skesick | Giving liquor to Indians | | | do | do 8 | Insptrs. Wood and Macpherson. | | 6 do |
| do 11 | do | J. Boston | Lunacy | | | do | June 11 | Insp. Wood. | | Adjudged insane. |
| do 9 | do | J. Vickers | Stealing ride | | | do | do 10 | Supt. J. Howe | | 10 days h. l. |
| do 11 | A. H. Ellford | J. McDonough. | Assault | | | High River | July 11 | Insp. Wood. | | $5 and costs paid. |
| Aug. 3 | Regina | Sophie | Drunk | | | Calgary | Aug. 4 | do | | 1 month impt. |
| do 3 | do | do | Ref'd to give information, | | | do | do 4 | do | | $3 paid. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 3 | do | M. Bremner | Drunk | | | do | do | 4 | do | 1 month impt. |
| do | 1 | do | R. McFarlane | Stealing | Aug. 14 | Insp. Wood | do | Nov. | 3 | Judge Scott | Acquitted. |
| do | 24 | do | M. Rabasqua | do | | | do | Aug. | 26 | Insp. Wood | do |
| do | 25 | do | P. Ducharme | Drunk | | | do | do | 26 | do | 1 month h. l. |
| do | 25 | do | C. Godin | do | | | do | do | 26 | do | do |
| do | 25 | do | J. Brenneau | do | | | do | do | 26 | do | do |
| do | 28 | do | J. Williams | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 29 | Supt. J. Howe | do |
| Oct. | 12 | do | H. Walker | Stealing timber | Oct. 12 | Supt. J. Howe | do | Nov. | 10 | Judge Scott | Acquitted. |
| do | 10 | do | E. Clemens | Cattle-stealing | | | do | Oct. | 17 | Insp. Wood | Dismissed. |
| do | 30 | do | C. McWilliams | House-breaking | Oct. 31 | Supt. J. Howe | do | Nov. | 3 | Judge Scott | 1 year h. l. |
| do | 30 | do | E. Taylor | do | do 31 | do | do | do | 3 | do | do |
| Sept. | 21 | do | A. G. McDonald | Stealing letters | Nov. 2 | Insp. Wood | do | do | 10 | do | Yes Aquitted. |
| Nov. | 15 | do | G. Shelton | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 18 | Insp. Macpherson | 30 days h. l. |
| do | 15 | do | Hy. Baker | do | | | do | do | 18 | do | do |
| do | 15 | do | E. Thompson | do | | | do | do | 18 | do | do |
| do | 14 | do | A. Campbell | Stealing | | | do | do | 18 | do | Dismissed. Case settled out of court. |
| 1895. | | | | | 1895. | | | | | | |
| Dec. | 6 | Queen | Macdonald | Horse-stealing | Dec. 7 | W. E. Holmes, J.P. | | | | | Allowed out on bail and failed to appear before Supreme Court. |
| 1896. | | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Feb. | 6 | Broderick | Todd | Assault | Feb. 6 | R. A. Wallace, J.P. | | | | | Fined $8 and costs. |
| Mar. | 21 | Queen | Indian "Robert" | Skinning cattle | Mar. 21 | W. E. Holmes, J.P. | | | | | 15 days h. l. |
| July | 11 | Eckford | McDonough | Assault | July 11 | Z. T. Wood, J.P. | | | | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| Aug. | 24 | Queen | Minnie Rabiscaow. | Theft | Aug. 24 | | | | | | Case sent to Calgary for trial. |
| Sept. | 11 | do | Waltham | Stealing a colt | do 12 | R. A. Wallace, J.P. | Calgary | Nov. | 19 | Judge Rouleau | Acquitted. |
| 1895. | | | | | 1895. | | | 1895. | | | |
| Dec. | 13 | Queen | A. Addley | Profanation of the Lord's day, hunting on Sunday | Dec. 13 | Insp. Harper | Authracite | Dec. | 13 | Insp. Harper | Fined 25c. and costs |
| do | 13 | do | O. E. S. Whiteside | do | do 13 | do | do | do | 13 | do | do |
| do | 13 | do | E. Rodell | do | do 13 | do | do | do | 13 | do | do |
| 1896. | | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Feby. | 13 | F. Johnson | G. Keefe | Assault | Feby. 17 | do | do | Feb. | 17 | do | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do | 17 | G. H. Aston | J. Phillip (Stony Indian) | Killing mountain sheep out of season. | do 22 | do | Canmore | do | 22 | do | do $10 do |
| do | 22 | do | W. Black | Having game in possession out of season. | | | do | do | 22 | do | do $1 do |
| do | 22 | do | H. J. Denovan | do | | | do | do | 22 | do | do $1 do |
| do | 22 | do | A. E. Palmer | do | | | do | do | 22 | do | do $1 do |
| Mar. | 4 | Quuen | John Kelly | Vagrancy | | | Banff | Mar. | 5 | do | 30 days h. l. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Commited. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Mar. 17 | Queen | M. Maclean | Creating a disturbance by being drunk. | | | Canmore | Mar. 18 | Insp. Harper | | Released on suspended judgment. |
| do 18 | do | H. Dredge | do | | | do | do 18 | do | | Dismissed. |
| do 18 | do | A. Gibson | do | | | do | do 18 | do | | do |
| do 25 | W. S. Clarke | John Lynn | Stealing ride on C.P.R. train. | | | Banff | do 26 | do | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| April 2 | do | W. Woods | Vagrancy | | | do | April 2 | do | | Given 6 hours to leave town. |
| do 2 | Queen | C. Davis | do | | | do | do 2 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | H. Leusieur | do | | | do | do 8 | do | | 30 days hard lab. |
| do 6 | do | H. Sullivan | do | | | do | do 8 | do | | 30 do |
| do 6 | do | W. Howells | Stealing ride on C.P.R. train. | | | do | do 8 | do | | Fined $1 and costs paid. |
| do 11 | N.W.M.P. | T. Kennedy | do | | | do | do 11 | do | | Fined $2 or 5 days imprisonment. |
| do 12 | do | J. Winter | do | | | do | do 13 | do | | Fined $1 and costs paid. |
| do 14 | Queen | P. Morrison | Vagrancy | | | do | do 15 | do | | 30 days hard lab. |
| do 17 | N.W.M.P. | W. Barnes | Stealing ride on C.P.R. train. | | | do | do 18 | do | | Fined $2 and costs paid. |
| do 25 | do | T. Angus | do | | | do | do 27 | do | | Fined $1 and costs paid. |
| do 27 | Queen | H. Williams | Vagrancy | | | Canmore | do 28 | do | | 30 days hard lab. |
| do 27 | do | H. Rice | do | | | do | do 28 | do | | 30 do |
| May 13 | do | E. Barrett | do | | | do | May 14 | do | | 30 do |
| do 13 | N.W.M.P. | T. Graham | Stealing ride on C.P.R. train. | | | Banff | do 14 | do | | Fined $2 or 5 days imprisonment. |
| do 16 | Queen | H. S. Wadsworth | Vagrancy | | | Camore | do 18 | do | | 60 days hard lab. |
| do 16 | do | J. Elsley | do | | | do | do 18 | do | | 30 do |
| do 16 | N.W.M.P. | J. Hood | Stealing ride on C.P.R. train. | | | do | do 18 | do | | Fined $2 in default 5 days impt. |
| do 21 | do | J. Mitchin | do | | | Banff | do 21 | do | | Fined 50c. and costs paid. |
| do 21 | do | R. Broom | do | | | do | do 21 | do | | Fined 50c. and costs paid. |
| do 29 | P. Reynolds | Frank MacCak | Libel | May 30 | Insp. Harper | | | | | |
| June 2 | Queen | J. Anderson | Creating a disturbance by being drunk. | | | Authracite | June 3 | do | | Fined $2 and costs paid. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 20 | N.W.M.P. | A. Dervieux | Stealing ride on C.P.R. train. | | | Banff | do | 20 | do | | Fined $5 or 10 days did imprisonment |
| do | 28 | do | S. H. Gale | do | | | do | do | 29 | do | | Fined 50c. and costs paid. |
| July | 18 | do | V. Banister | do | | | do | July | 21 | do | | Fined $3 and costs paid. |
| do | 21 | do | W. Pierce | do | | | do | do | 22 | do | | Fined $3 in default 10 days. |
| do | 30 | Queen | J. Brown | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 30 | do | | 14 days h. l. |
| Aug. | 2 | Geo. H. Aston | A. Rose | Starting bush fire | | | do | Aug. | 3 | do | | Fined $25 in default 30 days impt. |
| do | 14 | Queen | E. Hichold | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 15 | do | | 24 hours to leave town. |
| Sept. | 28 | do | A. Stewart | Indecent exposure | | | Canmore | Oct. | 2 | Insps. Harper and A. L. Fulmer, J.P | | 2 months h. l. |
| do | 28 | do | do | do | | | do | do | 2 | do | | 2 do |
| do | 28 | do | do | do | | | do | do | 2 | do | | 2 do |
| Oct. | 6 | G. H. Aston | G. Bearer | Fishing out of season | | | do | do | 7 | Insp. Harper | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 6 | do | J. Hyde | do | | | do | do | 7 | do | | Fined $1 do |
| do | 10 | Queen | E. Gillespie | Vagrancy | | | Banff | do | 11 | A. L. Fulmer, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 16 | do | Eva Mosher | do | | | Canmore | do | 17 | do | | Fined $10 and costs paid. |
| do | 23 | do | T. M. F. Budden | Theft | Nov. | 3 Insp. Harper | Calgary | Nov. | 20 | Judge Rouleau | J'ry | One year's impt. |
| do | 24 | do | O. Neilson | Vagrancy | | | Banff | Oct. | 27 | A. L. Fulmer, J.P. | | 30 days do h. l. |
| Nov. | 1 | do | C. Hosko | do | | | do | Nov. | 3 | Insp. Harper | | Dismissed. |
| do | 1 | do | N. Smith | do | | | do | do | 3 | do | | do |
| do | 1 | do | J. Peter | do | | | do | do | 3 | do | | do |
| do | 22 | G. H. Aston | B. Smith | Setting fire C.P.R. box cars. | | | Canmore | do | 26 | do | | do |
| do | 22 | do | J. Culham | do | | | do | do | 26 | do | | do |
| do | 22 | do | T. Tighe | do | | | do | do | 26 | do | | do |
| do | 22 | Queen | W. Stewart | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 26 | do | | do |
| do | 23 | do | J. Bebout | do | | | Banff | do | 30 | do | | 30 days impt. h. l. |
| 1895. | | | | | 1895. | | | 1895. | | | | |
| Dec. | 19 | N. W. M. P | T. R. McHugh | Drunk and disorderly | | | | Dec. | 19 | J. T. Lunn, J. P. | | $10 and $2.60 costs. |
| 1896. | | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | | |
| Feb. | 13 | do | J. M. Telford | do do | | | Gleichen | Feb. | 13 | R. G. MacDonnell | | $3.50 costs. |
| do | 17 | do | Dennis Hayes | Vagrancy. | | | do | do | 18 | J. T. Lunn | | 30 days imp. h. l. |
| do | 25 | do | Geo. Carter | Attempted theft | | | do | Mar. | 2 | R. G. MacDonnell | | do do |
| do | 27 | do | Wm. Service | Theft | | | do | do | 2 | do | | do do |
| do | 27 | Colin McMillan | Alfred Bonar | Assault | | | do | do | 13 | M. Begg | | $1.88 costs and bound over to keep the peace, 6 mos., $25. |
| do | 27 | Regina | Colin McMillan | do | | | do | do | 13 | do | | do do |
| Mar. | 22 | N. W. M. P | J. H. Begg | Exhibiting a design of gross lewdness. | | | do | do | 23 | R. G. MacDonnell | | $20 and 6.70 costs. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By Whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By Whom Tried. | If Tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| April 20 | N.W.M.P. | John Smith. | Fraudulently riding on railway train. | | | Gleichen | April 20 | J. T. Lunn | | 10 days imp. h. l. |
| do 20 | do | Geo. Robinson | do do | | | do | do 20 | do | | do |
| do 29 | do | W. MacGillivary | Starting prairie fire | | Taken to Calgary for trial. | | | | | |
| May 4 | do | Thos. MacNulty | Vagrancy | | | do | May 4 | do | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do 4 | do | Jas. MacPherson | do | | | do | do 4 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | Oscar Hedlund | do | | | do | do 4 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | Jas. Mackie | Fraudulently riding on railway train. | | | do | do 12 | M. Begg | | $1 and $3 costs. |
| do 19 | Thos. Lander | Calling After, Blackfoot Ind. | Assault | | | do | do 19 | do | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do 21 | N. W. M. P. | Geo. Fido | Vagrancy | | | do | do 21 | do | | 30 days imp. h. l. |
| do 22 | do | John Smith | do | | | do | do 22 | J. T. Lunn | | do |
| do 26 | do | Herbert Harmer | Fraudulently riding on railway train. | | | do | do 26 | V. J. Beaupre | | 5 do |
| do 27 | do | The Lodge, Blackfoot Ind. | Having antelope meat in his possession. | | | do | do 27 | M. Begg | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do 27 | do | Eagle Running, Blackfoot Ind. | Drunk on Indian reserve | | | do | do 27 | V. J. Beaupre | | $10 and $5 costs. |
| June 24 | Stevens | Thos. Jones | Assault | | (Summons) | do | June 24 | R. G. MacDonnell & Supt. Howe | | Costs and boun l over to keep the peace 6 m., $50. |
| do 24 | N. W. M. P. | Eagle Running, Blackfoot Ind. | Unlawfully hunting deer | | do | do | do 26 | M. Begg | | Dismissed. |
| July 9 | do | Jas. Thompson | Vagrancy | | | do | July 9 | J. T. Lunn | | 30 days imp. h. l. |
| do 9 | do | Jas. Murphy | do | | | do | do 9 | do | | do |
| do 10 | do | Ed. Thompson | Fraudulently riding on railway train. | | | do | do 10 | do | | 10 days imp. h. l. |
| do 10 | do | Chas. Wilcke | do do | | | do | do 10 | do | | do |
| do 10 | Mrs. Jas. Stokes | Mrs. W. Service | Assault | | (Summons) | do | do 13 | M. Begg | | Bound over to keep the peace 6 mos., $100. |
| do 10 | Regina | Mrs. Jas. Stokes | do | | | do | do 13 | do | | do do |
| do 14 | Emile Greisback | Thos. Hunt | Theft of a calf | July 14 | J. T. Lunn & J. Beaupre. | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 16 | N. W. M. P... | Victor Grenier.. | Theft ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | July | 16 | J. T. Lunn ..... | .... | Dismissed. |
| do | 21 | do .... | Francis Larkin.. | Fraudulently riding on railway train. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 21 | do ..... | .... | 5 days imp. h. l. |
| Aug. | 1 | do .... | Fred. Ffford.... | do do | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | Aug. | 1 | do ..... | .... | $2 and $2.50 costs. |
| Sep. | 1 | do .... | Chas. Sinclair... | do do | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | Sept. | 1 | do ..... | .... | $2 and $2.75 costs. |
| do | 3 | do .... | Chas. Wrenake. | do do | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 3 | do ..... | .... | 5 days imp. h. l. |
| do | 29 | Thos. Lander... | Man Who Carries the News, Blackfoot Ind. | Assault ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 29 | M. Begg & R. G. MacDonnell. | .... | 6 mos. imp. without h. l. |
| do | 29 | N. W. M. P.... | The Louse, Blkfoot Indian... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 29 | do | .... | $10 and costs. |
| do | 29 | "Little Plume," (Blood Indian). | John Clark..... | Unlawful possession of a horse. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | Oct. | 19 | M. Begg..... | .... | Costs. |
| Oct. | 19 | N. W. M. P.... | Thos. Turner... | Fraudulently riding on railway train. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 19 | do ..... | .... | 6 days imp. h. l. |
| do | 24 | do .... | Law. Sidwell... | do do | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 24 | V. J. Beaupre..... | .... | 3 do |
| Nov. | 6 | do .... | M. P. Johnston. | do do | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | Nov. | 6 | do ..... | .... | $5 and $3.25 costs. |
| 1885. | | | | | 1895. | | | | 1895. | | | | |
| Dec. | 6 | Queen..... | A. Shattock .... | Vagrancy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | ..... | | ..... | .... | Detained by pleasure of the Lieut. Governor. |
| do | 9 | do ..... | J. Shiveley..... | Drunk and disorderly... | ..... | ..... | Lethbridge | ..... | Dec. | 10 | Supt. Deane ..... | No. | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 14 | do ..... | J. O'Reilly. ... | do .. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 16 | do ..... | do | Fined $1.50 & costs |
| do | 16 | do ..... | J. Summers..... | do .. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 17 | do ..... | do | do |
| do | 16 | do ..... | R. Greenwell... | do .. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 17 | do ..... | do | Case dismissed. |
| do | 19 | do ..... | Walter Whitney | Assault ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 19 | do ..... | do | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 23 | W. H. Emerson. | E. Dawson. ... | Non payment of wages.. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 23 | do ..... | do | Orders made out, inclusive costs. |
| do | 24 | Queen..... | G. Danielzon.... | Drunk and disorderly.... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 26 | do ... | do | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 24 | do ..... | A. Liebscher.... | do .. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 26 | do ..... | do | do |
| 1896. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 8 | do ..... | John Glass..... | Horse stealing ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | Jan. | 21 | do ..... | do | Case dismissed. |
| do | 12 | do ..... | L. Antionette... | Agravated assault by wounding. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 13 | Supt. Deane and F. C. Champness | do | Fined $65 and costs or 6 months imprisonment h. l. |
| Feb. | 3 | do ..... | John Burns..... | Drunk and disorderly.... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | Feb. | 4 | Supt. Deane ... | do | 2 months imprisonment h. l. |
| do | 6 | do ..... | J.D.McLaughlin | Obtaining money under false pretenses. | Feb. | 8 Supt. Deane .... | do | ..... | Mar. | 24 | Judge Scott..... | do | Prisoner acquitted. |
| do | 17 | do ..... | G. Southwick... | Drunk and disorderly... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | Feb. | 18 | Supt. Deane ... | do | Fined $1.50 & costs |
| do | 24 | do ..... | W. Fixley..... | Theft ..... | Feb. | 25 Supt. Deane.... | do | ..... | Mar. | 24 | Judge Scott. ... | do | 2 months imprisonment h. l. |
| Mar. | 13 | do ..... | Hugh Leeper.... | Bringing into Canada stolen goods from Montana. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 21 | Supt. Deane..... | do | Prisoner liberated, prosecutor did not appear. |
| do | 17 | do ..... | Lily Ross..... | Drunk and disorderly.... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 18 | do ... | do | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 19 | do ..... | Geo. Waterfield. | do .. | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | do | 20 | do ..... | do | Fined $1 and costs. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Mar. 27 | Geo. Cody | M. E. Roy | Unlawfully selling liquor during prohibited hours | | | Lethbridge | Mar. 27 | Supt. Deane | No. | Fined $50 and costs |
| April 2 | Queen | John Cooper | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | April 4 | do | do | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 2 | do | John Mooney | Willfully exposing his person. | | | do | do 4 | do | do | do |
| do 21 | C. P. R. Co. | A. Drebert | Riding a train without passes or tickets. | | | do | do 22 | do | do | 3 days imprisonment. |
| do 21 | do | C. Sentler | do | | | do | do 22 | do | do | do |
| do 21 | do | G. Inkleman | do | | | do | do 22 | do | do | do |
| do 21 | do | Godfr. Inkleman | do | | | do | do 22 | do | do | do |
| do 27 | Thos. Lewis | Meat Eater | Having an intoxicant upon his person. | | | do | do 28 | do | do | Fined $50 and costs or 3 months imprisonment h. l |
| do 27 | do | Thos. Elliott | Supplying an intoxicant to an Indian. | | | do | do 30 | Supt. Deane & F.C. Champness, J.P. | do | 3 months imprisonment h. l. |
| do 29 | Queen | Fred Sifton | Drunk and disorderly | | | do | do 30 | Supt. Deane | do | Fined $5 and costs. |
| May 22 | do | Geo. Robinson | do | | | do | May 23 | do | do | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 24 | do | do | Theft | | | do | do 28 | Supt. Deane & F.C. Champness, J.P. | do | 3 months imprisonment h. l. |
| June 14 | do | F. Sonenberg | Horse stealing | | | do | June 24 | F. C. Champness | do | Case dismissed. |
| do 14 | do | H. Tober | do | | | do | do 24 | do | do | do |
| do 27 | do | Lucky Man | Murder | June 29 | Supt. Deane | | | | | Sent to Regina, 29th June, 1896. |
| do 27 | do | Little Bear | do | do 29 | do | | | | | do |
| July 2 | do | Wm. St. Aubyn Burdett. | Lunacy | July 18 | do | | | | | Sent to Brandon, 23rd July, 1896. |
| do 11 | do | J. Matchett | Cattle stealing | do 16 | do | Lethbridge | July 24 | Judge Scott | No. | Released on bail till next session. |
| do 11 | do | do | do | do 16 | do | do | Nov. 25 | do | do | Prisoner discharg'd |
| do 27 | do | P. Curry | Assault | | | do | do 29 | Supt. Deane | do | To appear for judgment when called upon. |
| Aug. 1 | do | Ca-qua-ta-ca-mick. | Horse stealing | Aug. 12 | Supt. Deane | | | | | Prisoner escaped from guard room 9th Oct., 1896. |
| " 20 | do | John Burns | Drunk and disorderly | | | Lethbridge | Aug. 20 | Supt. Deane | No. | Fined $1 and costs. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 26 | do | Hy. Wexmund.. | Assault | | | do | | Sept. | 10 | do | do | Fined $2 and costs or 14 days h. l. and to keep peace for 6 months on $50 recognizances |
| do | 31 | do | Geo. Danko.... | do | | | do | | do | 2 | F. C. Champness, J.P. | do | Fined $5 and costs. |
| Sept. | 9 | do | P. Maloy. .... | Drunk and disorderly.... | | | do | | do | 9 | Supt. Deane . ... | do | Fined $2 and costs. |
| Oct. | 19 | do | Geo. King ..... | do | | | do | | Oct. | 19 | do ... .. | do | Fined $3 and costs. |
| do | 27 | do | Fred Sifton. . | do | | | do | | do | 27 | do .... | do | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 19 | do | Chas. Durward.. | Bringing into Canada stolen goods from Montana. | Oct. | 20 | Supt. Deane ... | | do | | Judge Scott.. .... | do | 3 months imprisonment h. l. |
| do | 31 | Thos. Lewis .... | Maggie Cobb... | Unlawful sale of liquors.. | | | | | do | | Supt. Deane . .. | do | Fined $50 and costs or 2 months imprisonment. |
| do | 31 | do .... | Alice Clark..... | do | | | | | do | | do | do | Fined $75 and costs or 2 months imprisonment. |
| Nov. | 2 | Queen..... | Wm. Morgan... | Cattle killing..... | Nov. | 4 | Supt. Deane.... | | do | | do 25 | Judge Scott.. ... | do | Case adjourned. |
| do | 7 | do ..... | Alf. Hooper .... | Theft of coal . .. | | | | | do | | do 7 | Supt. Deane & F.C. Champness, J.P. | do | To appear for judgment when called upon. |
| do | 10 | W.C. Whitworth | E. Hasson. .... | Non-payment of wages.. | | | | | do | | do 10 | Supt. Deane .... | do | Order for payment. |
| do | 2 | Queen... ..... | Wm. Morgan... | Cattle stealing..... | Nov. | 21 | Supt. Deane .. | | do | | do 25 | Judge Scott..... | do | Case adjourned. |
| 1895. | | | | | | | | | 1895. | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1 | Regina..... | Nell. Sutherland | Inmate house of ill-fame. | | | | | Macleod.. .. | | Dec. 2 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. .... | | Fined $5 and costs or 10 days imp. |
| do | 1 | do . ... ... | Nellie Wilson... | do do .. | | | | | do | | do 2 | do .. ... | | do |
| do | 1 | do ..... | Ida Miller..... | Keeper do .. | | | | | do | | do 2 | do .. .... | | Fined $10 and costs or 15 days imp. |
| do | 1 | do ..... | Georgie Lee .... | do do .. | | | | | do | | do 2 | do .. .... | | do |
| do | 1 | do ... ..... | Frank Barker... | Inmate do .. | | | | | do | | do 2 | do .. .... | | Fined $2 and costs or 5 days imp. |
| do | 3 | do ..... | G. McFarquhar. | Blaspheming and insulting language. | | | | | do | | do 5 | do .. .... | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 5 | do ..... | N. Laneux..... | Larceny ..... | | | | | do | | do 7 | do .. .... | | Dismissed. |
| do | 17 | do ..... | Wm. Gray..... | Infraction of Hide Ordinance, N.W.T. | | | | | do | | do 18 | do .. .... | | Dismissed with a caution. |
| do | 27 | Town of Macleod | Mamie Nash.... | Inmate house of ill-fame. | | | | | do | | do 27 | H. S. Casey, J.P.. .... | | Fined $5 and costs or 10 days imp. |
| do | 27 | do .. | Nettie Nash .... | do do .. | | | | | do | | do 27 | do .. .... | | do |
| do | 28 | Regina..... | Shouts-in-the-Morning (Blood Indian). | Cattle killing. ..... | | | | | do | | do 28 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. .... | | Dismissed. |
| do | 31 | do ..... | A. Dixon..... | Selling beef without exhibiting hide. | | | | | do | | do 31 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. .... | | do |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Jan. 4 | Regina | G. McFarquhar. | Playing in a common gaming house. | | | Macleod | Jan. 6 | G. E. Sanders and H.S.Casey, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do 4 | do | Wm. Foster | do do | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | Jas. Brewley | do do | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | Fred. Knouse | do do | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | Jos. Nixon | Looking on at others playing in a common gaming house. | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | Chas. Wilson | do do | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | G. Mesmer | do do | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | A. Hudson | do do | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | Jas. Brewley | Keeper of gaming room or house. | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 4 | do | Dav. Gairus | do do | | | do | do 6 | do | | do |
| do 6 | do | Peigan Frank (Peigan Indian) | Intoxicants in possession. | | | do | do 8 | S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis, J.P's. | | 3 mos. imp. h. l. |
| do 6 | do | do | Drunk. | | | do | do 8 | S. B. Steele, J.P. | | 30 days imp. |
| do 6 | do | Crane Chief (Blood Indian). | Cattle killing. | | | Stand-Off | do 7 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do 6 | do | TheGlove(Blackfoot Indian). | do | | | do | do 7 | do | | do |
| do 7 | do | Pete Sam (Nez-Percé Indian). | Larceny | | | Pincher Creek | do 10 | A.R.Cuthbert, J.P | | 6 mos. imp. h. l. |
| do 16 | do | G. Rykmann | Drunk | | | do | do 17 | do | | Fined $4 or 8 days imp. h. l. |
| do 18 | do | TheGlove(Blackfoot Indian). | Residing on Blook Indian reservation without authority. | | | Macleod | do 18 | S. B. Steele, J.P. | | 1 mos. imp. |
| do 27 | do | Jas. Cummings | Horse stealing | | | Pincher Creek | do 30 | A. M. Morden, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do 29 | do | F. Willock | Illegally driving horses off | | | do | do 30 | A.R.Cuthbert, J.P | | Fined $5 or 8 days imp. h. l. |
| do 29 | do | C. Salisbury | Drunk. | | | Macleod | do 29 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do 29 | do | G. Donnelly | do | | | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| Feb. 1 | do | D. Lambert | Larceny | | | do | Feb. 4 | G. E. Sanders and H.S.Casey, J.P's. | | 4 mos. h. l. |
| do 17 | do | S. DeRenzie | Drunk. | | | do | do 17 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | Fined $2 and costs or 5 d. imp. h. l. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 20 | do | W. H. Harper | Giving intoxicants to Indians. | | | do | do | 25 | G. E. Sanders and H.S.Casey, J.P's. | | 4 mos. imp. h. l. |
| do | 20 | do | do | Larceny | | | do | do | 27 | do | | 2 mos. imp. h. l., from June 24, '96 |
| do | 20 | do | do | Govt. property illegally in possession. | | | do | do | 27 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | | Fined $10 or 1 mos. imp. h. l. |
| do | 28 | do | A. Brookes | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 29 | do | | Dismissed. |
| do | 2 | do | J. Miller | Horse stealing | | | Pincher Creek | do | 5 | A. R. Cuthbert and A. Morden, J.P's. | | do |
| Mar. | 7 | do | Red Robe (Blackfoot Indian). | Skinning dead cattle | | | Macleod | Mar. | 10 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | | Fined $5 or 8 days imp. |
| do | 7 | do | Runner (Blackfoot Indian). | do | | | do | do | 10 | do | | do do |
| do | 7 | do | Blackie (Blackfoot Indian). | do | | | do | do | 10 | do | | do do |
| do | 10 | do | Jas. McAllister | Causing a disturbance | | | do | do | 11 | do | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 10 | do | John McAllister | do | | | do | do | 11 | do | | do |
| do | 11 | do | Hugh Leeper | Bringing stolen property into Canada. | | | Sent to Lethbridge for examination, March 13, 1896. | | | | | |
| do | 12 | do | A. McLeod | Drunk | | | Macleod | Mar. | 13 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | | Fined $2. |
| do | 17 | do | H. Dowson | Assault | | | do | do | 17 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 17 | do | J. Clancey | Causing disturbance by being drunk. | | | do | do | 18 | do | | Fined $3 or 10 days imp. h. l. |
| do | 17 | do | Takes-Two-Guns (Blood Indian). | Removing hides from carcasses without authority | | | High River | do | 18 | H. Holmes, J.P. | | Fined $5 or 15 days imp. h. l. |
| do | 17 | do | Little Calf (Blood Indian). | do do | | | do | do | 18 | do | | do |
| do | 17 | do | Red Deer (Blood Indian). | do do | | | do | do | 18 | do | | do |
| do | 17 | do | Robert (Blood Indian). | do do | | | do | do | 18 | do | | do |
| do | 17 | Sleeping Woman (Blood Indian). | Shape-of-Guts (Blood Indian). | Common assault | | | Stand-Off | do | 19 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do | 24 | Regina | Hy. Reviere | Horse stealing | | | Kootenai | do | 26 | A. R. Cuthbert and Varley, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 26 | do | Louis Davis | Fraudulently converting horse to his own use. | | | Macleod | do | 30 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | | do |
| do | 30 | J. Kincade | R. G. Belvidere | Non-payment of wages | | | Stand-Off | do | 30 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | By consent $55 and costs to be paid by plaintiff within five days. |
| do | 10 | Regina | G. B. Jones | Misappropriating funds | | | Pincher Creek | do | 10 | A. R. Cuthbert, J.P | | Withdrawn. |
| do | 27 | do | T. Craig | Assault | | | do | do | 27 | do | | Fined $10 or two weeks imp. h. l. |
| April | 3 | do | C. Mutard | Attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. | April | 4 | A. R. Cuthbert, J.P. | do | | | | |
| do | 7 | do | J. G. Routhier | Drunk | | | do | April | 8 | do | | Fined $10 or two weeks imp. h. l. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If Tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| April 13 | Regina | Marson, J | Lighting fire in open without taking proper precautions. | | | Macleod | April 15 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | | Fined $1. |
| do 19 | do | Red Fringe (Bld. Indian). | Drunk | | | Stand-Off | do 20 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | Fined $30 or 1 mos. impt. and 1 mo. additional. |
| do 19 | do | do | Refusing to tell where he procured intoxicants. | | | do | do 20 | do | | Fined $15 and 14 d. impt., or in default 15 d. impt. at expiration of present sentence. |
| do 28 | do | Harry Lacock (Juvenile offender). | Theft of horse, saddle and bridle. | | | Macleod | do 30 | G. E. Sanders & H. Casey, J.P's. | | Convicted; under bonds to be of good behaviour for 6 months. |
| do 28 | do | Jos. Galligher (Juvenile offender). | do do | | | do | do 30 | do | | do |
| do 28 | do | Medicine White Horse (Blood Indian). | Assault | | | Stand-Off | do 29 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | Fined $20 or 2 m. impt. h. l. |
| do 29 | Red Otter Woman (Blood In.) | Takes-two-guns (Blood Indian) | Rape | | | do | May 6 | do | | Dismissed. |
| do 29 | Big Rib (Blood Indian. | Joe Pipey | Liquor to Indians | | | do | April 29 | do | | do |
| do 29 | Regina | The Dagger(Bld. Indian). | Drunk | | | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| do 29 | do | Tallow (Bld. In.) | do | | | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| do 29 | do | Crooked Legs (Blood Indian). | do | | | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| do 29 | do | Takes-a-man (Bl. Indian). | do | | | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| do 29 | do | Flag-woman (Bl. Indian). | do | | | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| do 29 | do | Yellow-hammer-woman (Bl. In.) | do | | | do | do 29 | do | | do |
| May 5 | do | M. Ouillette | Causing a disturbance by being drunk. | | | Pincher Creek | May 29 | A. R. Cuthbert, J.P. | | Fined $1. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 5 | do | T. Sharpe | do do | | | | do | do | 29 | do | | Fined $2. |
| do | 6 | do | Joe Pipey | Vagrant | | | | Stand-Off | do | 6 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | 1 m. h. l. |
| do | 13 | do | D. Kipling | Drunk in street | | | | Macleod | do | 14 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | Fined $1. |
| do | 13 | do | J. Clancey | do | | | | do | do | 14 | do | | 14 days h. l. |
| do | 22 | do | P. Whitford | Obtaining property under false pretenses. | | | | Pincher Creek | do | 29 | A. R. Cuthbert & A. Morden, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 28 | do | S. Albert | Causing a disturbance by being drunk. | | | | do | do | 29 | A. R. Cuthbert, J.P. | | Costs against defendant. |
| do | 28 | do | M. Sheer | Assisting deserter | | | | Macleod | do | 30 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | Dismissed on application from prosecution. |
| June | 9 | do | The Owl (Peigan Indian). | Wilfully destroying a creamery of milk belonging to Maxfield. | | | | Peigan Agency | June | 9 | H. H. Nash, J.P. | | 7 days impt. |
| do | 9 | do | Good Gun (Bl. I.) | do do | | | | do | do | 9 | do | | do |
| do | 19 | do | Bear's Milk do | Assault | | | | Stand-Off | do | 19 | A. M. Jarvis J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 23 | do | D. Cyr | Causing a disturbance by being drunk. | | | | Pincher Creek | do | 24 | A. R. Cuthbert, J.P. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do | 24 | do | Fast Buffalo Horse (Bl. In.) | Assault | | | | Stand-Off | do | 24 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | Fined $1 and costs or 14 days h. l. |
| July | 3 | do | Joe Potts | Drunk on Indian reserve. | | | | Macleod | July | 4 | G. E. Sauders, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs or 1 mos. impt. |
| do | 1 | do | M. St. George, | Creating a disturbance by being drunk. | | | | Pincher Creek | do | 1 | A. Morden, J.P. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do | 2 | do | P. McKewan | do do | | | | do | do | 3 | A. R. Cuthbert & A. Morden, J.P. | | Fined $2 or 8 days impt. h. l. |
| do | 2 | do | do | Assaulting police in the discharge of duty. | | | | do | do | 3 | do | | Fined $20 or 2 mos. impt. h. l. |
| do | 8 | L. Sexton | C. E. Dodd | Assault | | | | do | do | 9 | A. R. Cuthbert, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 8 | C. E. Dodd | L. Sexton | do | | | | do | do | 9 | do | | do |
| do | 9 | Regina | C. E. Dodd | Pointing fire-arms | | | | do | do | 11 | do | | do |
| do | 9 | do | L. Sexton | Carrying do | | | | do | do | 13 | Mr. Justice Rouleau. | | do |
| do | 11 | L. Sexton | J. Miller | Assault | | | | do | do | 13 | A. R. Cuthbert, J.P. | | do |
| do | 14 | Regina | Many-different-axes (Blood In.) | Cattle-stealing | July | 14 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | Macleod | Nov. | 11 | Mr. Justice Scott. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do | 14 | do | Crane Chief (Bld. Indian). | do | do | 14 | do | do | do | 11 | do | | do |
| do | 14 | do | Wounded-before (Blood Indian). | do | do | 14 | do | do | do | 11 | do | | do |
| do | 14 | do | Louis Espinosa | Mischief | | | | do | July | 14 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | | Withdrawn. |
| do | 14 | do | F. Rhodes | Causing a disturbance by being drunk. | | | | do | do | 14 | do | | Fined $1 and costs or 5 d. impt. h. l. |
| do | 15 | do | Round Body Woman (Blood In.) | Receiving stolen property | July | 15 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | do | Nov. | 11 | Mr. Justice Scott. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do | 15 | do | Shouts-in-the-middle (Blood Indian). | Cattle-killing | do | 18 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | do | do | 11 | do | | do |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| July 15 | Regina | Morning Star (Blood Indian). | Receiving stolen property | | | Stand-Off | July 18 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do 20 | do | Herbert Watson. | Stealing logs | | | Macleod | do 20 | G. E. Sanders & H. S. Casey, J.P's. | | do |
| do 20 | do | John McAllister. | do poles | | | do | do 20 | do | | do |
| do 23 | Nellie Sutherland. | Creighton | Damage to property | | | do | do 23 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | To pay value or 3 days impt. h. l. |
| do 27 | Many-different-axes (Blood In.) | Long-time-treaty woman (Blood Indian). | Larceny | Aug. 5 | G. E. Sanders, J.P. | do | Nov. 11 | Mr. Justice Scott. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| Aug. 1 | Regina | Miles Schemder. | Causing disturbance | | | do | Aug. 1 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | Fined $1 or 7 days impt. h. l. |
| do 3 | Harry | A. M. Morden | Assault | | | | | | | Settled out of court |
| do 3 | Parcel | do | do | | | | | | | do |
| do 3 | Du Quesne | A. Brux | Non-payment of wages | | | | | | | do |
| do 4 | Regina | Pearl Thetford | Keeper of house of ill-fame. | | | Macleod | Aug. 25 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | Fined $10 or 15 days h. l. |
| do 5 | do | Lillie Ross | Inmate house of ill-fame. | | | do | do 8 | do | | Fined $5 or 5 days impt. h. l. |
| do 5 | do | Nellie Sutherland. | Keeper of house of ill-fame. | | | do | do 8 | do | | Fined $10 or 10 dys. impt. h. l. |
| do 5 | do | Dot Merrill | Inmate house of ill-fame. | | | do | do 20 | do | | Fined $5 or 10 dys. impt. h. l. |
| do 5 | do | T. Carey | do do | | | do | do 20 | do | | Fined $1 or 5 days impt. h. l. |
| do 5 | do | Ida Miller | do do | | | do | do 20 | do | | Fined $5 or 10 dys. impt. h. l. |
| do 10 | do | Lamming | Theft | | | Pincher Creek | do 11 | A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Morden, J.P's. | | Dismissed. |
| do 10 | do | Dowser | Supplying intoxicants to interdicted person. | | | do | do 14 | do | | do |
| do 11 | do | C. Carter | Assault | Aug. 18 | A. Morden and Varley, J.P's. | do | do 18 | | | Committed. |
| Aug. 12 | Regina | R. Vauduais | Larceny | | | Cardston | Aug. 12 | G. P. Ashe, J.P. | No. | Dismissed. |
| do 13 | do | Many-different-irons (B. Ind.) | Assault | | | Stand-Off | do 13 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | F'd $1 & costs or 14 d. impt. h. l. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 13 | do | Crow-going-after crop (B. Ind.) | do | | do | do | 13 | do | | do | do | |
| do | 19 | do | Running-wolf (Blood Indian) | Theft | | do | do | 27 | do | | Dismissed. | | |
| do | 19 | do | C. Swingle | Causing disturbance by being drunk. | | Macleod | do | 20 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | F'd $1 or 5 d. impt. h. l. | | |
| do | 19 | do | B. W. Blacklaws | Vagrancy | | do | do | 21 | G. E. Sanders, J.P | | Dismissed. | | |
| do | 20 | do | J. Smith | Shooting game out of season. | | Cardston | do | 20 | H. J. A. Davidson, J.P. | | do | | |
| do | 27 | do | Philip Whitford. | Giving intoxicants to Indians. | | Pincher Creek | do | 27 | A. Morden & Varley, J.Ps. | | Four mos. impt. | | |
| do | 27 | do | Small-man (Peigan Indian) | Drunk | | do | do | 27 | do do | | 1 m. impt. h. l. | | |
| do | 27 | do | Big-rib (B. Ind.) | Assault | | Stand-Off | do | 27 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | F'd $1 & costs or 14 d. impt. | | |
| do | 29 | do | A. Beauvais | Neglecting to extinguish camp-fire. | | Pincher Creek | do | 31 | A. M. Morden, J.P | | Fined $5. | | |
| do | 29 | do | L. Morin | do do | | do | do | 31 | do | | do $5. | | |
| do | 29 | do | Geo. Howe | Swearing, &c., in the st. | | Macleod | do | 29 | G. E. Sanders, J.P | | do $3. | | |
| do | 29 | do | John Clancey | Causing disturbance by being drunk. | | do | do | 30 | do | | do $5. | | |
| Sept. | 2 | do | John Simons | Assault | | do | Sept. | 2 | do | | Sent'ce def. for 1 m. | | |
| do | 2 | do | L. Morin | Fishing with net without a license. | | Pincher Creek | do | 2 | A.R.Cuthbert, J.P | | Dismissed. | | |
| do | 2 | do | A. Beauvais | do do | | do | do | 2 | do | | do | | |
| do | 7 | do | F. Crane | Setting out prairie fire | | Macleod | do | 7 | G. E. Sanders, J.P | | Fined $20. | | |
| do | 9 | do | Screaming-in-the morning (B. I.) | Assault | | Stand-Off | do | 9 | A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | | 2 m. impt. h. l. | | |
| do | 10 | D. H. Moore | M. Long | Non-payment of wages | | Pincher Creek | do | 10 | A.R.Cuthbert, J.P | | Dismissed. | | |
| do | 14 | Regina | H. Savory | Failing to keep up stallion | | Boundary Creek. | do | 14 | H. J. A. Davidson, J.P. | | Def't. to pay $5 fee | | |
| do | 19 | M. Conrad | S. Girard | Theft | | Pincher Creek | do | 19 | A.R.Cuthbert, J.P | | Dismissed. | | |
| do | 19 | Regina | Ebenezer (Stony Indian). | In possession of game out of season. | | do | do | 19 | A.M.Morden, J.P. | | Released on suspended sentence. Game confiscat'd | | |
| do | 21 | do | J. Brown | Causing a disturbance by being drunk. | | Macleod | do | 22 | G. E. Sanders, J.P | | Fined $1. | | |
| do | 23 | do | Bear-top (B. In.) | Drunk | | do | do | 23 | do | | F'd $15 or 3 m. imp. | | |
| do | 23 | do | Geo. Donnelly | Giving intoxicants to Indians. | | do | do | 24 | G. E. Sanders and H.S.Casey, J.Ps. | | Dismissed. | | |
| do | 24 | do | John (Stony In.) | In possession of game out of season. | | Pincher Creek | do | 24 | A.M.Morden, J.P. | | Released on suspended sentence. Game confiscat'd | | |
| do | 27 | do | Bruneau | Assault | | Macleod | do | 28 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | | Dismissed. | | |
| do | 29 | A. Brouillette | P. Van Holt | Theft | | Pincher Creek | do | 29 | A.M.Morden, J.P. | | do | | |
| do | 29 | Regina | J. B. Routhier | Cruelty to animals | | do | do | 29 | A.R.Cuthbert & A. M.Morden,J.Ps. | | F'd $2 or 8 d. impt. h. l. | | |
| do | 29 | do | A. Rouleau | Causing disturbance by being drunk. | | Macleod | do | 30 | G. E. Sanders, J.P | | Fined $1 and costs | | |
| do | 30 | do | Bruneau | do do | | do | do | 30 | do | | F'd $5 or 15 d.i.h. l. | | |

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Sept. 30 | Regina | W. H. Dowson. | Assault | Sept. 30 | A.M.Jarvis,J.P. | Macleod | Nov. 11 | Mr. Justice Scott. | .... | Settl'd out of court |
| Oct. 7 | J. D. Fouerett | A. Rouleau | Non-payment of wages. | ..... | ..... | do | Oct. 7 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | .... | 14 d. wages aw'rd'd plaintiff. Pl'ff to pay costs of suits |
| do 13 | Regina | M. Clarke | Assault | ..... | ..... | Cardston | do 13 | H. J. A. Davidson, J.P. | .... | Bound over to keep the peace for 12m |
| do 15 | Information of C. Hilliard agnst. | Bad-young-man alias Charcoal (Blood Indian) | Murder of Medicine-pipe-stem, a Blood Indian. | ..... | ..... | Warrant issued by A. M. Jarvis, J.P. | do 15 | Warrant executed 11th Nov., 1896. | .. | Remanded till 30th Nov., 1896. |
| do 22 | Regina | A. Gravel | Causing a disturbance by being drunk. | ..... | ..... | Pincher Creek | Oct. 23 | A.R.Cuthbert, J.P | .... | F'd $2 or 2 w. imp. h. l. |
| do 28 | do | Gregoire | Theft | Oct. 31 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | Macleod | Nov. 11 | Mr. Justice Scott. | .... | Dismissed. |
| Nov. 1 | do | Lone Man | Drunk | ..... | ..... | do | do 1 | H. S. Casey, J.P. | ... | Fined $1 and costs. |
| 1895. | | | | | | | 1895. | | | |
| Dec. 3 | S. S. Hetherington. | L. R. Forbes | Drunk, &c | Dec. 6 | ..... | Ft. Sask'n | Dec. 6 | Insp. Howard | No. | $2 costs or 14 days h.l. |
| do 11 | C. W. Pacholke. | L. F. Day | Theft | do 15 | ..... | do | do 15 | do | " | Dismissed. |
| do 28 | S. R. Rudd | W. F. Langworthy. | Drunk | ..... | ..... | do | do 31 | do | " | Fined costs of court |
| do 28 | do | L. Adamson | do | ..... | ..... | do | do 31 | do | " | do |
| do 12 | H. Carey | W. Wilson | Theft | ..... | ..... | Red Deer | do 12 | R. McClelland | " | Dismissed. |
| do 12 | W. C. Rowland. | E. J. Bangs | do | ..... | ..... | Edmonton | do 20 | Insp. Snyder | " | do |
| do 12 | Const. M'Culloch | D. McDonough. | do | Dec. 16 | Insp. Snyder | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | |
| do 12 | do | I. Croswaite | Receiving stolen goods. | do 14 | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | |
| do 12 | do | J. H. Williams. | Theft | do 18 | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | |
| do 12 | do | W. Berry. | Cruelty to animals | Nov. 28 | ..... | Edmonton | Nov. 28 | W. D. Jarvis. | .... | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do 12 | J. Binkman | G. Graham | Theft | ..... | ..... | do | Dec. 5 | W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson. | .... | Sentence deferred. |
| do 12 | J. Taylor. | A. Janelle | Assault. | ..... | ..... | do | do 7 | W. D. Jarvis. | .... | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 12 | do | J. Berry. | do | ..... | ..... | do | do 7 | do | .... | do |
| do 12 | Const. Keays | J. A. McMullen | Drunk | ..... | ..... | St. Albert | do 20 | H. W. McKenny | .... | Fined $1. |
| do 6 | Albrucht Inesterman. | Aug Schneider. | Assault | ..... | ..... | Wetaskiwin | do 9 | C. Schautz | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 2 | Aug. Pfettscher. | W. Schwan | Theft | ..... | ..... | do | do 14 | C. Schautz, J. McNamara | .... | Dismissed, costs to plaintiff. |

| 1896. | | | | | | | | 1896. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 30 | Corp'l Butler... | Wm. Simmons. | Drunk | | | Ft. Sask'n... | Feb. | 1 | D. M. Howard... | Fined $1 and costs or 10 days. |
| do | 20 | W. Deager..... | John Mareo.... | Assault | | | Wetaskiwin .... | Jan. | 25 | C. Schautz. .... | Dismissed. |
| do | 4 | J. D. O'Neil... | Robert Logan... | Horse stealing | | | Innisfail..... | do | 18 | Insp. Wood..... | do |
| do | 8 | M. Baltzus..... | C. F. Volbrath. | Non-payment of wages | | | Edmonton..... | do | 13 | Insp. Snyder..... | Ordered to pay w'gs |
| do | 4 | W. D. Jarvis... | F. W. Gainer.. | Killing prairie chicken out of season. | | | do .... | do | 4 | W. D. Jarvis..... | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 4 | do | A. W. Toll.... | do do | | | do .... | do | 4 | do ... | do |
| do | 13 | Gabriel Lafleur.. | Baptiste Pepin.. | Assault | | | do .... | do | 17 | Insp. Snyder .... | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 22 | L. Bellrose..... | J. Bellrose..... | do | | | St. Albert ... | do | 22 | H. W. McKenny. | Dismissed with costs. |
| do | 30 | Nap. Huberdeau | E. St. Pierre... | do | | | do ..... | do | 30 | do | Dismissed, costs to plaintiff. |
| Feb. | 3 | Neils Polsen... | E. St. John ... | Non-payment of wages | | | Ft. Sask'n..... | Feb. | 10 | Insp Howard... | Ordered to pay w'gs |
| do | 18 | Regina..... | R. Buldoc..... | Insane | | | do ..... | do | 19 | do .... | Committed to Brandon. |
| do | 24 | Fedor Kenass... | F. Halding..... | Assault | | | do ..... | do | 25 | do ... | Dismissed. |
| do | 8 | Bella Fitzgerald. | W. Fitzgerald | do | | | Lac Ste. Anne.. | do | 8 | W. Taylor.. ... | Fined $10 and costs |
| do | 8 | do | do .. | Selling liquor to Indians. | | | do .. | do | 8 | do ..... . | 6 mos. h.l. |
| do | 3 | C. D'Caze..... | Bighead (Indian) | Assault. | | | Edmonton..... | do | 3 | Insp. Snyder..... | 14 days h.l. |
| do | 17 | A. E. Lake.... | J. Goodridge... | Giving liquor to Indians. | | | do ... | do | 20 | Sutter, Cameron, D'Caze. | Fined $50 and costs |
| do | 17 | do ..... | Alexis (Indian).. | Drunk on reserve | | | do .... | do | 19 | Sutter, D'Caze.... | 2 weeks h l. |
| do | 17 | do ..... | Job (Indian).... | Drunk on reserve; giving liquor to Indians. | | | do .. . | do | 19 | do | 2 weeks on each charge. |
| do | 18 | A. McDougall.. | G. Brewster.... | Horse stealing | | | Red Deer..... | do | 18 | Insp. Snyder..... | Dismissed. |
| do | 18 | Const. Harding. | J. Looby..... | Drunk. | | | Edmonton..... | do | 19 | C. Sutter..... | Dismissed with costs. |
| Jan. | 31 | D. Brox.. ..... | T. Hastings.... | Theft | | | do .... | do | 1 | do ..... | Dismissed. |
| do | 30 | W. McLellan... | R. Bell..... | Non-payment of wages | | | do .... | do | 6 | W. D. Jarvis.... | Ordered to pay w'gs |
| Feb. | 12 | E. Houghton... | T. Harr..... | Theft | | | do .... | do | 15 | do ..... | Dismissed. |
| do | 14 | do ... | do ..... | Assault | | | do .... | do | 15 | do .. | Fined $5 and bound over to keep the peace. |
| do | 17 | Const. M'Culloch | E. Barreau..... | Drunk | | | do .... | do | 19 | do ..... | Fined $2 and costs or 14 days. |
| do | 10 | H. Myer. ..... | T. Moriarity... | Giving liquor to Indians. | | | Wetaskiwin.... | do | 10 | D. L. Clink..... | Fined $50 and costs |
| do | 25 | Const. Nunneley | B. Larocque .. | Whisky in possession on Indian reserve. | | | do .... | do | 28 | do ..... | Fined $50 and costs or 3 mos. |
| do | 25 | Stoney Paul ... | A. Kearney.... | Whisky on Reserve. | | | do .... | do | 28 | do ..... | do |
| do | 25 | do ... | L. B. Vandecar | do do | | | do .... | do | 28 | do ..... | do |
| do | 26 | do .... | Alf. Lougheed.. | do do | | | do .... | do | 28 | do ..... | do |
| do | 29 | Lazams Twins.. | F. Hamilton.... | Trading whisky to Indn's. | | | do .... | do | 29 | do ..... | Fined $50 and costs or 2 mos. h.l. |
| do | 26 | Stoney Paul.... | T. Anderson.... | Whisky on reserve | | | do .... | do | 28 | do ..... | do |
| M'ch | 8 | Const. Ferguson | J. Bergeron ... | Drunk. | | | Ft. Sask'n.... | Mch. | 9 | D. M. Howard... | Fined $1 and costs. |
| Feb. | 26 | Pierre Cyr.... . | Urbain Ross.... | Injury to property | | | Wetaskiwin. ... | do | 4 | D. S. Clink ... | Dismissed. |
| do | 28 | B. Larocque.... | L. Dumont..... | Selling liquor to Indians. | | | do ... | do | 9 | do ..... | Fined $50 and costs |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Feb. 29 | Ermine Skin | S. Rumson | Shooting horse | | | Wetaskiwin | Feb. 6 | Schautz and McNamara. | | Dismissed. |
| M'ch 3 | J. Northwood | W. Matthias | Selling liquor to Indians | | | do | do 27 | D. L. Clink | | do |
| do 5 | A. Cummings | J. Smith | Shooting horse | M'ch 13 | McNamara and Schautz. | do | | | | |
| do 9 | D. L. Clink | J. E. Rumson | Stealing calf | | | do | Mch. 13 | McNamara and Schautz. | | 1 month h.l. |
| do 16 | P. Talbot | J. Nevin | do horse | | | do | do 19 | do | | Withdrawn. |
| do 21 | E. Poitras | C. Burley | Horse stealing | M'ch 28 | J. McNamara | do | | | | |
| do 21 | Regina | J. McKeen | Selling liquor to Indians | | | do | Mch. 27 | D. L. Clink | | Dismissed. |
| do 2 | do | J. Wilson | do do | | | do | do 27 | do | | Fined $50 and costs |
| Mar. 18 | B. Rosenburg | E. Critchardson | Theft | | | Innisfail | Mar. 20 | West, Lander and Harper. | | Dismissed. |
| do 18 | Regina | E. Young | Leaving well unguarded | | | do | do 28 | Lander & Simpson. | | Order made to fill in well. |
| do 2 | do | G. Bowers | Cattle stealing | Mar. 2 | A. E. Snyder | | | | | |
| do 23 | W. Mearon | A. Coghlan | Assault | | | Edmonton | do 24 | A. E. Snyder | | Dismissed. |
| do 23 | G. Mearon | do | do | | | do | do 24 | do | | do |
| Feb. 29 | Regina | J. Scott | Theft | | | do | do 2 | W. D. Jarvis | | do |
| Mar. 2 | do | I. Allon | do | | | do | do 3 | do | | do |
| do 16 | do | E. B. Jewell | Obtaining goods under false pretenses. | Mar. 19 | W. D. Jarvis | do | do 19 | Judge Rouleau | | 12 mos. h. l. |
| do 17 | I. Baur | W. J. White | Threatening language | | | do | do 21 | do | | Dismissed |
| do 28 | Regina | R. Neely | Theft | | | do | do 30 | do | | do |
| do 18 | Corp. Casault | J. Gagnon | Drunk | | | St. Albert | do 19 | H. W. McKenny | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 25 | D. McKay | P. D'Amour | Theft | | | do | do 25 | T. W. Chalmers | | Deft. left country; goods recovered and returned to owner. |
| do 30 | H. Goodridge | A. Villeneuve | Horse stealing | | | do | do 30 | Chalmers and McKenny. | | Dismissed. |
| do 26 | D. L. Chink | L. B. Vandecar | Selling liquor to Indians. | | | Wetaskiwin | April 2 | D. L. Clink. | | Fined $50 and costs |
| do 10 | E. Young | H. Ross | Theft | | | Innisfail | do 11 | Lander & Simpson. | | Dismissed. |
| do 20 | J. Leshut | A. Vonbrod | Non-payment of wages | | | Edmonton | do 4 | W. D. Jarvis | | do |
| April 5 | W. Hislop | G. Lame *et al* | Assault | | | do | do 10 | do | | do |
| do 5 | do | do | Theft | | | do | do 10 | do | | do |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 11 | Cons. McCulloch | W. Cruthers | Drunk and fighting | | | do | do | 13 | do | | $5 and costs or 45 days h. l. |
| do | 11 | do | H. Plomsdon | do | | | do | do | 13 | do | | do do |
| do | 6 | Corp. Casault | J. Benoit | Drunk and disorderly | | | St. Albert | do | 6 | H. W. McKenny | | $1 and costs or 14 days h. l. |
| do | 20 | J. Dreagus | E. Hoff | Carnal knowledge of Mary Dreagus. | April 25 | C. Sutter | do | do | 25 | Judge Rouleau | | Dismissed. |
| May | 4 | A. R. Brooke | Wm. Walker | Kindling fire without having 6 persons present. | | | Ft Saskatchewan | do | 5 | D. M. Howard | | Fined costs of court |
| April | 24 | P. Rudolph | H. Geislinger | Kindling fire without necessary persons present. | | | do | do | 14 | do | | Dismissed. |
| May | 15 | I. Lamereoux | F. Paradis | Theft | | | do | do | 18 | do | | do |
| do | 18 | G. D. Butler | J. G. Gronland | Theft of boat | | | do | do | 20 | do | | do |
| do | 18 | M. Poliche | B. Femiak | Assault | | | do | do | 21 | do | | Deft. fined costs. |
| do | 15 | S. S. Dunning | J. Rice | Prairie fire | | | Red Deer | do | 15 | R. McClelland | | Fined $10 and costs |
| do | 9 | T. J. Stewart | T. E. Spadin | Theft | | | Wetaskiwin | do | 9 | C. Schantz | | Prosecution withdrawn. |
| do | 6 | Con. Harlock | D. McNamara | Driving over bridge faster than a walk. | | | St. Albert | do | 7 | H. W. McKenny | | Dismissed. |
| May | 6 | M. Planto | A. Meunier | Theft | | | St. Albert | May | 20 | H. W. McKenny | | Dismissed. |
| do | 7 | Cpl. Casault | B. Pepin | Drunk | | | do | do | 8 | A. E. Snyder | | 1 month h. l. |
| do | 7 | do | do | Assault in execution of duty. | | | do | do | 8 | do | | Dismissed. |
| do | 9 | Marie Pepin | E. Bruneau | Theft | | | do | do | 12 | Chalmers and McKenny. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do | 2 | E. Martin | H. A. Goodwin | Libel | | | Edmonton | do | 4 | W. D. Jarvis | | Dismissed. |
| April | 27 | W. Yatis | L. Baur | Assault | | | do | Apl. | 29 | do | | $1 & costs or 30 dys |
| do | 26 | E. R. Newell | Silas Richardson | Prairie Fire | | | Egg Lake | June | 4 | J. C. Gordon, D. M Howard. | | Dismissed. |
| June | 16 | Const. Rockwell | B. Rabiscan | Drunk, &c | | | Edmonton | do | 17 | A. E. Snyder | | do |
| do | 16 | Const. Dundas | F. Berard | do | | | do | do | 17 | do | | do |
| do | 17 | R. Hutchings | P. Crain | Vagrancy | | | do | do | 17 | do | | do |
| do | 24 | J. Vellet | J. Belledeau | Stealing calf | April 25 | A. E. Snyder | do | | | Judge Rouleau | | do |
| do | 26 | Cpl. Byrne | A. Chisholm | Insanity | | | do | June | 26 | C. Sutter | | Committed to Brandon. |
| do | 29 | John Walters | J. Borland | Fraud | April 3 | C. Sutter | do | Nov. | 14 | Judge Rouleau | Yes | Dismisssed. |
| do | 24 | A. Balfour | I. Allanson | Non-payment of wages | | | do | June | 25 | H. Wilson | | do |
| May | 29 | Const. Nuneley | Frank Dumont | Selling liquor to Indians | | | Wetaskiwin | do | 2 | Schautz and McNamara. | | do |
| June | 5 | M. Lambert | J. De Mack | Assault | | | do | do | 9 | do | | do |
| do | 12 | S. S. Dunning | W. Kiely | Theft | | | Red Deer | do | 12 | P. Talbot | | do |
| do | 18 | G. Brewster | R Page | Perjury | | | do | do | 26 | A. E. Snyder | | do |
| do | 18 | do | P. Shermann | do | | | do | do | 26 | do | | do |
| do | 25 | A. Bearn | Alice McNicol | Insane | | | Lacombe | do | 25 | Talbot & Fletcher | | Committed to Brandon. |
| do | 17 | M. Belcourt | A. Courtney | Assault | | | Lac Ste. Anne | do | 24 | W. Taylor | | $5 and costs. |
| do | 24 | Con Smith | W. Fitzgerald | Drunk | | | do | do | 24 | do | | Dismissed. |
| July | 28 | M. Beisch | A Beisch | Assault | | | Ft. Sask'n | July | 30 | D. M. Howard | | do |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| July 4 | G. Alburchies... | J. Gibermus.... | Theft..... | ..... | ..... | Wetaskiwin. ... | July 11 | McNamara and Schautz. | .... | 1 month h. l. |
| do 7 | H. C. Lisle .... | Mr. Lisle. .. | do ..... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 13 | J. McNamara... | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 7 | do .... | Mr. Hother..... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 13 | do ..... | .... | do |
| do 23 | G. Purches..... | B. F. Boyce.... | In bar during prohibited hours. | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 27 | McNamara and Schautz. | .... | do |
| do 27 | M. Jamieson... | A. Jamieson.... | Assault..... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 28 | do | .... | do |
| do 10 | I. Davidson.... | James Malcolm. | Theft..... | ..... | ..... | Innisfail ..... | do 10 | Lauder, Harper and Simpson. | .... | do |
| do 23 | A. P. Olson.... | James Davidson. | Fraud..... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 30 | J. D. Lauder..... | .... | do |
| do 7 | W. B. Gover.... | Bremner *et al.* .. | Theft ..... | ..... | ..... | Red Deer .... | do 9 | R. McClelland.... | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 16 | W. Joice..... | S. Joice..... | Killing pig ..... | July 27 | W. Springbett.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| do 5 | Const. Smith... | G. B. Letendre . | Drunk, &c ..... | ..... | ..... | Lac Ste. Anne. | do 6 | W. Taylor..... | ... | Fined costs of court |
| June 29 | I. Walter ..... | I. Bowland. .... | Fraud..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| do 7 | Rose Kans .... | C. Boydell *et al.*. | Kicking door of house. .. | ..... | ..... | Edmonton..... | do 7 | A. E. Snyder. .... | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 7 | Sgt. Brook..... | A. Couglan. .... | Arson..... | July 8 | A. E. Snyder. .. | ..... | ..... | Judge Rouleau... | Yes | do |
| do 8 | John Hall..... | T. Allan..... | Theft..... ..... ... | do 9 | ..... | Edmonton ..... | July 9 | A. E. Snyder. .... | ... | do |
| do 7 | R. Ochener. .... | T. Cairnes ... | do ..... | ..... | ..... | do ..... | do 16 | do .... | .... | do |
| do 20 | A. McDonald. | A. Doyle. .... | Threatening language... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 21 | do .... | .... | do |
| do 20 | Const. Brown... | R. Heinrick .... | Theft..... .... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 20 | do .... | .... | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do 20 | John Nelson.... | W. Douglas..... | Shooting horse .... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 21 | Snyder & Sutter .. | .... | $25 or one month. |
| do 28 | John Hall..... | A. McLeod..... | Theft ..... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do 28 | A. E. Snyder. .... | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 7 | Vital Mageau .. | S. Comeau.. .... | Assault ..... | ..... | ..... | St. Albert .. | do 9 | H. W. McKenny.. | .... | Settled out of conrt |
| do 16 | Con. Harlock... | A. Logan ..... | Driving over bridge faster than a walk. | ..... | ..... | do ..... | do 18 | do .. | ... | Fined 50c. |
| do 15 | G. Purches..... | W. McMillan... | Having bar open after hours. | ..... | ..... | Edmonton..... | do 16 | W. D. Jarvis..... | .... | Fined $1 and costs |
| do 15 | do ..... | W. Sharples... | do | ..... | ..... | do ..... | do 16 | do ..... | ... | Fined $1 & costs. |
| do 15 | do ..... | W. Howard .. | Selling liquor without license. | ..... | ..... | do ..... | do 16 | do ..... | .... | Fined $50 & costs. |
| do 15 | do ..... | A. Jeur..... | Bar open after hours .... | ..... | ..... | do ..... | do 16 | do ..... | .... | Fined $2 & costs. |
| Aug 5 | M. Peisch ... | T. Anstad .... | Assault ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | Ft. Saskatchew'n | Aug. 7 | D. M. Howard.... | .... | Dismissed. |
| do 1 | M. Tremblay... | L. Lamoureux.. | do ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | do | do 27 | do ... | .... | do |
| do 25 | L. Lamoureux.. | F. Lamoureux .. | Non-payment of wages.. | ..... | ..... | do | do 27 | do .... | .... | Ord. to pay wages |
| do 27 | J. Lamoureux... | L. Lamoureux .. | Theft..... ..... | ..... | ..... | do | do 27 | do .... | .... | Dismissed. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 26 | F. R. Rudd.... | R. Lindon.... | Insanity ..... | ..... | ..... | do | do | 26 | do .... | ... Com'd to Brandon. |
| July | 21 | R. Page..... | B. Anas..... | Cattle-stealing ..... | Aug. 25 | W. Springbett.. | Red Deer .. | | | | |
| Aug. | 20 | W. Braithwaite. | T. Pearson (Boy) | Horse-stealing..... | ..... | ..... | do ..... | do | 25 | W. Springbett.... | .... Allowed to go as prisoner at large pending instructions of Judge. |
| do | 29 | Insp. Snyder... | Kam-we-cow-e-got. | Murder .... .... .... | Aug. 29 | T. F. Tims. .... | Lac Ste. Anne.. | Nov. | 12 | Judge Rouleau... | .... 10 yrs. imprisonm't |
| do | 29 | Const. Harding. | C. Joachim. .... | do .... ..... | do 29 | do ..... | do ... | do | 12 | do .... | .... do |
| do | 29 | Benj. Alexis ... | Marie Gray .... | Selling liquor to Indians. | ..... | ..... | do ... | Aug. | 29 | T. F. Tims ..... | .... Fined $100 & costs. |
| do | 29 | Const. Harding. | Marie Gray and Pierre Gray. | Accessories before the murder. | Aug. 29 | T. F. Tims ..... | Edmonton .... | Nov. | 12 | Judge Rouleau.. | ... Marie Gray 3 m. h. l. |
| do | 3 | R. McKernan... | A. Fay..... | Refusing to complete service. | ..... | ..... | do ... | Aug. | 5 | H. Wilson.. ..... | .... Dismissed. |
| do | 10 | K. Tawell. ... | A. Chisholm.... | Infringing Railway Act.. | ..... | ..... | do .... | do | 11 | W. D. Jarvis. ... | ... Fined $20 & costs. |
| do | 24 | W. Holladay. .. | E. Roberts. ... | Assault..... | ..... | ..... | do .... | do | 24 | do ..... | .... Fined $5 & costs. |
| do | 6 | Louis Como..... | Joseph Callion, treaty Indian. | Riot and destroying house | Aug. 24 | Insp. Snyder.... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Camille Vestract, white man. | do .. | do 24 | do ... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Fernand Gomelors, white man | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Eli Mageau, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Louis Tourangeau, half-breed | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Louis Callion, treaty Indian. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Pierre Berland, treaty Indian. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Joe Belcourt, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Vital Mageau, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do ... | Not tried yet. | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Joe Gladu, treaty Indian. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Peter Hudson, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do ... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Octave Mageau, white man. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | James Gladu, treaty Indian. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | Arthur Dion, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do ... | John Cunningham, half-breed | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | J. Baptiste, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do .... | L. L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |

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| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Aug. 6 | Louis Como..... | Alf. Cunningham, half-breed | Riot and destroying house | Aug. 24 | Insp. Snyder.... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Aug. L'Hirondelle, half-breed | do .. | do 24 | do ... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Henry Cunningham, half-breed | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | X. L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Jem Callion, treaty Indian. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Joseph Gladu, treaty Indian. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | A. L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do ... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | G. L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .. | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Joachim Courtepatte, half-breed | do .. | do 24 | do ... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Delphis Mageau, white man. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | André L'Hirondelle, half-breed | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Norbut Callion, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do ... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | E. Bellerose, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Ben Callahoo. treaty Indian. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Machesis Collins, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Octavo Bellrose, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Onesime Laderoute, half-breed | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |
| do 6 | do .... | Arthur Plante, half-breed. | do .. | do 24 | do .... | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 6 | do | .... | Emile Decaster, white man. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Hermas Marois, white man. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | ... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Jem Laderoute, half-breed. | do | .. | de | 24 | do | .... | Not tried yet. | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Patrick Dion, half-breed. | do | . | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Baptiste Courtepatte, half-breed | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Solomon Callahoo, treaty Indian. | do | . | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | F. Callahoo, treaty Indian. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | ... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Magloire L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | J. Cunningham, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Janvier L'Hirondelle, half-breed | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | J. B. Callahoo, treaty Indian. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | L. L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do | . | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | J. L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | J. Beauchamp, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | J. Callahoo, treaty Indian. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | H. Callahoo, treaty Indian. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | N. Compiol, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Pierre Larocque, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | A. L'Hirondelle, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Samuel Loger, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| do | 6 | do | .... | Ben Callahoo, half-breed. | do | .. | do | 24 | do | .... | | | | | |
| Sept. | 10 | A. Laconsta | .... | T. Lacousta | .... | Deserting wife. | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Ft. Saskatchew'n | Sept. | 11 | D. M. Howard.... | .... | Dismissed; defendant took wife back |
| do | 9 | R. Simson | ..... | L. Moret | ..... | Assault | ..... | .. | ..... | .... | ... | ..... | ..... | do | .. | do | 15 | do | .... | .... | Deft. fined costs. |
| do | 21 | C. St. John | .... | E. St. John | .... | do | ..... | ... | ..... | . | ..... | ..... | ..... | do | .. | do | 22 | do | .... | .... | Dismissed, complainant not appearing. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Sept. 24 | C. Hewitt | J. W. Gallahan | Kindling fire without six persons present. | | | Ft. Saskatchew'n | Sept. 26 | D. M. Howard | | Dismissed, no fire started. |
| do 28 | T. M. Grindley | E. Lindow | Assault | | | do | Oct. 5 | do | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 28 | J. Schneider | F. Fischer | do | | | do | Sept. 30 | do | | Dismissed, costs to plaintiff. |
| do 7 | Frank Webb | H. E. Shenfield | do | | | Innisfail | do 9 | Freau and Harper | | Fined $7 and costs or 14 days. |
| do 9 | H. E. Shenfield | E. J. C. Davey | do | | | do | do 9 | do | | Fined $1 and costs. |
| do 21 | T. Gosnell | T. Cairnes | Theft | | | Edmonton | do 26 | W. D. Jarvis | | Dismissed. |
| do 21 | Cpl. Casault | C. Marehand | Drunk | | | St. Albert | do 22 | H. W. McKenny | | Fined $1 and costs or 14 days. |
| do 9 | Con. McCulloch | B. F. Brymn | Cruelty to animals | | | Edmonton | do 9 | W. D. Jarvis | | Fined $5 and costs or 14 days. |
| Oct. 5 | J. Vannier | F. Vannier | Insanity | | | Ft. Saskatchew'n | Oct. 5 | D. M. Howard | | Commit'd to Brandon. |
| do 3 | C. D. Jarvis | P. Henderson | Drunk, &c | | | do | do 5 | A. H. Griesbach | | 7 days hard labour. |
| do 1 | A. Soetaert | J. Bello | Injuring cattle | | | St. Albert | do 8 | A. E. Snyder and D. M. Howard. | | Dismissed. |
| do 15 | H. Bradley | R. Bradley | Insanity | | | Beaver Lake | do 15 | F. Fane | | Commit'd to Brandon. |
| do 22 | Con. Pierce | W. Braddish | Drunk, &c | | | Ft. Saskatchew'n | do 23 | D. M. Howard | | Fined $1 and costs or 14 days. |
| do 23 | F. W. Hidegard | T. Sullivan | Theft | | | do | do 24 | J. F. Forbes | | Dismissed. |
| do 6 | Con. Hethering-ton. | R. Nicholls | Prairie fire | | | Innisfail | do 12 | Lander and Frean | | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do 12 | F. M. Oldham | J. Barnes | do on 2nd Oct | | | do | do 12 | do | | Fined $50 & costs. |
| do 12 | do | do | do on 5th Oct | | | do | do 12 | do | | do |
| do 9 | John Duff | A. M. Nesbitt | Non-payment of wages | | | do | do 19 | J. D. Lander | | Settled out of court. |
| do 24 | W. Schraeder | A. Banowman | Theft | | | do | do 28 | do | | Dismissed. |
| do 26 | W. E. Clarke | W. J. McArthur | do | | | do | do 28 | do | | do |
| do 6 | J. Hockin | A. Ash | Killing a mare | | | Red Deer | do 9 | W. Springbett | | do |
| do 19 | J. Ennis | R. S. Cairnes | Prairie fire | | | do | do 19 | P. Talbot | | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do 8 | Con. Harding | M. McKinley | do | | | Edmonton | do 19 | A. E. Snyder | | Dismissed. |
| do 6 | Con. Brown | G. Derchalk | do | | | do | do 16 | do | | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do 7 | do | H. Anderson | do | | | do | do 12 | do | | do |
| do 17 | S. Splan | D. McDonald | Setting fire to hay stack | Oct. 20 | A. E. Snyder | | | Judge Rouleau | | Dismissed. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 9 | Con. McCulloch. | A. Cuyler | Allowing fire to escape | | | Edmonton | Oct. | 12 | W. D. Jarvis | | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do | 9 | do | G. Leggins | Causing prairie fire | | | do | do | 12 | do | | Fined $40 & costs. |
| do | 9 | do | G. Leggins or his agents. | do | | | do | do | 12 | do | | Dismissed. |
| do | 12 | do | H. Blades | Allowing fire to escape | | | do | do | 13 | do | | Fined $25 & costs. |
| do | 27 | B. Seymour | H. Horton | Non-payment of wages | | | do | do | 31 | do | | Defendant to pay wages and costs. |
| do | 10 | Corp. Casault | J. M. Pepin | Drunk, &c | | | St. Albert | do | 12 | H. W. McKenny | | Fined $10 and costs or 30 days. |
| do | 31 | S. S. Hetherington. | W. Braddish | do | | | Ft. Saskatchew'n | Nov. | 2 | A. H. Griesbach | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| Nov. | 18 | A. R. Brooke | I. Stasack | Setting out poison contrary to ordinance. | | | do | do | 20 | D. M. Howard | | Fined $5 and $6.50 costs, $11.50, or 14 days h. l. |
| Aug. | 25 | Con. Jarvis | J. Fischer | Shooting at wife | Aug. | 28 D. M. Howard | Edmonton | Oct. | — | Judge Rouleau | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| Nov. | 2 | Kootas (Indian) | N. W. Gould | Giving liquor to Indians | | | Wetaskiwin | Nov. | 3 | D. L. Clink | | Fined $250 & costs or 6 months. |
| do | 7 | I. Sjodin | F. Hamilton and J. Stewart. | Theft | | | do | do | 21 | McNamara and Schantz. | | Dismissed. |
| do | 7 | C. Sjadin | F. Hamilton | Assault | | | do | do | 21 | do | | Settled out of court. |
| do | 2 | Con. Hetherington. | A. Kremer | Prairie fire | | | Innisfail | do | 2 | Lander and Freau | | Dismissed. |
| do | 18 | E. Gardiner | J. Lynes | Assault | | | do | do | 18 | do | | Fined $5 and costs or 1 month. |
| Oct. | 26 | Con. McCulloch. | Gustavo Schantz | Prairie fire | | | Edmonton | do | 16 | W. D. Jarvis | | Dismissed. |
| Nov. | 2 | J. B. Robinson | J. S. Hunter | Theft | | | do | do | 2 | Snyder & Davidson | | do |
| do | 10 | Con. Harlock | J. Cousineau | Driving over bridge faster than a walk. | | | St. Albert | do | 11 | G. W. Gardiner | | do |
| do | 12 | J. Chave | M. McDermott | Obtaining goods under false pretenses. | | | do | do | 13 | H. W. McKenny | | do |
| Jan. | 12 | Regina | Lafond, Basil | Larceny | Jan. | 15 Insp. Moodie | Battleford | May | 8 | Mr. Justice McGuire. | No. | 3 mos imp'nt. with h. l. |
| Mar. | 31 | do | Flamont, Pierre. | Assault | | | do | April | 1 | Supt. Cotton | " | Fined $5 and costs. or 2 wks impt. |
| April | 3 | do | Coté, Michel | Cattle killing | April | 4 Supt. Cotton and W. J. Scott, J.P | do | May | 9 | Mr. Justice McGuire. | " | Case dismissed. |
| do | 28 | do | Schmidt, Simon. | Giving liquor to Indians | | | do | April | 29 | Supt. Cotton and W. J. Scott, J.P | " | Fined $50 and costs or 1 m. impt. h. l. |
| do | 28 | do | "Mocassin" | Drunk | | | do | do | 29 | do | " | 1 mon. impt. with h. l. |
| May | 1 | do | Bousquet, H | Giving liquor to Indians. | | | do | May | 2 | Supt. Cotton and Insp. Bégin. | " | Case dismissed. |
| Aug. | 13 | do | Turner, Wm | Drunk and disturbance | | | do | Aug. | 14 | do | " | Fined $5 and costs. |
| Sept. | 21 | do | Taylor, Scott | do do | | | do | Sept. | 22 | do | " | Fined $10 and costs |
| Nov. | 20 | do | Lightfoot, Wm | do do | | | do | Nov. | 21 | do | " | 5 days impt. with h. l. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Jan. 2 | Regina | Kute (Sioux Indian.) | Drunk | | | Prince Albert | Jan. 3 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Fined $10 & costs or 14 days h. l. |
| do 6 | do | Thomas (Cree Indian.) | Giving liquor to an Indian | | | do | do 7 | J. B. Allan, J.P. & G.B.Moffatt,J.P | | Fined $40 & costs or 4 months h. l. |
| do 13 | Wm. Picher | Joseph Forestier | Theft | | | Duck Lake | do 13 | R. S. McKenzie, J.P. | | Dismissed. |
| do 14 | Regina | Hugh McKelvie. | Unlawfully and fraudulently appropriating money. | Jan. 24 | Thos. Copland, J.P. | Prince Albert | April 1 | Judge McGuire | | 30 days h. l. |
| Feb. 18 | do | Alex. Fisher | Trespassing on Indian reserve. | | | Duck Lake | Feb. 19 | R. S. McKenzie, J.P. | | Fined costs of court |
| do 18 | do | P. Ledoux | do do | | | do | do 19 | do | | do |
| do 18 | do | J. Gardipie | do do | | | do | do 19 | do | | do |
| do 18 | do | V. Gardipie | do do | | | do | do 19 | do | | do |
| do 18 | do | Alex. Paranteau | do do | | | do | do 19 | do | | do |
| do 26 | A. Westwood | Alex. Peltier | Assault | | | Prince Albert | do 27 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Fined $10 & costs or 1 month h. l. |
| do 27 | Regina | Jno G. Kennedy | Giving liquor to an Indian | | | do | do 27 | J. B. Allan, J.P. & G.B.Moffatt,J.P | | Fined $50 & costs or 1 month h. l. |
| Mar. 24 | do | Frank Derzie | Vagrancy | | | do | Mar. 24 | J. E. Spence, J.P. | | 30 days h. l. |
| do 31 | R. D. Cook | Joseph Conley | Theft | | | do | April 6 | J. E. Spence & J. Courtney, J.P's. | | 4 months h. l. |
| April 20 | N. Charters | J. Lavoie. | Unlawfully stealing and branding a steer. | | | Duck Lake | do 23 | J. O. Wilson, J.P | | Dismissed with costs defendant giving up steer. |
| do 23 | A. Westwood | N. Lafond | Drunk and creating a disturbance. | | | Prince Albert | do 28 | G. B. Moffatt, J.P | | 14 days h. l. |
| do 23 | do | T. Tait | do do | | | do | do 28 | do | | do |
| do 23 | do | P. Tremain | do do | | | do | do 28 | do | | do |
| do 26 | do | Moise Charette | Perjury | April 29 | J. B. Allen, J.P | do | do | do | | do |
| do 28 | C. E. Sturgell | R. Stirling | Assault | | | do | do 29 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Case dismissed. |
| May 18 | A. Nelson | Mary Swain | Theft | | | do | May 18 | O. Hughes & J. Courtney, J.P's. | | 6 weeks h. l. |
| June 9 | Queen | Henry Kirkness. | Did allow a fire to run at large. | | | do | June 9 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Fined $5 & costs. |
| do 12 | Thos. Granger | C. Waterman | Horse-stealing | | | do | do 16 | do | | Case dismissed. |
| do 7 | Queen | Ed. Laframboise | Causing a disturbance | | | Duck Lake | do 18 | J. O. Wilson, J.P. | | Fined $2 & costs. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 4 | Henry Shannon | Pawnesse | Intimidating settlers | | | Melford | July | 6 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | 6 weeks h. l. |
| do | 4 | do | Beardyman | do | | | do | do | 6 | R. Hartley, J.P. | | do |
| do | 8 | J. McKay | Joseph Anderson | Drunk and creating a disturbance. | | | Prince Albert | do | 8 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 9 | P. Garnot | B. J. Freisen | Unlawfully hold'g horses | | | Duck Lake | do | 10 | J. O. Wilson and R. S. McKenzie, J.P's | | Case dismissed. |
| do | 9 | do | do | Cruelty to animals | | | do | do | 13 | do | | do |
| do | 9 | do | do | Breach of herd ordnance. | | | do | do | 13 | do | | Case withdrawn. |
| do | 20 | J. Thiviatkofski. | F. Lukeswitch | Defrauding creditors | | | Prince Albert | do | 22 | Alex. McNabb, J.P | | Case dismissed. |
| do | 25 | R. S. Cook | As-ta-ka-match | Taking horse without owner's consent. | | | do | do | 25 | G. B. Moffatt, J.P. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| do | 24 | Queen | Xavier Gougeon. | Setting out prairie fire. | | | Saskatoon | do | 28 | C. W. May, J.P. | | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do | 30 | do | H. Eaton | Arson | | | Prince Albert | do | 31 | Alex. McNabb, J.P | | Case dismissed. |
| do | 31 | H. Ingram | R. McKay | Shop breaking | Aug. | 3 A. McNabb, J.P. | do | Aug. | 10 | Judge McGuire | | 6 mos. h. l. in Regina jail and to furnish $200 security for two years. |
| Aug. | 7 | A. Westwood | E. Smith | Interfering with an officer in discharge of his duty. | | | do | do | 7 | Alex. McNabb, J.P | | Fined $10 & costs. |
| do | 13 | J. A. Swain | H. Anderson | Breach of master and servants ordinance. | | | do | do | 10 | G. B. Moffatt, J.P. | | Settled out of court. |
| do | 18 | J. Nozier | B. Morin | Stealing a colt | | | Duck Lake | do | 22 | J. O. Wilson, J.P. | | Case dismissed. |
| do | 18 | J. Fletcher | N. Anderson | Unlawfully taking cattle out of pound. | | | Saskatoon | do | 18 | C. W. May, J.P. | | Fined $2 and costs. |
| do | 19 | N. Anderson | Mrs. G. H. Fletcher. | Unlawfully taking and placing cattle in pound | | | do | do | 19 | do | | Fined $5 and costs, case appealed. |
| do | 30 | Queen | Apistenasis (Indian). | Unlawful pursuit of game | | | Duck Lake | do | 31 | J. O. Wilson, J.P. | | Released on suspended sentence. |
| Sept. | 11 | J. Constant | J. McDonald | Assault | | | Prince Albert | Sept. | 14 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 14 | F. Schmeider | A. Lafond | Deserting employment | | | Duck Lake | Sept. | 16 | J. O. Wilson, J.P. | | Settled out of court. |
| Oct. | 3 | Regina | Donald McRae | Did permit a fire to pass from his grounds and run at large contrary to Ordinance 27 of 1893. | | | Prince Albert | Oct. | 3 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Fined $10 and costs or 2 weeks h. l. |
| do | 8 | Wm. C. McKay. | Alex. Robinson. | Breach of master and servants Ordinance. | | | do | do | 8 | do | | Fined $2.50 and costs or 2 w. h. l |
| do | 8 | do | Na-kis-ta-match. | do | | | do | do | 8 | do | | do |
| do | 8 | Regina | Julius Anderson. | Did allow a fire to run at large. | | | Kinistino | do | 8 | G. B. Moffatt, J.P | | Fined $10 and costs or 30 days h. l. |
| do | 12 | do | J. Gardipie | Refusing to turn out and help to extinguish a prairie fire. | | | Dundurn | do | 23 | G. Gagen, J.P. | | Fined $5 and costs. |
| do | 12 | do | Jos. Tayent | do | | | do | do | 23 | do | | do |
| do | 24 | do | W. H. Meyers | Refusing to turn out to prairie fire on 14th Oct. | | | Kinistino | do | 24 | J. B. Allan, J.P. | | Fined $2.50 and costs. |
| do | 22 | d | R. Beggar | Did light a fire in the open air and leave the same without extinguishing it. | | | Prince Albert | do | 28 | do | | Dismissed. |

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date of Summons or Arrest. | Name of Prosecutor. | Name of Defendant. | Offence. | Date of Committal. | By whom Committed. | Place of Trial. | Date of Trial. | By whom Tried. | If tried by Jury. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896. | | | | 1896. | | | 1896. | | | |
| Sept. 6 | Queen | J. Baribeau | Unlawfully and by false pretenses obtaining money from the North-west Government. | Sept. 18 | T. O. Davis & Alex. McNabb, J. P's. | Prince Albert | Nov. 24 | Judge McGuire | Yes | Acquitted. |
| Oct. 30 | do | C. C. Boucher | Unlawfully and by false pretenses did procure $700 from the North-west Government to be delivered to J. Baribeau. | Nov. 4 | do | do | do 18,20 | do | do | do |
| Nov. 12 | Wm. Craig | D. Newton | Theft | | | do | do 23 | J. B. Moffatt & J. B. Allan, J. P's. | | Released on suspended sentence. |

# APPENDIX FF.

TABLE of Distances—Regina District.

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regina | Pasqua's Agency | Depot | 35 | .... | ..... | Trail, fair. |
| | Kutawa | ..... | 47 | 82 | Wood and water | Trail, fair; N. W M. P. station; telegraph office and post office. |
| do | Hednesford | .... | 22 | .... | Water, scarce | Trail, good; post office. |
| | Fort Qu'Appelle | ..... | 26 | 48 | do ..... | Trail, good; bush; N.W.M. P. station, post office and telegraph office. |
| do | Balgonie | ..... | 17 | .... | No wood or water | Station on C.P.R.; post office |
| | McLean | ..... | 10 | ... | Water at section house | Station on C.P.R. |
| | Qu'Appelle | ..... | 11 | 38 | No water | Station on C.P.R.; Trail, good; bush land; post office |
| do | Buck Lake | ..... | 24 | .... | No wood; water at lake | Post office on C.P.R., Sco line; trail, good. |
| | Milestone Stat'n | ... | 13 | .... | No wood or water | Rough trail from Buck Lake to Broken Shell. |
| | Rough Bar Cr'k. | ..... | 30 | .... | do ..... | |
| | Broken Shell | .... | 18 | 85 | Wood and water plentiful | |
| do | Pense | .... | 14 | .... | No wood; feed, good; water at Grand Coulée and Moose Jaw Creeks | Trail from Regina to Moose Jaw heavy in wet weather and very rough in dry; telegraph and post office at Pense, Pasqua, Moose Jaw and Caron. |
| | Belle Plain | ..... | 8 | .... | do do | |
| | Pasqua | ... | 10 | .... | do do | |
| | Moose Jaw | ..... | 7 | .... | do do | |
| | Caron | ..... | 18 | 57 | do do | |
| do | Old Crossing on Wascana | ..... | 9 | .... | Water at crossing | Trail, good; mail route to Wascana post office. |
| | Buffalo Lake | ..... | 26 | 35 | ..... | Trails, various, good; Fire patrol station. |
| do | Lumsden | .... | 20 | .... | No wood; water at Boggy Creek. | Fire patrol station; telegraph office. |
| | Craven | ... | 7 | .... | Water at Qu'Appelle River. | Bush country; mail route; telegraph office. |
| | Long Laketon | ..... | 5 | .... | Water at Post office. | Trail, good; bush land; mail route; fire patrol station. |
| do | Strasbourg | ..... | 14 | 46 | Wood, water and feed, good. | Trail, good; mail route; post office. |
| do | Moose Jaw Bdge | ... | 25 | .... | Water at well | Camping ground 15 miles from well. |
| | The Maples | ..... | 3½ | .... | do in creek | |
| | Pot Holes | ..... | 13½ | .... | do in holes | |
| | Morris Camp | ..... | 15 | .... | do in slough | Camping ground. |
| | Sandy Springs | ..... | 1½ | .... | do in spring | do |
| | Stoney Creek | ..... | 15 | .... | Good spring water | Spring ½ mile south of trail. |
| | Willow Bunch | ..... | 17 | 90½ | ..... | Trail, good, except in wet weather; N.W.M.P. post and post office. |
| Willow Bunch | The Springs | ..... | 24 | .... | Water, good | Trail, good. |
| | Wood Mountain | ..... | 18 | 42 | ..... | do no wood on entire trail; post and tel. offices. |

TABLE of Distances—Regina District—*Continued.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moose Jaw..... | Wood Mountain (*via* tel. poles.) | ..... | .... | 93 | Water, scarce; feed, good | Trail, fair; winter trail; trail *via* telegraph poles. |
| do ..... | Wood Mountain. (*via* Willow Bunch.) | ..... | .... | 130 | do do .. | Mail route; trail fair. |
| do ..... | Caron..... | ..... | .... | 18 | ..... | Trail, good; fire patrol station |
| do ..... | Eyebrow Hill... | ..... | 53 | .... | ..... | |
| | The Elbow..... | ..... | 15 | 68 | Water, scarce..... | Trail, fair. |
| do ..... | Buffalo Lake.... | ..... | .... | 20 | ..... | Trail, good, through settlement; fire patrol station. |
| do ..... | Marlborough.... | ..... | .... | 14 | ..... | Trail, good, settled country, post office mail route. |
| Qu'Appelle .... | Strathcarrol ..... | ..... | 9 | ... | Wood and water..... | Mail route, trail good, N.W. M.P. post. |
| | Fort Qu'Appelle. | ..... | 9 | 18 | ..... | |
| do ..... | McLean..... | .... | .... | 9 | Wood ..... | Trail, good, bush land. |
| | Davin..... | .... | 12 | .... | Water at post office..... | do prairie; fire patrol station. |
| | Buck Lake..... | ..... | 20 | 41 | ..... | Very rough trail; fire patrol station. |
| do ..... | Kenlis ..... | ..... | 21 | .... | Wood and water..... | Good trail; fire patrol station |
| | Pheasant Forks. | ..... | 15 | 36 | do ..... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Indian Head.... | ..... | .... | 11 | ..... | Trail, good, follows C.P.R.; N.W.M.P. post. |
| Fort Qu'Appelle. | Kutawa ..... | .... | .... | 56 | Wood and water..... | Mail route, trail, good; N. W.M.P. post. |
| do .. | Balcarres..... | ..... | 12 | .... | Wood; water at P.O.... | Trail, good, bush land. |
| | Pheasant Forks. | ..... | 16 | 28 | Water..... | do fire patrol station. |
| do .. | Kenlis ..... | ..... | .... | 16 | Wood and water..... | do do |
| do .. | Indian Head... | ..... | ... | 21 | Water; feed, good..... | do N.W.M.P. post. |
| do .. | Pasqua..... | ..... | 12 | .... | ..... | |
| | Maskowpetung.. | ..... | 8 | 20 | Wood and water..... | do |

MOOSOMIN SUBDISTRICT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moosomin .... | Rocanville ..... | .... | 24 | .... | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. |
| do ..... | Wellwyn ..... | ..... | 14 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Hillburn... | .... | 15 | .... | Wood, scrub; water and feed, good. |
| do ..... | Dongola... .... | ... | 36 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Spy Hill..... | .... | 46 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Prosperity..... | .... | 15 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Orangeville..... | ..... | 8 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Redjacket..... | .... | 8 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Fleming..... | .... | 8 | .... | do do .. |
| d4 ..... | Man. Boundary. | ..... | 11 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Wapella..... | ..... | 16 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Riga..... .... | ..... | 16 | .... | Wood, scrub; water, good; feed, burnt. |
| do .... | Earlswood.... | .... | 15 | .... | Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt. |
| de ..... | St. Andrew's.... | ..... | 14 | .... | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. |
| do ..... | Brick field..... | .... | 6 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Valley P.O..... | .... | 7 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Cheese Factory. | .... | 9 | .... | do do .. |
| do ..... | Fairmede..... | ..... | 20 | .. | Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt. |
| do ..... | Fanlight.. ... . | ..... | 15 | .... | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. |
| do ..... | Wawota..... | ..... | 20 | .. | Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt. |
| do ..... | Glen Adelaide.. | .. .. | 30 | .... | do do .. |
| do .... | East Reserve.... | .... | 48 | .... | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. |

TABLE of Distances—Moosomin Subdistrict—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moosomin | Cannington Manor. | | 40 | | Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt. | |
| do | Big Fish Lake | | 53 | | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. | |
| do | Carlyle | | 55 | | Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt. | |
| Whitewood East | Wapella | | 16 | | Wood, scrub; feed, fair. | |
| Whitewood South | Sunnymeade | | 12 | | Wood, scrub; feed, burnt. | |
| do | Montgomery | | 20 | | Wood, scrub; water, good; feed, burnt. | |
| Whitewood North | Ohlen | | 18 | | Wood, scrub; water, scarce; feed, good. | |
| do | Esterhaz | | 25 | | do do | |
| do | Kaposoor | | 25 | | Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, good. | |
| do | Sumner | | 35 | | do do | |
| do | Percival | | 9 | | do do | |
| Percival North | Round Lake | | 15 | | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. | |
| Percival West | Broadview | | 9 | | Wood, fair; water and feed, good. | |
| Broadview North | Cotham | | 16 | | Wood, fair; water, scarce; feed, good. | |
| do | Crooked Lake | | 12 | | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. | |
| Broadview South | Hillesden | | 13 | | Wood, fair; water and feed, good | |
| Broadview West | Oakshella | | 9 | | Wood, fair; feed, good | |
| do | Grenfell | | 18 | | do do | Partly burnt. |
| Grenfell North-east. | Crooked Lake Agency. | | 16 | | Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, good. | |
| Grenfell North | Hyde | | 20 | | Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good. | |
| do | Wendorf | | 28 | | Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, good. | |
| Grenfell West | Summerberry | | 8 | | do do | |
| do | Wolseley | | 18 | | do do | Partly burnt. |
| Wolseley South | Adair | | 7 | | Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, burnt. | |
| do | Moffatt | | 9 | | Wood, fair; water, scarce; feed, burnt. | |
| do | Montmaitre | | 15 | | Wood, fair; water, good; feed, burnt. | |
| do | Indian Reserve (Jack). | | 6 | | Wood, fair; water and feed, good. | |
| Wolseley North | Ellisboro | | 9 | | do do | |
| do | Pheasant Forks | | 36 | | do do | |
| Wolseley West | Sintaluta | | 9 | | Wood, fair; water, scarce; feed, good. | |

ESTEVAN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gainsboro | Winlaw | Depôt | 10 | | Water and feed, plenty | Post office. |
| Winlow | Workman | do | 18 | | Water, scarce; feed, plenty | do |
| Workman | Souris Valley | do | 15 | | Wood, water and feed, plenty. | Patrol station and settlement |
| Gainsboro | Carnduff | do | 16 | | Water and feed, plenty | Railway station and police station. |
| Carnduff | French Settlement. | do | 18 | | Water, scarce; feed, plenty | French settlement and Oakley post office. |
| do | Oxbow | do | 20 | | do do | Ry. station and police detachment. |
| Souris Valley | Boscurvis | do | 15 | | Wood and water, scarce; feed, plenty. | Patrol half-way house and post office. |

TABLE of Distances—Estevan District—*Concluded.*

| From. | To | Division. | Intermediate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boscurvis .... | North Portal.... | Depot | .... | 20 | Water, scarce; feed, plenty | Customs office, police station and railway station on International Boundary and Soo Railroad. |
| Oxbow ... ..... | Hirsch ..... | do | .... | 24 | do do .. | Jew settlement and flag station on Souris Branch, C. P. Ry. |
| Hirsch ..... | Estevan... .. .. | do | .... | 20 | Wood, water and feed, plenty. | Police station, junction, Soo Line and Soo Branch and unincorporated town on Souris River. |
| Oxbow ..... | Carlyle..... | do | .... | 30 | Water and feed, plenty.. | Patrol station, store, blacksmith shop and post office. |
| Carlyle..... | Arcola..... | do | .... | 14 | Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, plenty. | Police detachment and post office. |
| Arcola..... | West Reserve... | do | .... | 15 | Wood, plenty; water, alkali; feed, plenty. | Indian reservation |
| do ..... | French Settlement. | do | .... | 18 | Water and feed, plenty.. | French settlement. |
| French Settlement. | Estevan..... | do | .... | 40 | . . ..... . | |
| North Portal.... | Wood End..... | do | .... | 25 | Wood, water and feed, plenty. | Quarantine station on Long Creek. |
| do .... | Roch Percée .... | do | .... | 12 | do do .. | Mining town on Soo Line, post office and police detachment in winter months. |
| Roche Percée... | Estevan ..... | do | .... | 13 | ..... ..... .. . . . . | |
| Estevan ..... | Wood End..... | do | ... | 10 | ..... . . . . . | |
| Wood End..... | 18 Mile Crossing. | do | .... | 18 | Water and feed, plenty.. | No settlement; camping place on Long Creek. |
| 18 Mile Crossing. | Proposed Stables | do | ..... | 12 | do do .. | do do |
| Proposed Stables | 45 Mile Crossing. | do | ..... | 15 | do do .. | do do |
| 45 Mile Crossing. | 55 Mile Crossing or Little Butte Crossing. | do | ... | 10 | do do .. | do do |
| 55 Mile Crossing. | Buffalo Head... | do | .... | 25 | do do .. | No settlement; meeting place of Estevan and Willow Bunch patrols. |
| Buffalo Head ... | Broken Shell.... | do | .... | 18 | Wood, water and feed, plenty. | A settlement of ranchers. |
| Broken Shell.... | Yellow Grass... | do | .... | 12 | Feed, plenty ..... | Section house on Soo Line. |
| Yellow Grass... | Weybourne..... | do | .... | 20 | Water and feed, plenty.. | do do |
| Weybourne..... | Estevan..... | do | .... | 56 | .. .... ..... | |

SALTCOATS DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saltcoats. .... .. | Whitewood P.O. | Depot | .... | 70 | ..... ... ..... | Saltcoats police station, telegraph station. |
| do ..... . | Kinbrae P.O.... | do | ... | 20 | Wood, good; water, very little; feed good. | |
| Kinbrae..... | Sumner P.O.... | do | .... | 15 | Wood, plenty; water and feed, good. | Sumner is a fire patrol station. |
| Sumner..... | Forest Farm P.O | do | .... | 23 | Wood, water & feed, good. | At Qu'Appelle River, half way between Whitewood and Sumner; Whitewood is a police station. |
| Forest Farm.... | Whitewood P.O. | do | .... | 12 | do do | |
| Saltcoats. ... | Bradenburg P.O. | do | .... | 9 | do do | |
| Bradenburg..... | Churchbridge P.O. | do | .... | 9 | Wood, none; water, very little; feed, good. | |
| Churchbridge. .. | Langenburg P.O | do | .... | 12 | Wood, scrub; water, none; feed, good. | Get water from Ry. Co. brought from Yorkton in a tank. |
| Saltcoats..... | Rothberry P.O.. | do | .... | 15 | Wood, water & feed good. | |
| do | Pheasant Forks P.O. | do | .... | 60 | do do | |
| do | T. Magrath's, Cresent Lake. | do | .... | 23 | do do | |

TABLE of Distances—Saltcoats District—*Continued.*

| From | To | Division. | Intermediate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magraths..... | Carleton Trail.. | Depot | .... | 11 | ... ..... ... ..... | 10 miles from Magrath's stream of water, wood and feed. |
| Carleton Trail... | Pheasant Forks P.O. | do | .. . | 26 | Wood, water & feed good. | |
| Saltcoats..... | Wallace P.O.... | do | .... | 23 | do do | |
| Wallace..... | Kamsack P.O... | do | .... | 25 | Wood, good at Brown's ranch, 9 miles north. Lake of water fit for horses 15 miles north of Wallace; water and feed, good. | At Kamsack. |
| Kamsack..... | Assinaboian Rv'r | do | .... | 2 | Wood, water & feed good. | Rope ferry; fording in Summer. |
| Assinaboian Rv'r | Coté.. .. .... | do | .... | 12½ | do do | Indian agency. |
| Coté..... .... | Fort Pelly P.O.. | do | .... | 12½ | do do | Police station. |
| Fort Pelly ... . | Mann's Mills... | do | .... | 22 | do do | |
| Saltcoats. .... | Armstrong Lake P.O. | do | .... | 10 | Wood, good; water, well water; feed, good. | |
| Armstrong Lake | Yorkton P.O... | do | .... | 10 | Wood, water & feed good. | Telegraph station, police station. |
| Yorkton ..... | Wallace P.O.... | do | ... | 18 | Wood, scrub; water, slough. | |
| do | Fort Pelly P.O.. | do | .... | 55 | Wood, good; water, 20 miles north of Yorkton, very dry from there to Pelly. Water could be got at any point by driving a few miles to Whitesand river; feed good. | On old Fort Qu'Appelle and Pelly trail. |
| do | Cussed Creek... | do | .... | 11 | Wood, good; water, good except in very dry seasons; feed, good. | Wood bridge over creek. |
| Cussed Creek... | Theodore P.O... | do | .... | 17 | Wood, here and there along trail; water, well water; feed, good. | Large supplies of water could be got by going five miles to Whitesand River. |
| Theodore..... | Sheho Lake P.O. | do | ... | 23 | Wood, good; water, in lake fit to use. | Water, except in dry seasons, in clear creek, 9 miles N. W. of Theodore. |
| Sheho Lake..... | Milligan's Fishing Lake. | ..... | .... | 31 | Water, good well water at Power's ranch, 21 miles from Sheho. | |
| Milligan's ..... | Nut Lake..... | do | .... | 45 | Wood, good; water, in Duck Creek, 25 miles from Milligan's, and in Pipestone creek, 8 miles south of Nut lake; feed, good. | |
| do ..... | Fishing Lake P.O. | do | .... | 8 | Wood, water & feed good. | Plentiful. |
| do ..... | Wishart's P.O.. | do | .... | 36 | Wood, good; water, except in dry seasons, 16 miles from Milligan's in Birch creek; well water at Wishart's; feed, good. | |
| Yorkton.. ..... | Fredericksen's .. | do | .... | 28 | Wood, water & feed good. | Post Office within 3 miles. |
| do ..... | Sheho via Fredericksen's. | do | .... | 50 | do do | Settlers along trail; post office within 1 mile of police barracks (McConnell's); fire patrol station. |
| do ..... | Insingers..... | do | .... | 16 | Wood, light timber and bush; water and feed good. | Post Office Theodore about 9 miles away. |
| do ..... | Quill Plains..... | do | .... | 85 | Wood, water & feed good. | Fishing lake; post office 8 miles from Milligans. |
| do ..... | Devil's Lake South End. | do | .... | 25 | do do | Nearest post office, Whitesand, 8 miles. |

TABLE of Distances—Saltcoats District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Intermediate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkton..... | Beaver Hills (takes in Theodore, Insingers and Richards settlements. | .... | .... | 25 | Wood, water & feed good | No trails except hay trails in the hill; post office, Theodore. |
| do ..... | Richards..... | .... | .... | 35 | Wood, plentiful; water, very little; feed, plentiful. | Post office, Pheasant Forks. |
| do ..... | Wallace..... | ..... | .... | 16 | Wood, water & feed good. | Post office, Wallace. |
| do ..... | Saltcoats..... | ..... | .... | 20 | do do | Police headquarters for this district; telegraph office and railway station. |
| do ..... | Fort Pelly..... | Depot | .... | 60 | do do | Police station; Indian reserve and agency. |
| do ..... | Ebenezer..... | do | .... | 10 | do do | |
| do ..... | Tetlock..... | do | .... | 35 | do do | Post office, Tetlock; fair trail. |
| do ..... | Crescent..... | do | .... | 18 | Wood, water and feed, plentiful. | Post office, Crescent, good trail. |
| do ..... | Kamsack..... | do | .... | 40 | Wood, water & feed good. | Railway station and telegraph office, police station, Indian reserve and agency. |
| do ..... | Qu'Appelle..... | do | .... | 75 | Wood, good; water, scarce for first 50 miles from Yorkton, small supply at Richard's, 40 miles from Yorkton; feed, good. | |
| Wisharts..... | Kutawa P.O.. | do | .... | 12 | Wood, good; water, scarce; feed, good. | Telegraph station, police station, Indian agency. |
| do ..... | Birch Creek..... | ..... | .... | 36 | Wood, 6 miles east of Wishart's; little water in creek; good well water; feed, 6 miles east of Wishart's. | |
| Birch Creek..... | Sheho..... | ..... | .... | 12 | ..... | |
| Yorkton..... | Insingers..... | ..... | .... | 20 | Wood, water & feed good. | |
| Insingers ..... | Richards..... | .... | .... | 15 | Wood, good; well water; feed, good. | |
| Saltcoats ..... | McDonald's, Stoney Creek. | ..... | .... | 33 | Wood, good; water, running stream; feed, good. | |
| Stoney Creek... | Kamsack P. O.. | ..... | .... | 10 | Wood, water & feed good. | |
| Saltcoats..... | Riversdale P.O. | ..... | ... | 20 | Wood, good; water, very scarce; feed, good. | |
| Riversdale..... | Dongola P.O.... | ..... | .... | 20 | Wood and feed good. | |

MAPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maple Creek.... | East End ..... | A | .... | 48 | Wood, plenty; water and feed good. | |
| | Farwell..... | ..... | .... | 32 | do do | |
| | Ten Mile..... | ..... | .... | 38 | do do | |
| | Medicine Lodge. | ..... | .... | 50 | do do | |
| | Josephsburg.... | ..... | .... | 41 | Water and feed, good. | |
| | Graburn..... | ..... | .... | 28 | do do | |
| | Medicine Hat... | ..... | ... | 64 | do do | |
| | Swift Current... | ..... | .... | 90 | Wood and feed, good. | Water bad *en route.* |
| | Red Deer Forks | ..... | ... | 78 | Wood, plenty; water and feed, good. | |
| East End..... | Stone Pile..... | ..... | .... | 26 | Water, good; feed, bad. | Sage brush. |
| | Farwell..... | ..... | .... | 22 | Wood, plenty; water and feed good. | |
| Farwell..... | Ten Mile..... | ..... | .... | 34 | Water, good; feed, fair. | |
| Ten Mile..... | Medicine Lodge. | ..... | .... | 35 | Wood, plenty; water and feed good. | Over mountain. |
| do ..... | do .. | ..... | .... | 39 | Feed, fair. | Via Willow Creek. |
| | Josefsburg..... | ..... | ... | 38 | Water and feed, good. | Through Graburn Gap. |
| | Boundary Line.. | ..... | .... | 35 | Water, bad; feed, fair. | |

TABLE of Distances—Maple Creek District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kennedy's Crossing. | ..... | .... | 55 | Wood, scarce; water, bad; feed, fair. | |
| Medicine Lodge. | do .. | .... | .... | 50 | do do | By Bad Water Lake. |
| | Medicine Hat.. | .... | .... | 35 | Water and feed, good. | |
| | Josefsburgh..... | ..... | .... | 17 | do do | |
| | Sands Mill..... | .. .. | .. | 8 | Wood, plenty; water and feed, good. | |
| Medicine Hat... | Red Deer Forks. | ..... | ... | 80 | Wood, plenty; water, bad; feed, good. | Hard to get down to river, east side. |
| | do .. | ..... | .... | 70 | do do | Hard to get down to river, west side. |
| | Langevin.. ... | ... | .... | 35 | Water, bad; feed, fair. | |
| | Stair..... | ..... | .... | 7 | do do | |
| | Dunmore. .... | .. .... | .... | 9 | Water, good; feed, fair. | |
| Swift Current... | Saskatchewan Landing. | ..... | .... | 28 | Wood, scarce; water, good; feed, fair. | |
| | Rush Lake. .... | ..... | .... | 20 | Water, bad; feed, good. | |
| | Pelletier's Lake. | ..... | .... | 21 | do do | |
| | Gull Lake..... | ..... | .... | 35 | do do | |
| Maple Creek.... | Mirey Creek... | .... | .... | 90 | Wood, plenty; water, bad; feed, good. | |
| Swift Current... | do ..... | ..... | .... | 62 | do do | |

LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lethbridge ..... | Little Bow.. ... | "K" | 22 | .... | Wood, water and feed good. | Police station and Circle Ranch. |
| Little Bow..... | C. Y. Ranch.... | do | 18 | ... | do do .. | |
| C. Y. Ranch... | Mouth of Big Bow | do | 35 | 75 | do do .. | Cattle Range. |
| Mouth of Big Bow | Grassy Lake... | do | 6 | 6 | Water and feed good.... | Telegraph Station, C.P.R. |
| Lethbridge..... | Wood Pecker... | do | 27 | .. | Feed good..... .... | Section House, C.P.R. |
| Wood Pecker... | Grassy Lake ... | do | 26 | 53 | do ..... | |
| Little Bow..... | Iron Springs ... | do | 10 | 10 | Water and feed good.... | |
| Lethbridge ..... | The Chin. .... | do | 25 | 25 | do do .. | Water in Spring on old trial. |
| do ..... | Kipp..... | "D" | 13 | 13 | do do .. | Police station, and ferry. |
| do ..... | St. Mary's .. .. | "K" | 18 | .... | do do .. | Police station. |
| St. Mary's "K". | do ... . | "D" | 25 | 43 | do do .. | do |
| do .. ... | Cardston . .... | do | 27 | 27 | do do .. | do |
| do ..... | Stand-Off ..... | do | 22 | 22 | do do .. | do |
| Lethbridge ..... | Blood Agency... | do | 22 | 22 | do do .. | |
| do ..... | Mouth of Pot Hole..... ... | "K" | 12 | .. . | do do .. | |
| Mouth of Pot Hole | Pot Hole. ... | do | 23 | 35 | do do .. | |
| Lethbridge ..... | Milk River Ridge | do | 55 | .... | do do .. | Police station, water en route at 15 miles and nine mile Buttes only. |
| Milk River Ridge | Coutts ..,..... | do | 14 | 69 | do do .. | Police station. |
| do | Forks of Milk River.. ..... | do | 8 | .... | do do .. | |
| Fork of Milk River..... | Pot Hole.... ... | do | 35 | 43 | do do .. | |
| Coutts ..... | Writing on Stone | do | 16 | .... | do do .. | do |
| Writing on Stone | Pend. D'Oreille. | do | 35 | .. . | Wood, water and feed, good. .. | do |
| Pend. D'Oreille. | Many Berries Creek..... ... | do | 18 | .... | do do .. | Hooper's Ranch. |
| Many Berries Creek ..... | Medicine Lodge. | "A" | 25 | 94 | do do .. | |
| Pend. D'Oreille. | Kennedy's Crossing..... .... | do | 25 | 25 | do do .. | |
| Writing on Stone | Tyrrel's Lake... | do | 40 | 40 | Water and feed, good... | |
| do .. | Elizi Kou Coulee | do | 20 | 20 | do do .. | Lake 20 miles north of Writing on Stone. |
| Lethbridge ..... | Tyrrel's Lake... | "K" | 32 | 32 | do do .. | Water in Tyrrel's Lake only. |
| ,, ..... | Sterling ..... | do | 18 | .... | Feed, good.. ..... .. | A. R. & C. Co's section house. |

TABLE of Distance—Lethbridge District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling | Brunton | "K" | 22 | .... | Feed, good | A. R. & C. Co's section house. |
| Bunton | Milk River Crossing | do | 16 | .... | Water and feed, good | do do |
| Milk River Crossing | Coutts | do | 12 | 68 | do do | Telegraph office, post office. |
| Milk River Crossing | Nine Mile Butts | do | 11 | .... | do do | |
| Nine Mile Butt | Pot Hole | do | 28 | .... | do do | |
| Pot Hole | St. Mary's | do | 10 | 49 | do do | |

BOUNDARY CREEK SECTION.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boundary Creek | Linguist's | "D" | ... | 3 | Water and feed, good | |
| do | Olsen's | ..... | .... | 4½ | do do | |
| do | Firmans | ..... | .... | 6 | do do | |
| do | Cookes | .. | ... | 6 | do do | |
| do | Edmans | ..... | .... | 6 | do do | |
| do | Show | ..... | .... | 7½ | do do | |
| do | C. Firman | ..... | .... | 5 | do do | |
| do | Waltman | ..... | .. . | 7 | do do | |
| do | Brights | ..... | ... | 7 | do do | |
| do | Bowler | ..... | .... | 7 | do do | |
| do | Savage | ..... | .... | 1 | do do | |
| do | Saw Mill | ..... | .... | 14 | Wood and water, good; feed, scarce. | |
| do | Big Bend | ... .. | .... | 18 | Wood, water and feed, good. | |
| do | Lees Creek | ..... | .... | 18 | do do | |
| do | St. Mary's | .. | .... | 18 | do do | |
| do | Boundary Patrol south by Powells and Kipp's Ranch. | . . | .... | 25 | do do | |
| do | Boundary Creek, Patrol East by Shows. | ..... | .... | 20 | do do | |

BIG BEND SECTION—MACLEOD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Bend | Boundary Creek | "D" | .... | 18 | Wood, water and feed, good. | |
| do | Lees Creek | .. . . | .... | 17 | do do | |
| do | Stand Off | ..... | .... | 33 | do do | |
| do | Kootenai | .... .. | .... | 17 | Water and feed, good | |
| do | do Lakes | .. .. | .... | 18 | do do | |
| do | Pincher Creek | ..... | .... | 35 | do do | |
| do | Cochrane Ranch | ..... | ... | 16 | do do | |

KIPP SECTION—MACLEOD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kipp | Macleod *via* Old Man's River | "D" | .... | 35 | Water, good | Timber is found only on the edge of the river. |
| Macleod | Kipp *via* Trail | ... .. | .... | 16½ | ..... ..... | |
| Kipp | Keehoe Lake | ..... | ... | 22 | ..... | |
| do | Rocky Coulee | ..... | .... | 16 | ..... | |
| do | Lethbridge *via* Whoop Up | ..... | .... | 35 | ..... | |
| Lethbridge | Kipp *via* Trail | ..... | .... | 15 | ..... | |
| Kipp | Slide Out *via* Blood Reserve and Belly River | ..... | .... | 14 | ..... | |

TABLE of Distances—Kootenay Section—Macleod District—*Continued.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kootenai | Fishburr P. O. | | | 6 | Wood, water and feed, good. | Trails all good. |
| do | Pincher Creek | | | 18 | Water and feed, good | Two very steep hills, one going to Macleod and one to Pincher Creek. |
| do | Macleod | | | 28 | do do | |
| do | Big Bend | | | 15 | do do | |
| do | Stand-Off | | | 18 | do do | |
| Fishburn P.O. | Pincher Creek | | | 14 | do do | |
| Kootenai det. | Church & School | | | 7 | do do | |

LEE'S CREEK SECTION—MACLEOD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lee's Creek | Big Bend | | | 16 | Water and feed, good | |
| do | Boundary Creek | | | 18 | Wood, water and feed, good. | |
| do | Mountain View | | | 16 | Water and feed, good | |
| do | Stand-Off | | | 24 | do do | |
| do | Macleod | | | 42 | do do | |
| do | Lethbridge | | | 48 | do do | |
| do | St. Mary's | | | 9 | do do | |
| do | Quarantine | | | 18 | do do | |

LEAVINGS SECTION—MACLEOD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leavings | Macleod | | | 32 | Wood and feed, good, water, fair. | |
| do | New Oxley Rch. | | | 7 | Feed, good | |
| do | Glengarry | | | 12 | do | |
| do | Lydon P. Office. | | | 13 | do | |
| do | New Oxley P.O. | | | 5 | Water, Willow Creek, feed, good | |
| do | Meadow Creek P. O. | | | 17 | Water and feed, good | |
| do | Clareholm | | | 7 | Feed, good | |
| do | Winder Ranch | | | 8 | Water and feed, good | |
| do | Upper do | | | 20 | Wood, water and feed, good. | |
| do | Cut Banks of Willow Creek. | | | 16 | Water and feed good | |

MOSQUITO CREEK SECTION—MACLEOD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mosquito Creek. | High River | | | 16 | | Plenty of water and feed; and timber 18 miles south west by west of here. |
| do | Leavings | | | 22 | | |
| do | Alexanders | | | 8 | | |
| do | Pine Coulee | | | 10 | | |
| do | Willow Creek Patrol. | | | 54 | | |
| do | Post Office | | | 7 | | |
| do | Station | | | 3 | | |
| do | Cochrane, Skrine and Cross Ranch | | | 38 | | |

TABLE of Distances—Pincher Creek Section—Macleod District—*Continued.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pincher Creek | Springs, C. N. P. | "D" | .... | 30 | Wood, water, feed..... | Feed is good all over this section of district. |
| Springs..... | Alisons..... | .... | .... | 12 | do ..... | |
| Alisons..... | C. N. Lake..... | ..... | .... | 1½ | do ..... | |
| Pincher Creek | McLaren's Mill.. | ..... | .... | 10 | do ..... | |
| do | 1st Cross. Mid. fork, C. N. Pass. | ..... | .... | 20 | do ..... | |
| do | Whitney's tie camp, S. Fork. | ..... | .... | 32 | do ..... | |
| do | Sexton's Cross'g, S. Fork. | ..... | .... | 6 | Water, dry ..... | |
| do | Macleod's Crossing. | ..... | .... | 6 | do ..... | |
| do | Alberta Ranch.. | ..... | .... | 9 | Wood, water..... | |
| do | Christies C. Mine | ..... | .... | 12 | do ..... | |
| Christies..... | Herron's do .. | .... | .... | 2½ | do ..... | |
| Pincher Creek... | Goodsals Crossing, S. Fork. | ..... | ... | 6 | Water, dry..... | |
| Goodsals..... | Mouth S. Fork.. | ..... | .... | 4 | Wood, water..... | |
| Pincher Creek... | Legrandeurs.... | ..... | .... | 9 | do ..... | |
| do | Macleod..... | ..... | .... | 30 | ..... | Wood and water to Legrandeur's only. |
| do | Porcupines .... | ..... | .... | 25 | Wood, water..... | |
| do | Peigan Agency.. | ..... | .... | 20 | do ..... | |
| do | Kootenai ..... | ..... | .... | 20 | Wood & water, scarce.... | |
| do | W. Berry's..... | ... | .... | 6 | ..... | |
| do | Halifax Lakes .. | ..... | .... | 10 | ..... | |

PORCUPINE SECTION, MACLEOD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Porcupines ..... | Macleod..... | ..... | .... | 30 | Wood,*; water & feed, g'd | *Willow Creek. |
| do ..... | Hollis Olsen's Coulee. | ..... | .... | 16 | do do .. | |
| Hollis..... | Macleod..... | ..... | .... | 14 | Wood and water, good... | |
| Porcupines ..... | Peigan Agency.. | ..... | .... | 15 | do do .. | |
| do ..... | Legrandeurs.... | ..... | .... | 16 | do do .. | |
| Legrandeurs.... | Pincher C. R.... | ..... | .... | 9 | do do .. | |
| Porcupines ..... | Lower Ranch... | ..... | .... | 10 | Wood, good; water*.... | *Willow brush. |
| do ..... | Walrond Horse Ranch. | ..... | .... | 12 | do do .... | do |
| Walrond HorseR | Hintons .. | ..... | .... | 7 | do do .... | do |
| Hintons..... | Nashes..... | ..... | .... | 7 | do do .... | do |
| Nashes..... | E. G. Smith .... | ..... | .... | 12 | do do .... | do |
| E. G. Smith.... | Crow's Nest .... | ... | .... | 15 | Wood and water, good... | |
| Crow's Nest .... | Livingston..... | ..... | .... | 25 | do do . | |
| Livingston..... | Porcupines..... | ..... | .... | 18 | do do .. | |
| do ..... | Pincher C. R.... | ..... | .... | 12 | do do .. | |
| Porcupines ..... | Macleod..... | ..... | .... | 20 | do do .. | Willow feed & willow brush. |
| do ..... | Smith, E. G.... | ..... | .... | 25 | ..... | |
| do ..... | Crow's Nest .... | ..... | .... | 35 | ..... | |
| do ..... | Rock C. K. Lees | .... | .... | 30 | Wood, water & feed, good | |
| do ..... | Leavings ..... | ..... | .... | 28 | do do .. | |
| do ..... | Dunbars, Olsen's Coulee. | . | .... | 13 | Water and feed, good ... | |
| do ..... | Five-mile Ranch | ..... | ... | 4 | do do ... | |
| do ..... | Few Ranch. .... | ..... | .... | 15 | do do .... | |
| do ..... | Hintons ..... | .... | .... | 20 | do do .... | |
| | Holoway's Coal Mine. | ..... | .... | 25 | do do .... | |

TABLE of distances—Stand-Off Section—Macleod District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stand-Off | Cochrane Ranch | | | 16 | Wood, water & feed, good | |
| do | Smith's do | | | 14 | do do | |
| do | H. Bay store | | | 12 | do do | |
| do | Upper agency | | | 4 | do do | |
| do | Lower do | | | 6½ | do do | |
| do | Slide-Out | | | 16 | do do | |

ST. MARY'S SECTION, MACLEOD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Mary's | Boundary Creek Det. | | | 12 | Water and feed, good. | |
| do | do | | | 18 | Wood, water & feed, good | |
| do | Belly Creek River (mouth). | | | 13 | do do | |
| do | Brown Ranch | | | 12 | Water and feed, good. | |
| do | Quarantine Grd. | | | 14 | do do | |
| do | South Fork Det. | | | 38 | do do | North Fork, Whisky Gap. |
| do | Milk River Det. | | | 55 | do do | Where the line crosses South Fork. |
| do | Stand-Off | | | 30 | do do | |
| do | do | | | 35 | do do | By bridge. |
| do | Cardston | | | 9 | do do | By bridge, wood on St. Mary's River. |
| do | do | | | 12 | do do | |
| do | St. Mary's Creek | | | 35 | do do | |
| do | Lonely Valley | | | 30 | do do | |
| do | Forks Milk River | | | 45 | do do | |
| do | Brown's winter camp. | | | 20 | do do | North Fork, Milk River. |

CALGARY DISTRICT.

| | | | | * | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | Midnapore | "E" | 8 | 8 | Wood, water & feed, good | Post office, woollen mills. bridge. |
| Midnapore | Pine Creek | do | 6 | 14 | do do | Post office, stopping house, creamery, bridge. |
| Pine Creek | DeWinton | do | 3 | 19 | do do | Post office, station on C. & M. Ry. |
| DeWinton | Dewdney | do | 10 | 27 | do do | Post office, station on C. & M. Ry., creamery, Saw-mill, hotel, bridge. |
| Dewdney | High River | do | 11 | 38 | do do | Post office. Mounted Police, hotel, C. & M. Ry. station, bridge. |
| High River | Mosquito Creek. | do | 16 | 54 | do do | Mounted Police. |
| do | Pekisko | do | 24 | 62 | do do | Post office. |
| do | Ings | do | 25 | 63 | do do | Mounted Police. |
| do | H. River Horse Ranch. | do | 6 | 43 | do do | |
| Calgary | Sarcee Reserve | do | 10 | 10 | do do | Indian agency. |
| Sarcee Reserve | Pridde's | do | 8 | 18 | do do | Post office. |
| Pridde's | Millarville | do | 12 | 30 | do do | do Mounted Police. |
| Millarville | Quorn Ranch | do | 7 | .... | do do | |
| Calgary | Sheppard | do | 10 | 10 | Feed, good | Section house. |
| Sheppard | Langdon | do | 12 | 22 | Water, wells; feed, good | C.P.R. station, telegraph office. |
| Langdon | Gleichen | do | 34 | 56 | Water and feed, good | C. P. R. station, Mounted Police, telegraph office. |
| Gleichen | Cluny | do | 10 | 66 | do | Section house. |
| do | Blackfoot Crossing. | do | 8 | 64 | Wood, water & feed, good | Blackfoot Indian Reserve. |
| do | G. Hope Johnson's. | do | 38 | 94 | do do | Sheep ranch. |

* Total distance from Calgary.

TABLE of Distances—Calgary District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Intermediate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | * | | |
| Calgary | Dinton | "E" | 45 | 45 | Wood, water & feed, good | Police fire station. |
| do | Cochrane | do | 24 | 24 | do do | Station on C. P. R., post office. |
| Cochrane | Mitford | do | 4 | 28 | do do | Police det. station on C.P.R. post office, bridge. |
| Mitford | Morley | do | 16 | 44 | do do | Police det. station on C.P.R. post office, Stony Indian Reserve, bridge. |
| Morley | Kananaskis | do | 10 | 54 | do do | Flag station, saw-mill, post office. |
| Kananaskis | Canmore | do | 14 | 68 | do do | Station on C.P.R., police det., post office, coal mines. |
| Canmore | Anthracite | do | 10 | 78 | do do | do do |
| Anthracite | Banff | do | 4 | 82 | do do | Station on C.P.R., police det., post office, hot springs, National Park. |
| Calgary | Bow River Horse Ranch. | do | 18 | 18 | do do | |
| do | Merino Ranch | do | 25 | 25 | do do | |
| do | Spring Bank | do | 16 | 16 | do do | Post office. |
| do | Jumping Pond | do | 24 | 24 | do do | Post office, police fire station. |
| do | J. Stevenson's | do | 22 | 22 | Water and feed, good | Stopping house, police fire station. |
| J. Stevenson's | Scarletts | do | 18 | 40 | do | do do |
| Scarlett's | Olds | do | 16 | 56 | do | C. & E. Ry. station, Mounted Police det., post office, creamery, hotel. |
| Olds | Innisfail | do | 20 | 76 | Wood, water & feed, good | C. & E. Ry. station, hotel, post office, Mounted Police det. |
| do | Bowden | do | 10 | 66 | do do | C. & E. flag station, post office, school house. |
| Calgary | Airdrie | do | 20 | 20 | Water and feed, good | C. & E. section house, post office. |
| do | Knee Hill | do | 60 | 60 | Wood, fair; water alkali; feed. good. | Coal mine. |
| do | Stewart's Sheep Ranch. | do | 32 | 32 | Wood, poor; water, fair; feed, good. | Coal, not worked. |
| Knee Hill | Three Hill Creek | do | 5 | 65 | Wood, good; water, alkali; feed, good. | |

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Edmonton | "G" | .... | 18 | Wood, water and feed, plentiful. | Largest town in district and Northern Alberta; pop., 1,168; electoral district; police census, 95; terminus C. E. Rly; police detachment both sides of the river. |
| Edmonton | St. Albert | do | .... | 9 | do do | Flourishing settlement, mostly French; large R. C. mission, convent, school, &c.; telegraph and telephone connection with Edmonton; police detachment. |
| St. Albert | Lac Ste Anne | do | .... | 53 | do do | Hudson Bay Co. post; large half-breed settlement; R. C. mission and buildings; police detachment. |
| Edmonton | Stoney Plains | do | .... | 19 | do do | Indian reserve, P. O. and temporary police detachment for fire season. |
| do | Egg Lake | do | .... | 22 | do do | French settlement; P. O. at Morinville; 12 miles from the lake at Morinville, half way between Egg Lake and St. Albert; police detachment during fire season. |

* Total distance from Calgary.

TABLE of Distances—Edmonton District—*Continued.*

| From. | To. | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edmonton | Leduc | | | *18 †20 | Wood, water and feed plentiful. | On line of C. & E. Rly.; P.O. and telegraph station; police detachment during fire season. |
| do | Wetaskiwin | | | *40 †47 | do do | Flourishing town on C. E. Rly.; pop., 208; P.O., telegraph, police detachment. |
| Wetaskiwin | Duhamel | | | 20 | do do | Flourishing settlement, mostly American and French, with a few Belgians; P.O. |
| Edmonton | Red Deer | | | *97 †99 | do do | Flourishing town on C. & E.; P.O., telegraph and police detachment; pop., 135; police census. |
| do | Lacombe | | | *79 †80 | do do | Town on C. & E. Rly.; P.O. and telegraph office; pop., 99. |
| Lacombe | Lammerton | | | 30 | do do | P.O.; half-breed settlement, with a few settlers; police detachment; P.O. |
| Edmonton | Innisfail | | | *115 †118 | do do | On line of C. & E. Rly.; P.O. and telegraph office; police detachment. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Edna | | | 23 | do do | P. O.; Russian settlement. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Victoria | | | 60 | do do | Small settlement on north side of river; P. O. and telegraph office: H. B. Co. post; ferry. |
| Victoria | Saddle Lake | | | 38 | do do | Indian Reserve, agent's house, P.O. and telegraph office. |
| Saddle Lake | Whitefish Lake | | | 35 | do do | Indian reserve, flour mill, P. O., Methodist mission. |
| Whitefish Lake | Hay Creek | | | 27 | do do | Stopping place, P. Pruden's; half-breed settlement. |
| Hay Creek | Lac la Biche | | | 12 | do do | H. B. Co. post; R. C. mission; convent; school; church; saw-mill and grist-mill in connection with mission; P.O.; large half-breed settlement. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Athabasca Landing. | | | 100 | Wood and water, plenty; no feed at landing. | Important H. B. Co. station on Athabasca River; distributing centre for all freight for Peace River and Mackenzie River districts; headquarters C. of E. bishop of Athabasca; half-breed pop. during summer; police detachment from April to end of September. |
| Athabasca Landing. | Grand Rapids | | | 165 | Wood, water and feed, plentiful. | Police detach't search freight going to Mackenzie River district. |
| Athabasca Landing. | Slave River | | | 75 | do do | Police detachment to search freight going to Peace Riv. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Egg Lake | | | 43 | do do | Flourishing settlement; P.O.; Manawan. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Beaver Lake | | | 50 | do do | Flourishing settlement; German, Swede & American; P.O. at each side of lake. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Agricola | | | 6 | do do | P.O.; large settlement. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Clover Bar | | | 12 | do do | P.O.; ferry; flourishing settlement; Scotch. |

*By Rail. †By Trail.

TABLE of Distances—Edmonton District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Saddle Lake *vid* Crooked Rapids | .... | .... | 70 | Wood, water and feed plentiful. | Thirty miles shorter than by Victoria. A new ferry was put up this year above the rapids, 12 miles from Egg Lake. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Rocky Mountain House. | ..... | .... | 158 | do do .. | 18 miles to Edmonton, 80 miles to Lacombe, and 60 miles from Lacombe to Rocky Mountain House; good winter trail; bad in summer. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Island Lake..... | ..... | .... | 83 | do do .. | Bad pack trail only; trading post. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Lac la Nonne... | ..... | .... | 35 | do do .. | Fair trail made last year. |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Macleod River.. | ... | .... | 70 | do do .. | do do |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Pembina River.. | .... | .... | 20 | do do .. | do do |
| Fort Saskatchewan. | Buffalo Dung Lake. | ... | .... | 40 | do do .. | Pack trail. |
| Wetaskiwin..... | Louisville..... | ..... | .... | 13 | do do .. | Large settlement; American police detachment. |

BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battleford ..... | Jackfish Lake... | "C" | 35 | .... | Wood, fair; water and feed good. | |
| Jackfish Lake... | Stoney Lake .... | .... | 25 | .... | Wood, plenty; water and feed good. | |
| Stoney Lake.... | Midnight Lake . | .... | 6 | ... | do do .. | |
| Midnight Lake.. | Birch Lake..... | ..... | 8 | .... | do do .. | |
| Birch Lake..... | Pelican Lake ... | ..... | 34 | .... | do do .. | |
| Pelican Lake.... | Green Lake (S.E) | . .. | 40 | .... | do do .. | But scarce the last 30 miles. |
| Green Lake (S.E) | do (N.E) | ... | 25 | ... | do do .. | |
| Battleford ..... | do .... | ..... | .... | 173 | | |
| Jackfish Lake... | Turtle Lake (S.E) | ..... | 30 | .... | Wood, good; water scarce; feed, good. | |
| Battleford..... | do | .. | .... | 65 | | |
| Turtle Lake..... | Meadow Lake... | ..... | 65 | .... | Wood, plenty; water and feed good. | |
| Battleford..... | do .. | .... | .... | 130 | | |
| Meadow Lake .. | Green Lake ..... | .... | 35 | .... | do do .. | |
| Battleford ..... | do .... | ..... | .... | 165 | | |
| do ..... | Sounding Lake.. | ..... | .... | 125 | Wood, scarce; water and feed, good. | Wood has to be carried for 60 miles. |
| do ..... | Redberry Lake.. | ..... | .... | 55 | Wood, plenty; water and feed, good. | |
| do .. ... | Saskatchewan Landing. | ... | .... | 160 | Wood, scarce; water and feed, good. | Wood has to be carried for 100 miles. |
| do ..... | Macfarlanes Detachment. | ..... | 25 | .... | Wood, plenty; water good; feed, scarce. | |
| Macfarlanes Detachment. | Henrietta Detachment. | ..... | 35 | .... | Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, good. | |
| Henrietta Detachment. | Saskatoon Detachment. | ..... | 30 | ... | Wood, plenty; water, very scarce; feed, good. | |
| Battleford ..... | do do .. | ..... | .... | 90 | | |
| do ..... | Bresaylor Settlement. | . | 25 | ... | Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, scarce. | |
| Bresaylor Settlement. | Big Gully..... | .... | 40 | .... | Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, good. | |
| Big Gully..... | Fort Pitt.. ..... | ... . | 15 | .... | Wood, plenty; water and feed, good. | |
| Fort Pitt..... | Onion Lake Detachment. | ..... | 20 | .... | do do .. | |
| Battleford ..... | do do .. | ..... | .... | 100 | | |

TABLE of Distances—Battleford District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onion Lake Detachment. | Frog Lake | .. | 20 | .... | Wood, plenty; water and feed, good. | |
| Frog Lake | Cold Lake Reserve. | ..... | 40 | .... | do do .. | |
| Cold Lake Reserve. | Cold Lake | ..... | 15 | .... | do do .. | |
| Onion Lake Detachment. | do | ... .. | .... | 75 | | |
| do do .. | Moose Creek | ..... | 38 | .... | do do .. | |
| Moose Creek | Egg Lake | .... | 40 | .... | do do .. | |
| Egg Lake | Saddle Lake | ..... | 22 | .... | do do .. | |
| Saddle Lake | Whitefish | ..... | 40 | .... | | |
| Onion Lake Detachment. | do | ..... | .... | 140 | | |
| do do .. | Clear Lake | ..... | 20 | .... | do do .. | |
| Clear Lake | Long Lake | ..... | 40 | .. . | do do .. | |
| Long Lake | Moose Lake | .. . | 20 | .... | do do .. | |
| Onion Lake Detachment. | do | ..... | .... | 80 | | |
| do do .. | Fort Pitt | ... .. | .... | 20 | do do .. | |
| do do .. | Island Lake | ..... | .... | 40 | do do .. | |
| Battleford | Stoney Reserve | ..... | .... | 15 | do do .. | |
| do | Red Pheasant Reserve. | ..... | .... | 25 | do do .. | |
| do | Sweet Grass Reserve. | ..... | .... | 18 | do do .. | |
| do | Poundmakers Reserve. | ..... | .... | 40 | do do .. | |
| do | Thunderchilds & Moosomin Reserves. | ... .. | .... | 25 | do do .. | |
| do | Lizzard Lake | ... . | .. . | 40 | do do .. | |

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saskatoon | Clarke's Crossing | "F" | 9 | .... | Feed, good | Flag station; no settlement. |
| Clarke's Crossing | Osler | ..... | 9 | ... | Water and feed, good | C.P.R. Stn.; mixed farming. |
| Osler | Hague | ..... | 10 | 28 | do .... | do German settlement. |
| Saskatoon | Fish Creek | ..... | 32 | .... | Water, scarce; wood and feed, good. | Very little settlement. |
| Fish Creek | Batoche | ... .. | 20 | 52 | Water, plenty; wood and feed, good. | Half-breed settlement strung out between two places. |
| Saskatoon | Llewelyn | ..... | .... | 15 | Wood, scarce; water and feed, good. | P. Office. |
| do | Henrietta | ..... | ... | 32 | Feed, good | Govt. tel. and mail stn.; police det., "C" div. |
| do | Canaan | ..... | .... | 15 | Wood, plenty; water and feed, good. | Ranching. |
| do | Loon Lake | ..... | .... | 9 | do do .. | do good hay district. |
| do | White Caps | ..... | ... | 18 | do do .. | Sioux Reserve. |
| do | Dundurn | ..... | .... | 24 | do do .. | C.P.R. Stn. |
| do | do | ..... | .... | 34 | do do .. | P.O. and settlement; ranching. |
| do | Egypt | .. | .... | 45 | do do .. | Ranching. |
| Prince Albert | Macdowall Stn. | .... . | *19 | .... | Wood and water, plenty; feed, good. | |
| Macdowall | Duck Lake | ..... | *20 | *39 | do do .. | *Via* Willoughby P.O. and east side of track. |
| Prince Albert | do | ..... | .... | *38¾ | do do .. | *Via* west side of track. |
| do | Sturgeon River | ..... | *11 | .... | Wood, plenty; feed, scarce. | Road sandy and heavy. |
| Sturgeon River | Shell River | ..... | *20½ | .... | Wood and water, plenty; feed, good. | Shellbrook P.O. |
| Shell River | Sandy Lake | ..... | *30 | *61½ | do do .. | Ind. Res.; C. of E. Mission |

The distances marked * have been measured by an odometer this past season.

TABLE of Distances—Prince Albert District—*Concluded.*

| From | To | Division. | Interm'diate Distance. | Total Distance. | Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed. | General Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Lake .... | Snake Plain .... | ..... | .... | *18 | Wood, plenty ; water and feed, good. | Ind. Agency ; Mistowasis P.O. |
| Snake Plain ... | Prince Albert... | .... | .... | *55½ | do do .. | *Via* Lily Plain. |
| Prince Albert... | Markley's Ferry. | ..... | *19 | .... | Wood, plenty ; water, scarce ; feed, good. | South Branch. |
| Markley's Ferry. | La Corne (H.B. Co.) | ..... | *27 | *48 | Wood and water, plenty ; feed, good. | P.O. and Ind. Reserve. |
| La Corne (H.B. Co.) | Kinistino (Meyers). | ..... | .... | *23½ | do do .. | P.O.; store. |
| Kinistino..... | Goosehunting Ck | ..... | *11½ | ... | Wood, plenty ; water, scarce ; feed, good. | |
| Goosehunting Ck | Flett's Springs.. | ..... | *14 | .... | Wood and water, plenty ; feed, good. | P.O. |
| Flett's Springs.. | Melfort P.O.... | ..... | *10¼ | .... | do do .. | |
| Melfort P.O.... | Stoney Creek (Beatty's). | ..... | *2 | *26¾ | do do .. | |
| Kinistino. .... | 2nd Xing, Carrot River. | ..... | *18½ | .... | do do .. | Trail very bad ; a few isolated half-breeds settled here and there ; a police det. at east end of Crooked Lake for the winter. |
| 2nd Xing, Carrot River. | East End Crooked Lake. | ..... | *8¾ | .... | do do .. | |
| Crooked Lake... | Batoche ..... | ..... | 25 | 52¼ | do do .. | |
| do ... | Boucher ..... | ..... | *21 | .... | do do .. | P.O., ferry, school and R.C. church. |
| Boucher ... .... | Prince Albert... | ..... | *20¼ | *41¼ | Wood, plenty ; water and feed, fair. | |
| Prince Albert... | Forks of Saskatchewan. | ..... | .. | 35 | Wood, plenty ; water, fair ; feed, good. | |
| do ... | Adams' Ferry... | ..... | 18 | .... | do do .. | |
| Adams' Ferry.. | Kinistino. .... | ..... | 27 | 45 | do do .. | |
| Markley's Ferry. | do .... | ..... | ... | 23 | do do .. | |
| Prince Albert... | Lily Plain .... | ..... | .... | 18 | do do .. | P.O. and settlement. |
| do ... | Kirkpatrick .... | ..... | .... | 15 | do do .. | do |
| do ... | Halcro ..... | ..... | .... | 18 | do do .. | do |
| do ... | John Smith's Res | ..... | .... | 15 | do do .. | Indian Reserve on S. Branch. |
| do ... | Colleston..... | ..... | .... | 10 | do do .. | P.O. and settlement. |
| Duck Lake..... | Carlton ..... | ..... | 12 | .... | Wood, plenty ; water, scarce ; feed, good. | P.O., store, school, ferry. |
| Carlton ..... | Snake Plain .... | ..... | 25 | 37 | do do .. | Mistowasis P.O., Ind a Agency. |
| do ..... | Muskeg Lake .. | ..... | .... | 20 | do do .. | Indian Reserve, R.C. Mission store, Aldina P.O. |
| Snake Plain .... | do ... | ..... | .... | 10 | Wood and water, plenty ; feed, good. | |
| Sandy Lake .... | Green Lake..... | ..... | .... | 120 | do do .. | H. B. Co.'s post. |
| Duck Lake..... | Wingard ..... | ..... | .... | 11 | Wood, plenty ; water, scarce ; feed, good. | P.O. |
| do ..... | Rosthern ..... | ..... | .... | 11 | Wood and water, scarce ; feed, good. | P.O. and store, Stn., Ry. |
| do ..... | St. Laurent..... | ..... | .... | 7 | Wood and water, plenty ; feed, good. | P.O., R.C. Mission, ferry. |
| do ..... | Batocho ..... | .... | .. | *6 | do do .. | P.O., N.W.M.P. det., R.C. church, store. |
| do ..... | Beardy's Reserve | ..... | ... | *3½ | do do .. | Indian Agency. |
| Batoche ..... | Boucher ..... | ..... | .. | 20 | do do .. | P.O., ferry, R.C. church, mill |
| Boucher ..... | Domremy..... | ..... | .... | 7 | do do .. | P.O.; French settlement. |
| Batoche ..... | One Arrow's Res | ..... | .... | *6 | do do .. | Indian Reserve. |
| One Arrow's Res | Bellevue..... | ..... | ... | 5 | do do .. | Half-breed settlement. |
| Batoche ..... | Vandal ..... | ..... | 5 | .... | do do .. | do P.O. |
| Vandal..... | Albena..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | do do .. | P.O. |
| Batoche ..... | Hoodoo..... | ..... | ... | 31 | do do .. | Old Mail Station. |

NOTE.—The distances marked * have been measured by an odometer this past summer.